

University of California
Athens Regional
Library Facility



AN OVAL PORTRAIT OF

CHARLOTTE, second daughter of William, first Earl of Portland, now in the Church of St. Andrew in the City of Antwerp.

Engraved by J. Smith, from the original by V. J. Langens.

T H E
ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY:

A
M I S C E L L A N Y,

INTENDED TO PRESERVE AND ILLUSTRATE

SEVERAL VALUABLE

R E M A I N S

O F

D I D T I M E S.

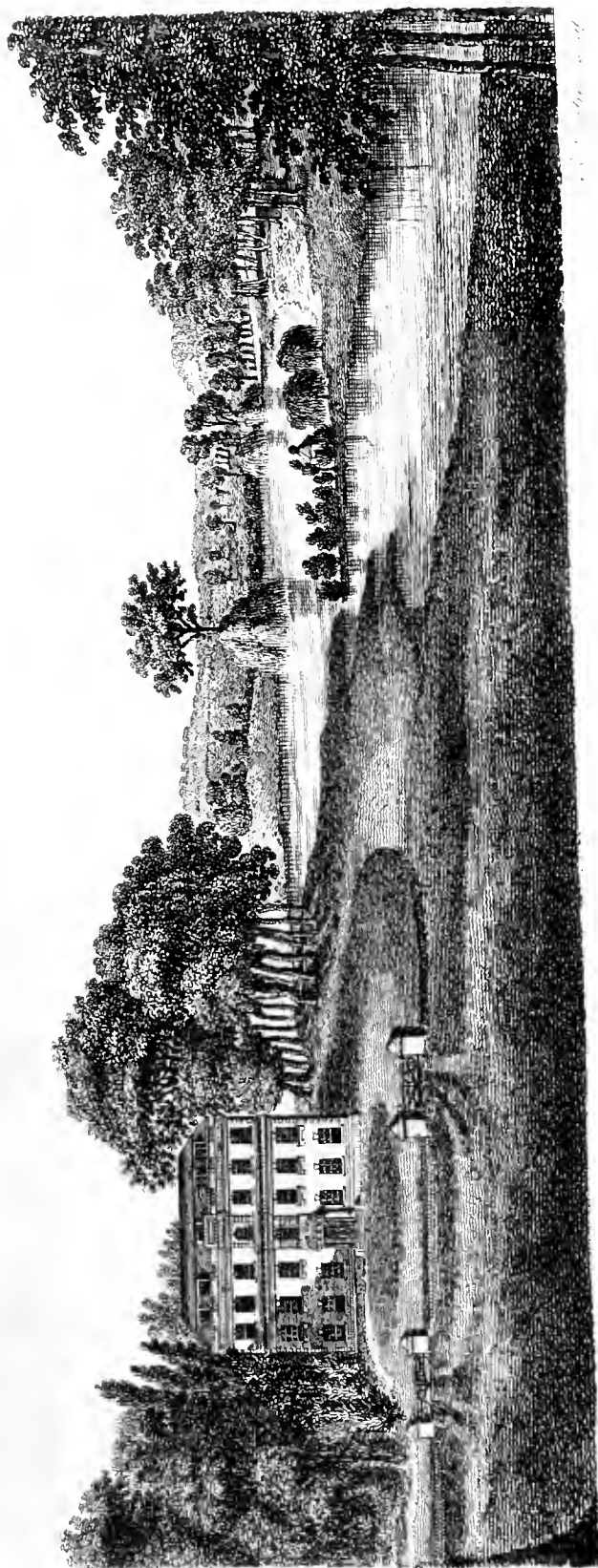
ADORNED WITH ELEGANT SCULPTURES.

V O L. II.

L O N D O N :

Printed for the Proprietors, and Sold by F. BLYTH, No. 2, *Queen's-Head-Passage*,
Pater-noster-Row; J. SEWELL, No. 32, *Cornhill*; and T. EVANS, No. 32,
Pater-noster-Row.

1779.



THE SEAT OF ST. ALAN, KINGSTOWN, IRELAND.
 From an Original Drawing by Geo. J. Seignell.
 Engraved by W. J. Smith.

T H E

ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

W H I T E K N I G H T S.

WHITE KNIGHTS, the seat of Sir Henry Englefield, Bart. was one of the first examples of the *ferme ornée*. It is a real farm under the highest degree of culture, dressed the mean while in every ornament which nature in her best country garb can wear; while other seats of greater extent and more enlarged design, have each some one striking feature for which they are admired, this place, an harmonized assemblage of pleasing parts, has the singular merit of being a one whole, and becomes as such a model to this fashionable taste of a country seat.

It is about two miles from Reading in Berkshire, and stands upon a knolle of that range of hills, which form the south-side of the vale through which the Thames runs.

Coming from Reading, and turning out of the country road, as you draw near to White Knights, you perceive from the neatness of the hedges, from the degree of culture, and from the air and character of the grounds, that you are on the approach to the residence of some gentleman, where the spirit of husbandry dwells, and works its own lands. As the road and pathway kept clean and clear from weeds advances along a lane, rows of healthy elms

range on each side : feathered up to a height that bears an agreeable proportion to the breadth of the lane, they bow over head into an arch and form a pleasing aisle-like avenue, which leads up to the park gate. This is a white rustic portal of one large arch for the passage of carriages, and two lesser side arches for that of foot passengers : the gates are of open iron railing, whose concave top with the arch of the portal, forms an oval aperture. From under the brown shade of the avenue, through this portal, the eye catches a glimpse of the park, which, in a contracted gleam of light, gives a kind of foretaste of the pleasing scene you are approaching to.

Passing through the portal, the road runs under an open grove between some tall elms on one hand, and poplars on the other. As you advance from under these, the main and principal view of the park, an ample space of cultured land, belted round with wood opens to view ; fields, distinct but not separated, of tillage, pasture and meadow ; open groves and clumps of forest timber ; with here and there a proud old oak standing by himself, are the first general objects which strike the eye. The vigorous and manly old age of these foresters, gives an air of antiquity, and forms the characteristic of the domain.

Towards the right hand on the rising of the ground, about half way between the center and circumference of the park, a wood of these old patrician foresters becomes a principal object. The nature and site of this object has a fine effect : the interposition of it in this very spot, prevents the eye from seeing with an unvaried trace of view the whole tour of an enclosed place ; and yet from its being cleared and opened at its skirts, and from the form in which the grounds lie about it, the mind's eye is led, following the bendings of the lands round this tour, and is engaged with a more curious attention than if you actually saw the whole.

A valley entering the scene on the right hand, and coming from within this wood, winds with soft and graceful flexures across the park ; a flowing train of waters attends the windings of this valley ; the continued succession of these waters is contrived with such mastery of design, that it forms in one view the appearance of a respectable river ; these clear and pellucid waters, pleased with the scene whose image is in their bosom, seem to loiter, as rather willing to dwell in, than pass through the valley ; the teeming plenty and variety of the produce ; the glow of the flowering grasses ; the busy grazing of the sheep and cattle ; the verdure of the meads, and the clear
mirror

mirror of the waters in the valley, all grouped up amongst open groves and clumps of trees, and seen through, amidst, and under their shades, studded with many a pretty building interspersed about, make a fine composition of paisage. The harmony of light and shadow, and the tone of colouring arising from the whole, finishes the piece, and forms a landscape the most picturesque that can meet the eye.

The road advancing down an easy slope descends into the valley, and crossing it passes over one of the heads of the waters, bearing the semblance of a bridge. A little distant from this, within a grove of tall poplars, one sees a tabernacle of pure white dedicated to the residence of one of the nayades of the waters whose font is here. The road following the swelling of the ground ascends up the further side of the valley, and passing by a ruin (which seems as if it had been in old times some religious cell) loses itself behind a copse of trees that have grown up amidst the mouldering walls and broken arches; hence running through plots of various tillage, comes to the eastern gate of the park, which is of plain iron railing, between two simple elegant pavilions.

This gate is the entrance of the park from Early common, a wild waste of heath. The coming at once by this entrance from this barren scene into a farm of high culture, in a rich, yet rustic form of dress, strikes the mind with a most agreeable contrast.

Having thus taken a general view, and formed a general idea of this place, we will commence again from the western entrance. Advancing along the carriage road, as it wheels round with a parade sweep to the left across an open court, we are led up to the house. This is a simple, plain, modern building, affecting no parade of front, yet having and profiting of every convenience within, to every purpose of hospitality and cheerfulness. It appears to stand at the end of a close grove, which is a plantation formed to cover the court of offices, the stables, and kitchen garden. As you advance along this approach, you see that the house, backed by this plantation, forms the left hand foreground of a very striking view of the watery valley of the park, as it seems to descend into the vale of the Thames. The lines of the ground on each side of the valley slope down to the water in gently, undulating curves, varied yet conspiring; and the whole so coincides with the general contour of the adjacent hills and vale, continued through the country without, that it unites into a one whole, a complete landscape.

The

The grounds on each side are clothed with large and venerable groves of oaks and poplars, and at various points along the banks, the drooping willows hang over the water: the groupes of trees standing at a distance on a rising ground, from whence the pastures slope down to the meads at the water's edge, give an air of free space and richness to the valley. The eye passing over the head of the waters where they seem to wind away at the feet of two old oaks, under a grove of willows, spatiates across the vale of the country. The high point of the hill of Sunning, on which is a building busked up with trees, closes the view of the vale in that part; while the hills of Oxfordshire and Berkshire, studded with many a pleasing object (that of * Park-place in particular) and rising by gentle gradations of country, like an amphitheatre, form the *lointain* in a moderately elevated horizon.

Quitting now the house to make the tour of the park, a gravel foot walk winding off to the right, with a side-way path along the edge of the plantation that covers the offices, leads under an open grove of limes, acacia, pines, cedars, cypresses, and firs; and crossing the carriage road at the gate, conducts you along a kind of country-dressed alley, formed by the bounds of the park on one hand, and by ranges of trees standing on the banks of old fences on the other. The sides of this alley, thickened more and more by degrees with firs, pines, laurels and shrubs, gives, as you advance, an idea that this path is leading to some more covert and retired scene; and it does, as it were by stealth, withdraw itself into the most pleasing, secluded green lane, that the quietude of meditation could desire for its retreat. This lane is a kind of hollow way, in the very form in which nature and the wear of ages hath left it, except that being of long time forsaken as a road, and now smoothed for the footstep of contemplation, the moss growing undisturbed, has spread a continued carpet throughout the whole, over which that footstep passes, soft and silent. The banks on the sides are covered with wild shrubs, natives of such spots; and where they fail, they are clothed with laurels, laurustines, box, perriwinkles, and various evergreens. On the tops of these banks, ranging along on each side, is many an old oak and elm stretching over head their rough arms from side to side. The thorn hedges are trimmed up (yet in a manner rather as though worn than clipped) to a proper height, and then arch over and cover in the whole. You pass

* The seat of General Conway, on a hill above Henley.

under cover of this verdant arch some way, the lane then widens and rises to a greater height; an open grove of lofty firs and pines forms this enlarged space, through which the pathway winds its course till the lane contracts itself again: hence it passes on, varied by a thousand natural circumstances which design could never have thought of, and is wild and amusing beyond what imagination in its most fertile spirit could have conceived. The light piercing through the accidental breaks, and passing through the transparent foliage of the sides and verdant arch, forms a chequered and golden-green gleam, that illumines this reposed scene. What gives a contrast, and makes this seclusion the more relished is, that often at a turn of the lane, one sees at a distance a strong glare of light breaking in with all the glow of day. After having been thus led on for half a mile, the path emerges from its covert retirement, and comes all at once into a scene of country business and tillage improvements. The fields which compose this scene, are not divided by rails or hedges, but by ditches covered from the eye, with green meer barks tracing along their sides; these all point to the wood, and paths lead down to it. The tour of the park continues round these fields along a green way close under a thick high thorn hedge, full of large hedge row trees; seats and benches set down along the way, mark that a contemplative enjoyment of these rural objects, and the ideas that they suggest, form one of the pleasures of this quiet home scene. From one of these benches, which is placed at the foot of an old oak, the eye passing along a green meer balk, commences its view from the wood, which forms here the left foreground of the landscape, and looks down through the whole sinuous length of this luxuriant vale of meads, rich, placid, and reposed as in the lap of peace, amidst its sheltering groves.

The wood is a kind of labyrinth through which several intricacies of walks are cut; these are edged and closed in with laurels and every other evergreen shrub. There are some buildings in this wood, and in the center is a large circular basin, round the banks of which encircling rows of pines, firs and larches, risen to an immense height, are growing.

Continuing the tour of the park, the road enters into an enclosed alley of a very different sort, formed of pines, cedars, firs, cypress, laurels and shrubs of every kind. This alley is at intervals opened to views either of the park within, or of the country without: these openings are planted as open groves of exotic forest trees: the planes, the tulip trees, the acacia,

and every species of American growth are found here. The opening of this part of the tour is conducted with great judgment, and an experienced attention to the merits of the park scene, and to the objects of the country. From one of these openings there is a view of the house, and of the grounds of the park, seen across the valley in quite a new light; from another, * Cavertham house and woods, seen across the park through an opening between two groves, becomes a pleasing and noble object. From another of these openings, under a remarkable large old oak, the view is let directly out from the park across the heath common to Mr. Burt's house and place at Maiden Early. In this manner the path continues its round till it crosses the great carriage road at the pavilions, and passing on enters again into a walk of the same kind, but not of equal disposition, and continues along the north-east quarter of the park. The grounds here, though delivered from the bonds of hedges, yet seem to own the restraint of enclosures under the lines of trees: the land at the end of this part descends to the valley: the walk is open on all sides, the bounds of the park being here a covered, secreted fence. Descending down this slope you pass under a grove of weeping willows, which cover the head of the waters, at the valley's extreme end. Passing from under this, the way leads up an easy ascent (open likewise on all sides) to a plain country-looking hedge-row of thorn and elms, which (as you can just discern) encloses a farm-yard. This object, thus perceived rather than seen, revives again the idea of the country scene, which the beauties of the park had almost made one forget: this hedge is thickened with laurels and shrubs at the foot, and is cut close up to a great height, whence the elms hang in a pendant semi arch over head. The pathway keeps close under the line of this fence, screened from the north and west; while a pleasing view of the valley up to its rise, within the wood, a scene formed for an evening landscape, opens on the south. As you come round this hedge, and pass under an open grove, the prospect of the town of Reading with all its towered steeples and concourse of habitations, bursts upon the view at once. The brilliancy of the objects, and the sudden rising of it to view, produces always a surprising and pleasing effect.

You find yourself here advanced upon a broad green terrace, whence the land slopes off both ways, into the park on one hand, and into the great vale of the country on the other. From hence you have a home view into the

• The seat of Lord Cadogan, on the hill above Reading.

park, across a fine broad lawn, rising at the further side up to the house; this lawn is edged on one side with the water of the valley, and a fine old grove of oaks; and on the other with the young rising plantations that surround the park. The view into the country from hence is that of the vale of the Thames, filled at the upper or west end with the town of Reading, which from hence seems to stretch its buildings quite across that vale. The high point of the hill of Sunning, here seems to close the vale at the lower or eastern point, except that a glimpse of the Thames seen gliding at its feet, around the point, marks the continuation. Caversham house and woods, and the groves of Shiplake, form the objects of the opposite hills. Over Reading, the eye is led by high points of land, which stand in succession behind each other, far up into the vale, down which the Thames comes. On the right hand, the lofty swelling height of Ashy-hill closes up the horizon in the east, and the distant hills of Oxfordshire and Berks, form the lountain of the north-west.

The contrast of these two different views; the idea of bustle and travel, and of the concourse of a busy multitude of men, which arises from the one, gives a relish of enjoyment to the composed quietude and repose of the other. The mind turning away from the turmoil and trouble that it sees abroad, finds a content in the ease and quiet, which this home offers and gives. A green walk of pines, mixed with Italian poplars, which skirts along the west of the lawn, brings you to this house and home, where happiness will find a resting-place for its foot, if it be in the heart of man to enjoy it.

T. POWNALL.

THE WELCH BRIDGE AT SHREWSBURY.

THE Writers who have described the town of Shrewsbury, say nothing respecting the age or builder of this Bridge; its appearance, however, bespeaks it of respectable antiquity: as a picturesque object it is equalled by few, and surpassed by none.

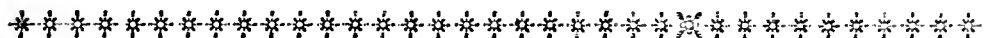
Leland, in his Itinerary, just mentions this Bridge in the following words:
 “ Ther be 2 greate maine Bridges of Stone on the wholl River of Severne at
 “ Shrewf-

8 THE ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

“ Shrewsbury, the greatest, fayrest and highest upon the Streame is the
 “ Walch Bridge, having 6 greate Arches of Stone, soe called because it is
 “ the way out of the Towne into Walles. This Bridge standeth on the
 “ west syde of the Towne, and hath at the one End of it a great Gate to
 “ enter by into the Towne, and at the other end towards Wales a mighty
 “ strong Towre to prohibit Enimies to enter into the Bridge.”

Over one of the arches of the gate is the statue of Llewellyn, the last prince of Wales. He was slain in the reign of king Edward I.

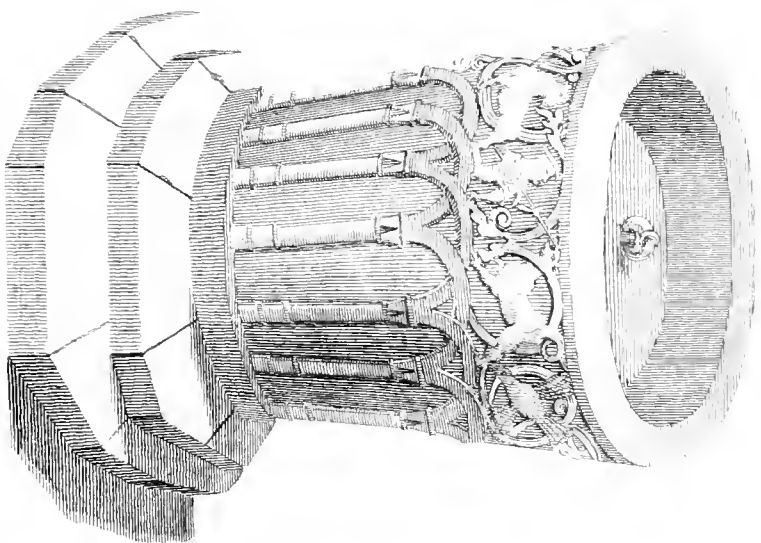
From this figure it seems probable that the gate was built or repaired in the life-time of that prince, as it is not likely king Edward the First would have permitted it to have been set up after his death, as he was then deemed a rebel, and his head had been set up on the tower as such. Shrewsbury was once the residence of the Welch Princes.



FONT OF ALPHINGTON CHURCH.

THE Font of Alphington Church in Devonshire, is generally allowed to be of great antiquity. Hunting monsters and other grotesque ornaments occurring more frequently in ancient sculpture, even on buildings appropriated to religious uses, than subjects from sacred history, or the symbols of christianity : instances of this may be observed in the decorations of the capitals of the columns in Grymbald's Crypt, those of the French Church or Undercroft in the Cathedral at Canterbury, published in this Work, and in many of the ornaments on the door of Barfriston Church in Kent, engraved in the Preface to Mr. Grose's Antiquities.

As to the particular age of this Font, or by whom it was made or given, there is neither record nor tradition, nor is there sufficient data, whereon to form a probable conjecture.



THE FONT IN ALPHINGTON CHURCH.





For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

THE Descriptions of England, by Messieurs Perlin and De la Serre, published in the former Volume, shew the Opinion Foreigners entertained of this Country in the Reigns of Edward VI. and Queen Mary, as well as some of the prevailing Manners and Customs of those Times;—the Reader, it is more than probable, will be glad to see the Observations of other Travellers on the same Subjects at a later Period. Under this Supposition, a Translation is here presented of the Travels of Monsieur Jorevin de Rocheford; at least, that Part which treats of England and Ireland. This Book was printed at Paris in the Year 1672, in three Volumes duodecimo, and is now extremely rare.

Monsieur Jorevin, though far from a Writer of the first Rank, appears to have been rather superior to either of the Gentlemen above-mentioned; his Abstract of our national History is false and ridiculous, even beneath Criticism, but his Descriptions of Places, Buildings, &c. seem to have been accurate, as they still retain striking Likenesses of the respective Subjects, notwithstanding the Alterations which must necessarily have happened in the Space of above an hundred Years. In a word, though he is a bad Historian, he is a tolerable Topographer.

DIEPPE is one of the most famous sea-ports in Normandy that we had seen in our travels through France, to which I will refer the reader, who will there find what is most remarkable and worth seeing. During that time, walking upon the quay, I observed a little galliot which within a few days had been loaded for England, and only waited for a proper time and wind to set sail; there were many persons waiting to embark in it: but the wind proving contrary for two days, we amused ourselves in walking about Dieppe to see the town and its port, which, as I have remarked of all the sea-coast of Normandy, is high and steep, like those kind of walls called Falaizes. I perceived, afar off, on a great sand-bank which is bare at low water, many nets, great and small, belonging to the fishermen, so arranged and disposed, that on the flowing of the tide the fish enter them easily, but cannot retire with like facility. I was curious to see this fishery, the tide being out, and I never had so much pleasure as in seeing a quantity of fish of all sorts and all alive, which gave us a great desire to eat them; in fact, we bought some of the best and finest, which we had dressed at our inn, the sign of the Scottish Arms.

I met with a merchant, who intended to pass over into England, and to go to London; he perfectly understood the language, which reason induced me to accompany him, and to embark with him. There was then in the port a vessel which was shortly to sail for the East-Indies, loaded with all sorts of merchandize: having made an acquaintance with the clerk, we went on board of her, when he shewed us every thing, and gave us much insight respecting the design of the voyage, which he said he had before performed in the same ship. He related to us many stories and hardships he had suffered at sea, which made us pass an afternoon very agreeably. He treated us with a marine collation, and we entertained him in the evening with a supper at our inn, where we returned him thanks for his agreeable conversation and civilities; and in the morning the captain of our vessel gave us notice to get ready to sail in two hours, the wind being fair for England, whither he was to transport us, and to carry us to London; also to lay in some few provisions for the passage. It is to be noted, that passengers from France to England are prohibited from carrying more gold or silver than is necessary for their immediate expences, or a very little over. It is true, they will not search you, unless they either know or suspect that you have much about you.

On this subject they related to us, that a young man, ignorant of this custom, attempting to pass from Dieppe to England with some diamonds and other precious stones, of which some persons had heard him speak, he was immediately arrested, and all his merchandize confiscated. We embarked about three of the clock in the afternoon, with a wind which was tolerably fair, but too violent, in so much that we had a difficulty to get on board the galliot which was in the road. We were in a little boat, which the angry waves filled with water; and though we had much inconvenience and danger, they nevertheless made us pay twenty sols each, which is a custom and an ordinary tax paid by all passengers fetched from or carried to the vessels in the road; so that let the danger of the sea be ever so great, the people of this boat are obliged to carry you to your vessel, or fetch you from it in all seasons and at all hours, whether night or day, which makes me say, like the Italian, *Che camina par il mondo, bisogna d'havere patientia é quatrini*, which is, He that travels has need of much patience, and still more money. Those who are not accustomed to the sea are subject to sickness, and to throw up at the same time all they have in their body; but so far from being hurt by it, this evacuation serves for a good medicine, like a sort of emetic wine, so that

on landing the patient finds himself remarkably well, with a thorough good appetite for a hearty meal. The wind, though fair, was so strong and boisterous, that we were obliged to furl our sails during the whole night, which prevented our sleeping. It was so dark that the sailors lost their way; for early in the morning we perceived something like a fleet of vessels in the fine road of the Downs, which were the three castles of * Ovalmer, † Dal, and ‡ Sandone, distant from Dieppe, by sea, thirty-five French leagues. Those who pass from Calais to England in the French packet-boat come to Dover, which is only cross an arm of the sea seven leagues over, called the passage of Calais, which is the narrowest sea between France and England.

Before we enter, let us give a little idea of the form of this kingdom, which passes for the most powerful on the sea of any in Europe. Under the name of England, we understand all that is possessed by the king of England, which was formerly divided into three great kingdoms, in two islands. The largest is called Great-Britain, it comprehends the kingdoms of Scotland and England, and the second contains the kingdom of Ireland, and these three kingdoms make the form of a delta Δ , which has three angles, and from this similitude it takes the name of Angle-land or England, to which we may add the Orcades and many other little islands round about them, to the number of upwards of three hundred and fifty. This kingdom is, in general, under a colder climate than France, since we find it between the 50th and 59th degree, which is the length of this kingdom, which makes about two hundred leagues. From Dover to the point and cape of Dungenby, at the end of Scotland, and its breadth is nearly as much, reckoned from Dover to Ingle, which is a city at one end of the island of Ireland; that being premised, we will say that this is one of the greatest kingdoms of Europe, and one of the best situated, since it is entirely surrounded by the sea, which serves it for a large and deep ditch, and all its coasts being bordered by inaccessible and frightful rocks, which form its ramparts and strong walls, affording at the same time a number of harbours and good sea-ports, in so much that it can traffick with all foreign nations, as well as the neighbouring kingdoms, and may with reason be called the king of the kingdoms of the great ocean; for in effect it is a conveniency to have from elsewhere that which is not produced in the country, where, I believe, if we except wine and silk, every thing may be found in abundance, so as even to furnish foreign countries, for there are mines of all sorts of metal, those of tin and

* Walmer.

† Deal.

‡ Sandown.

lead

lead are in such great quantities, that they supply almost all Europe: I will not speak of those of iron, of coal, of copper, and in some places of silver. In fine, there is nothing necessary for the subsistence of man, but is produced in this island, as we shall see in the sequel of our travels.

The origin of the first inhabitants of England is attributed to some Frenchmen descended from the Cimbri, who passed over from Normandy to England, where they were retained by the goodness of the country; they, after they had remained there some time, elected kings, according to the custom of their ancestors; of these little is said in history till the time of Julius Cæsar, who, in the year of our Lord fifty-four, having brought all France under his dominion, crossed over into England, not without great resistance from the four kings then reigning there; that is, Cingetorinus, Carvillius, Laximagulus and Sagonax, who, on the first encounter, stoutly resisted him, he being then much fatigued with the late wars he had made with the French, before they submitted to him; wherefore it was with great difficulty that he was able to gain only a few strong places along the sea-coasts in the neighbourhood of Dover, which he strongly fortified, in order to be master of that passage which is the shortest between France and England. In the mean time some disturbances happened at Rome, which obliged him to leave England and make a voyage thither, which detained him so long, that Cæsar Augustus succeeded him and came into England, where things did not fall out more favourably to him than they had to his predecessor, until a discord arising among these four petty kings, who were for electing from their number one whom all England should obey. During this dispute the Romans penetrated far into England, of which they easily conquered a great part, which was made a province under the empire of Domitian; for the other part, which is Scotland, remained a long time unknown and neglected, as being filled with vast forests, inaccessible mountains, great lakes, and inhabited by a ferocious people, who lived like wild beasts, and who nevertheless assembled together, and made horrible devastations over the whole province, which obliged them to build a strong wall to obstruct the passage of these enemies, of which there are at present some remains to be seen.

Thus this part of England was brought under the dominion of the Romans, under which it remained four hundred and seventy-six years, from Julius Cæsar to the reign of Valentinian III. under whom almost the whole world

world was in arms, which gave an opportunity for the Saxons, the Picts, and Scots, to fall upon England, of which they easily made themselves masters, the Romans having abandoned it in order to repair to Italy to appease the troubles risen there, which threatened the ruin of the whole western empire, occasioned by a difference between the chiefs Ætius and Boniface; during which time England, finding itself the prey of its enemies, chose for their king Constantine, a Frenchman by birth, whom the count of Cornwall, Vortegernus, put to death, in order to succeed him, at which the people were so incensed, that they took arms to avenge this tyranny; this obliged him to call in to his assistance a great captain, named Hortius, who caused his army of Saxons to pass over into England, and with them succeeded so well in all his enterprizes, that Vortimerus gave him as a recompence all the county of Kent; his son, Vortimerus, succeeded him, and at length Aurelius, so that there were seven kings from Constantine, of whom the last was Cadwalladar, who abandoned his kingdom to become a monk at Rome: this gave occasion to the Saxons, who came to succour him (finding themselves the strongest) to seize the kingdom, which they divided into seven parts, over which they elected as many kings, who made war with each other, one of whom, who was named Egbert, having gained three provinces of this heptarchy, was proclaimed king of England, which happened eight hundred years after the nativity of our Lord. Under his reign England did not remain long in peace, for the Danes raised a fleet and army under their chiefs, Angarus and Hubbo, with which they entered England, where they pillaged every thing that resisted their fury, without regard to age or sex, and rendered themselves masters of Northumberland, where they remained till driven out by Edelvolphus, the son of Egbert, and his successors; these were Edelbert, Edelfred, who founded the university of Oxford, and Edward the First, whose daughter Edgine married Louis the Simple, king of France.

From that time to the reign of Edward the Second, who was martyred and placed among the saints, England was tolerably peaceable, but this tranquility was interrupted for the second time by the Danes, who came over in great numbers, and who would, without doubt, have ruined every thing, if the English had not, by a conspiracy, slain them all in one night; at which Sueno, king of Denmark, being incensed, came into England with a great army, where he defeated Edelredus (a cruel man) brother of Edward the

Second, who retired into Scotland for the space of twelve years. In the mean time all things being reinstated in England, he returned and died at York, without having been crowned king of England. Canute, king of Norway, succeeded him, after having slain Edmond in a duel, and driven away Edward III. son of Eldred, but he did not reign long. He married the widow of king Alfred, by whom he had two children; namely, Harold and Canute II. they died without children, after having reigned one after the other a short time; therefore Edward III. the son of Eldred, who had been expelled by Canute, returned to England, where he died without children, but by his last will bequeathed his crown to William, duke of Normandy, from whom he had received many favours during his exile, and for that time the race of the kings of England finished in the year 1065.

This Harold having learned who was the son of the sister of king Canute, he seized the kingdom before William, but did not hold it long, for William entered into England, where he defeated his enemy, and at the same time introduced many of the French laws. It was he who gave the three lions for the English arms; he commanded all pleadings at the bar to be in the French language; he reduced several of the provinces of England to obedience; he made Malcolm, king of Sweden, his tributary; and averted, by money, a great war with which England was threatened by the Danes. At length, there being a disturbance between Henry and Louis the Dauphin of France, occasioned by some differences about Normandy, he crossed over and made war against France, and died at Rouen; he had three children, William, surnamed Rufus, or the red; Henry the First, and Robert. This eldest son was a prince of great courage, but he did not live long; his brother Henry the First succeeded him, who caused his brother to be slain for some words they had together; he was duke of Normandy, where this cruel brother entered as heir to the province, which he ravaged entirely except Rouen, from whence he returned to England, to have it settled that the eldest sons of the kings of England should be dukes of Normandy; but Robert, duke of Normandy, having left two children, of which one was Charles, earl of Flanders, who was unfortunately slain at Brussels; the other, William, having learned the death of his brother, raised a great army to make war with his uncle, Henry the First, for the recovery of Normandy, which that king had usurped from his father; this he recovered, being assisted by the king of France.

It was Henry the First who established the parliament of England; he lost his two sons and his daughter, who were drowned, for the grief of which he died by a just punishment of God; for he had married, by force, Machtilda, a Scottish lady, who had made a vow of virginity in a cloister, and who, on that account, predicted to him a curse on all the children she should produce him, which happened to him by that fatal accident which caused his death, and the end of the Norman kings.

His nephew Stephen, earl of Champagne, succeeded him, against whom Machtilda, daughter of Henry the First, wife of the emperor Henry the Fifth, and by a second marriage of Gothofred, earl of Anjou, made war, wherein he lost Eustace his only son, wherefore he adopted Henry the Second, son of Machtilda, who, during thirty-three years which he reigned, reformed all those laws in England, which had been altered during the wars; he appeased the troubles of the kingdom, retook Northumberland from Stephen David, king of Scotland: he took king William prisoner in a battle, from whom he received several cities for ransom: he even added Ireland to his kingdom without war or bloodshed, where he caused the great and strong castle * du Blin to be built. He had a son, Richard the First, who married Berangere, daughter of the king of France; he, with the succour lent him by Philip, king of France, made war against the Turks. He passed over into the east with thirty-five thousand men, with whom he first attacked Tancred, who had done him some injuries; there he took several towns, of which Messina was the most considerable. At length he took the isle of Cyprus, which he gave to Guy Lusignan, in exchange for the city of Tyr, and likewise assumed the title of king of Jerusalem, whence the kings of England have ever since borne that title.

So much success gave jealousy to Philip, king of France, who was, in some measure, the means thereof, by the assistance he had lent to Richard the First, who returning to England, where he had left Arthur to govern in his stead, his brother John (a cruel man, and full of tyranny) drove him out of the kingdom, and seized upon Normandy, which was the subject of many great wars with France, which could no other ways be pacified, but by the kings of France becoming possessors. He made war likewise in Scotland, in Ireland, and even in England against his own subjects, who revolted against his tyranny in such sort that he was obliged to borrow succours from Louis

* Perhaps Dublin.

the son of Philip the Second, king of France, who only sought some such opportunity to enter England, of which he thought he ought to be made king after the death of John, on account of the assistance he had given to Richard in the east; but he was much deceived, for they rewarded him in another manner for his trouble, in sending him back to France, when matters were a little settled in England.

Edward the First having learned at Ptolemaide the death of his father, returned to England to succeed to the crown; to whom Alexander the Third, king of Scotland, dying without issue male, left his crown, which the Scots would not agree to, from whence there were great wars, during which he died of a dysentery. His son Edward the Second took his place, and had Gavestonius for his great favourite; he was hated by all the nobility and the parliament, who expelled him from the kingdom contrary to the will of the king, who had much trouble to allay the anger of the Scots, excited by the king his father. They entered England with thirty thousand men, under the command of Bruce their chief, where they killed more than an hundred thousand men. He married the daughter of Philip, king of France, who brought him in marriage Guyenne, which he did not long enjoy, for there arose some dissensions between him, the parliament, and the nobility, who slew him in his bed. His son Edward the Third was then only fifteen years of age; tutors were assigned him to govern in his place till he become of age; at which being arrived, he went over to France to make war against Philip, who would not yield him up Guyenne, which was the marriage portion of his mother, which he had given with her at her espousal of Edward the Second his father; wherefore he came at the head of a great army and plundered all Guyenne, Gascony, the cities of Bordeaux, Thou-louse, Xantonge, and Poictou, from whence he returned to England loaded with the spoils and booty which he had taken; he also took the city of Calais, during which Philip king of France died.

His son John was not more fortunate against the English, who took him prisoner in a battle and carried him to England, where he exacted such ransom as they thought proper; this was a part of France with a great sum of money, which served Edward the Third to make a number of knights of the order of the garter. Edward likewise experienced a reverse of fortune as well as the king of France, for the Prince of Wales, chief general of his army, dying, Charles the Second, king of France, retook from the English all

all the provinces they had in France, at which he was so much grieved that it caused his death. He made Edward the Black his heir, who was son of the Prince of Wales, and then but eleven years old. During his minority the Scotch on one side, and the French on the other, gave the alarm to all England, but neither the one nor the other were successful in their enterprises. In fine, there were civil wars all over the kingdom, where there was never more blood spilt; this was the case till his majority, after which he did not reign long, for he was killed in an engagement; his successor was Henry the Fourth, his cousin german, who gave his crown to his son Henry the Fifth, who led an army into France to take possession of what he said was the marriage portion of his wife Catherine, the daughter of the king of France; he conquered a great part of the country, and at the same time coined money in all his states, upon which he caused the arms of England and France to be displayed, and since that time the kings of England have stiled themselves kings of France, and still continue to bear the arms.

The English never appeared more powerful in France than at this period, nor for a longer time; but Charles the Seventh, king of France, shewed them clearly that for their success they were more indebted to fortune than their arms, for he retook all that Charles the Sixth his father had lost, and drove them first from Paris, and afterwards from many cities and provinces they occupied, principally along the coasts of the river Loire. Here history records the courage of a poor country wench, who having dressed herself like a captain, conceived a means to expel them; and putting herself at the head of the army, went and attacked them, and put them to flight. Henry the Seventh having been accused of losing France by treason was dethroned, in order to bestow his crown on his son Edward the Fourth, who made war against him, and having taken him in a battle caused him to be kept prisoner. Edward the Fifth, his son, who succeeded him, did not reign long, wherefore Henry the Seventh came out of prison to mount the throne. His son Henry the Eighth succeeded him, who espoused Catherine, his brother's widow. He assisted the Spaniards in driving the Moors out of Spain.

At that time Francis the First, king of France, was taken by the emperor Charles the Fifth at the battle of Pavia; at length peace was concluded between the French, the emperor, and Henry the Eighth, who having espoused Catherine, his brother's widow, was doubtful whether his marriage was legal, wherefore application was made to Rome, whence the pope wrote

to Henry that his marriage was not valid, but he despising the pope, insisted on being acknowledged for the head of the church in his own dominions; he even did worse, for he made himself pope of England, and then there arose great revolutions upon the diversity of religions; for until that time England had always been of the catholic religion, which was then reformed according to the fancy of Henry the Eighth. The pope excommunicated him, and he in revenge caused his wife Catherine to be imprisoned, in order to marry to the number of six wives, one after the other, of whom he had three children, Edward the Sixth, Mary, and Elizabeth. This Edward the Sixth succeeded him, and caused the pretended reformed religion to be promulgated throughout his kingdom. The French bought back of him the city of Boulogne that his father had taken; he died at the age of seventeen without issue; his sister Mary succeeded him: she married Philip, the son of Charles the Fifth. At that time the town of St. Quintin was taken by Philip the Second, king of Spain; and at the same time the French took the city of Calais from the English, who had held it upwards of two hundred years. The queen Mary died of chagrin thereat. Her sister Elizabeth mounted the throne in her place; she was the daughter of Anne Bolein, who was the second wife of Henry the Eighth. In the mean time the French endeavoured, by means of the Scotch to whom they had given assistance, to conquer England, on account that Mary Stuart, who was heir to Henry the Seventh, and daughter of James the Fifth, whose wife was also heir and near relation to that king, had married the king of France; but Elizabeth resisted them so well, that king Francis being dead, Mary Stuart returned to Scotland, and cultivated a friendship with Elizabeth, until she married Henry Stuart, who died soon after; and shortly after she re-married to Bochele, contrary to the will of her relations, who caused her to be imprisoned, from whence she escaped, and came to seek Elizabeth in England, in order to betray her, which she having discovered, caused her to be beheaded. At the same time she sent men and money to the Dutch, to make war against the Spaniards, who being informed thereof raised a naval armament to invade Ireland, that people desiring nothing more than to be governed by a catholic king.

In effect the Irish rebelled against Elizabeth, and a change of religion would have taken place, had not the duke of Essex arrived with a strong force to bring them back to their duty. Before her death, she named James the Sixth for her successor; he was king of Scotland, and son of Mary and Henry

Henry Stuart, and grand nephew to Henry the Seventh; and thus Scotland was joined to England under the reign of James the Sixth, who gave them the name of Great-Britain. He made peace with the Spaniards, and married one of his daughters to the palatine Frederic. Charles the First succeeded James the Sixth, his brother. He went over to Spain, and in passing through France in his return, married Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry the Fourth, and succeeded to the crown of his father. At the beginning of his reign he made war with the Spaniards, being assisted by the Hollanders, who during that time took many ships from the Spaniards, which were returning from the Indies richly laden. He afterwards attacked the French. He assisted the Rochellier rebels against their king Louis the Thirteenth, who knew well how to punish them, after entering victoriously into the town of Rochelle. The English then accused Charles of holding an undue intelligence with the king of France, to whom they said he had delivered the place. At length peace was concluded between both crowns. The queen was delivered of her first born, Charles the Second, and there arose great wars about matters of religion, on account that king attempted to establish bishops all over his kingdoms, to which the queen, who was a catholic, incited him with all her power. Matters were carried to that height, that shortly two parties were seen to arise in the kingdom, one for the king and the other for the parliament, both raised troops, and soon came to blows; the parliament was the strongest: they attacked the king's party, which was vanquished, and the king taken and put in prison at London, he was brought several times before a tribunal, where he was accused of treason, of tyranny, and of being an enemy to the republic, and condemned by the parliament to lose his head before the palace at * Outhal, in presence of his two sons, who he embraced with tears in his eyes in leaving them, to receive the mortal stroke, the thirtieth of January, in the year 1649.

Then this monarchy became a republic. Ireland demanded for king, Charles the Second, son of Charles the First, who had then retired to Holland, his sister having married the prince of Orange. All England was in a terrible consternation, on account of the cruel death of its king. The parliament sent Cromwell into Ireland to quell these disturbances; he was then intendant for Fairfax, commander of the parliamentary forces. He entered that country with a considerable army to chastise the rebels, who had fortified them-

* Whitehall.

selves in Dublin and some other towns, which he besieged and took, where after having put several of the rebellious ringleaders to death, he was obliged to return to England with the utmost expedition, for the Scotch had equipped several vessels to fetch Charles the Second from Holland to Scotland, where he was unanimously declared king. Cromwell advanced with his army, and gave battle to the Scotch, who were vanquished, which obliged Charles the Second to return to Breda in Holland, and was the means by which Cromwell gained the good graces of the parliament, who constituted him protector of England. He being dead, they recalled Charles the Second, eldest son of Charles the First, to succeed to the kingdom, and crowned him king of England, Scotland, and Ireland, the sixteenth of February, in the year 1661, in the city of London, where he at present reigns.

After having betimes in the morning discovered the coast of England near the castles of the Downs, we found the wind directly against us, which obliged us to take shelter in the harbour of * Margat, which is within eight leagues of the Downs, and at the first entrance of the mouth of the river Thames; and the wind not changing, we were obliged to leave our cloaths on board our galliot, and to set out by land to London. We were many in company, all passengers in that galliot; we passed through † Stouré, upon the river. They reckon by miles, which are a little larger than those of Italy, since two make a small French league; they are short in England, middling in Ireland, and long in Scotland. The way to Canterbury is through marshes. Here we found the high road from London, to go by the packet-boat from Dover to Calais, and other small sea-ports on the coast of England opposite France, of which five are the most frequented, and are obliged to furnish the king, in time of war, each with two vessels well armed; these are Hastings, Rye, Romney, ‡ Heyt, and Dover. It is fifteen miles from the town of Margat to Canterbury.

CANTORBERY.

Cantorbery is one of the most famous cities in England, and although it is of no great extent, it is a handsome place, situated in a low ground, having the little river Stour passing through the middle of it. We arrived through a great suburb: the gate of the town by which we entered has two

* Margate.

† Sturry, situate on the river Stour.

‡ Hythe.

very large towers, these form the beginning of a large and handsome street, the houses of which are well built, and painted after the Dutch fashion; farther on we found the town-house, with its clock, near the grand place: from thence we went by a second great street to see the archiepiscopal church. In England there are only two archbishoprics, that of York and that of Canterbury; for although this great kingdom has quitted the catholic religion for an hundred and twenty years, to embrace that of Calvin, that has not prevented there being bishops and archbishops according to their fashion, who wear in their assemblies the same habits formerly worn by the catholics, and the churches are the same as in those times. This church we found very fine; it is ornamented with three high towers, although there is no other altar than that in the choir: it is said its windows were formerly of crystal. The archbishop is commonly some prince, or great lord of the kingdom. We went also to see the college; walking over all the different parts of this fine town. We all took the ordinary coach for Gravesend, in order to embark there for London, and we passed by * Abertoon: from thence we found some woods, near † Baten and Asberry. There is no part of Europe where there are more rivers than in England, but they are reduced almost all to three principal ones, which are the Thames, the Humber, and the Severn; these render the meadows and environs through which they pass very agreeable and fertile, as we here began to discover. We passed through ‡ Grenstret, Sitingborn, § Nievetoon, and || Renem, which has a fine tower to its church. We saw all along this road long poles, on the tops of which were little kettles, in which fires were lighted to give notice when there is any danger in the country, and robbers on the way. The towns and neighbouring villages are obliged to send guards to drive them away, or take them, and to keep the highways safe and secure for passengers; these likewise serve, as I imagine, in time of war, to give notice to the neighbouring towns of the march of the enemy and of his designs: these poles are about a mile distant one from the other, and to every one there is a small hut for those persons whose business it is to light the fires. I have seen the same things in other quarters of England. We passed afterwards through ¶ Schaten, the street of which is paved, and almost entirely bordered by houses quite to Rochester.

R O C H E S T E R.

Rochester is situated at the influx of the river Medway into the Thames, where the sea has a reflux of more than two fathoms, which renders this town a good sea-port, and has made it chosen for a sea arsenal, where there are

* Harbledown. † Boughton. ‡ Greenstreet. § Perhaps Newenham. || Rainham. ¶ Chatham.

built every year many ships of war. We there passed over a stone bridge, one of the finest in England, where it is esteemed among its greatest curiosities. This bridge is built on a rock, and is much elevated; it is enclosed with iron ballustrades above its walls; I should like to know whether these iron ballustrades are meant for ornaments, or to prevent persons falling over in the night; be it as it may, we went to walk near the castle, at which place is the port; it will contain many vessels, on account of its vicinity to the Thames, where there is a good road. We also saw an open space, or place, from which the cathedral and episcopal church is not far distant, enriched with two high towers rising above its portal. The streets are straight, as if described by a line, and filled with several shops and merchants. We did not remark any fortifications capable of holding out against a siege, but its castle, and the number of vessels there might stop an enemy. Ten miles from Rochester is to be seen the royal castle of Otford. We departed for Gravesend.

* GRAVESINE.

Gravesend is a little town without walls on the bank of the Thames, where there is a great reflux of the sea, on which account there are boats which set off for London every tide, which is a great convenience. Whilst waiting we walked about the town, where we saw its strong castle defended by ramparts and bastions of earth, furnished with a good number of canons, and a great garrison within it, as being a place of consequence, for it defends the passage of that river, there being on the other side a great low tower of brick, in which appear under cover some great guns mounted, on a level with the surface of the water, to defend the passage of the river, which is here about five hundred paces broad, almost always covered by a number of large vessels, which lie here at anchor in waiting for a proper wind to depart. There was there a thick chain sustained in the middle by some well armed vessels, that shuts up the entry of this river, which lies between these two forts; but the Dutch, in the war they had with the English, forced them and broke it, to the great damage of many of the neighbouring towns, and the loss of many vessels which they sunk in this river. It was at that time even feared that they would soon reach London, as I was informed in the country. It is a remarkable thing in England, that in the cities and towns, and even in every street of the villages, they strike a particular small piece of copper or brass money, called a *fardin*, which will not pass beyond the street or quarter wherein it was coined. These are generally marked with the name of some citizen or of some shopkeeper, such as a grocer, a chandler, or a mercer, who buys that

* Gravesend.

permission from the king; so that it is a great inconvenience to travellers, since on quitting a town or village, or any city, all this small money ceases to be current; but that is not the case of the silver coin, which is received every where at the same price; of these there are so many of different values, that one may change a large piece, and receive this small coin almost without any of those farthings. We embarked then at Gravissine at eight in the evening, when it was dark, and rowed all the night by the light of the full moon, which afforded us sufficient light to see a great number of fine houses and castles, which bordered this beautiful river. We arrived at London at about two in the morning. [To be continued.]

THE following Order of Council, describing the Dress of a Page in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, was copied from the Original in the Library of Thomas Astle, Esq.

THESE are to praye and requier you to make p'sent serch within your ward and charges p'sently to make hew and cry for a yong stripling of the age of xxij yeres, the color of his apparell as foloweth One Doblet of yelow million Fustion th'one halfe therof buttoned with peche colour bottoms and th'other halfe laced downewardes One payer of Peche Color Hose laced with smale Tawnye lace a graye Hat with a Copper edge rounde aboute it with a bande pcell of the same Hatt a payer of * watched Stockings. Likewise he hath twoe Clokes th'one of Vessley Collor garded with twoe gards of black Clothe and twisted lace of Carnacion Colour and lyned with Crymsone Bayes and th'other is a Red Shipp ruffet Colour striped about the Cape and downe the fore face twisted with two rows of twisted lace ruffet and gold buttons afore and uppon the Sholdier being of the Clothe it selfe set with the said twisted lace and the buttons of ruffet silke and golde. This youthes name is Gilbert Edwodd and page to S^r Valentine Browne Knight who is run awaye this fowerth daye of Januarie with theis parcells followeing viz. A Chaîne of Wycr worke golde with a button of the same and a small Ringe of Golde at it two flagging Chaines of golde th'one being marked with theis letters v. and b. uppon the lock and th'other with a little broken Jewell at it, One Carkanet of Pearle and Jafynits thereto hangeing, a Jewell like a Marimade of gold enameled the tayle therof being sett with diamonds the bellye of the made with a Ruby and the shilde a Diamond the Cheine of golde whereon it hangeth is set with smale Diamonds and Rubyes and certeyne Money in golde and white Money.

BURGHLYE

WARWICK.

To all Constables Bayliffs & Hedboroughs & to
all other the Quene's Officers whatsoever to
whome the same belongeth & apperteyneth.

HUNSDONE

HOWARDE

VALENTINE BROWNE,

* blue.

Translation of the Latin Epitaph on EVAN RICE.

YE votaries of Hubert come
 (Saint Hubert he is stiled at Rome)
 Ye who delight the Horn to wind
 Which he to leave you was so Kind
 Change all your Jolly hunting Cries
 To Lamentations, Sobs, and Sighs,
 For who the loss will not bemoan
 Of a Keen Sportsman, dead and Gone
 Or who the Tribute of our Eyes
 May better Claim than Evan Rice
 Over the Hills & through the Plain
 With feet not slow and hopes not vain
 All sorts of Game that fly or Run
 He would pursue with Dog & Gun
 At break of Day e'er Phœbus shin'd
 Swifter than Deer swifter than wind
 Intent on sport he would be Gone
 Nor did he mind the heats of noon
 Unwearied till the want of light
 Would force him home to rest at night
 But all must now his death deplore
 He'll call you out to sport no more
 The More unwearied Hunter Death
 Who runs down all things that have breath
 Who spares no creature under Heaven
 Alas hath overtaken Evan
 No more shall you at Noon or Morn
 Behold his face or hear his Horn
 He's gone to his perpetual sleep
 While for him Ye that knew him weep
 He finish'd decently his course
 Left Hound & Horn, left Dog and Horse
 Of Characters he bore the best
 Long may his bones in Quiet Rest

Sir Thomas Mansel erected this Monument to his faithful Servant
 Evan Rice.

T H E

ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

ACCOUNT OF ABRAHAM COWLEY.

ABRAHAM COWLEY was the posthumous son of a Grocer in London, where he was born in the year 1618. His mother put him early to the King's School at Westminster, whilst there, it is said, he could never learn the common grammar rules, owing to a defect in his memory ; he nevertheless afterwards made himself master of both the Latin and Greek languages, by applying to those books from whence the rules were drawn, and obtaining those languages as he did his own, not by precept but by use. Spenser's Fairy Queen, which accidentally fell into his hands almost as soon as he could read, first gave him a turn for poetry, for which he very soon gave proofs of an extraordinary genius, and published a collection of poems in the year 1633, when he was but fifteen years of age. He was strongly attached to the royal cause, and spent ten or twelve years abroad mostly in that service. He returned to England about the year 1656, in order to give notice of the state of the nation at that time. To cover his real business, he published an edition of his poems, but his errand being suspected he was seized and confined for some time ; at length, pretending to fall in with the

reigning party, he was taken into favour, and had by a special mandate the degree of doctor of physic conferred on him; after which he went to France. He wrote a copy of verses on the death of Oliver Cromwell, and in 1662 he published two books of plants, and also some Latin poems. After the restoration, not receiving the rewards he thought his services merited, he took a disgust to the busy world, and retired to a small house at Chertsey in Surry, where he passed the remainder of his life in privacy and study. He died July the 28th, 1667, aged 49 years. He was buried in Westminster-Abbey, near Chaucer and his favourite Spenser, many persons of quality attending his funeral. A monument was erected to his memory by George duke of Buckingham, on which was a Latin inscription written by his friend Dr. Spratt, bishop of Rochester.

King Charles, on hearing of his death, said, he had not left a better man behind him in England. His private character was indeed truly amiable, his genius admirable.

The picture from which this plate is engraved, was painted by the celebrated Mrs. Mary Beale, daughter of Mr. Cradock, minister of Walton upon Thames; she was the pupil of Sir Peter Lely, who was, it is reported, an admirer of her person as well as genius: she painted both in oil and water colours; her prices were, for a head five guineas, and for a half length ten. Mr. Grainger says, she painted more portraits of the dignified clergy than any of her contemporary artists.

This portrait, which is the property of Mr. Hingeston, Bookfeller, near Temple-Bar, is an excellent specimen of Mrs. Beale's abilities. Indeed few such subjects occur as Mr. Cowley, who seems to have been about eighteen when this picture was drawn: his countenance is soft and beautiful almost to effeminacy, and at the same time replete with dignity and expression.

Mr. Grainger mentions only two Engravings of this poet, one prefixed to his Poetical Blossoms in Twelves, drawn when he was thirteen, and another serving as a Frontispiece to his Juvenile Poems, but gives neither the names of the Painters nor Engravers. The Hon^{ble} Horace Walpole has likewise a picture painted by Sir Peter Lely, which was finely copied in enamel by the late Mr. Zinks, and engraved by Hall; it is prefixed to Hurd's life of that poet.

THE following ancient Poem, said to be written in the Reign of Edward the Third, is preserved in the Island of Guernsey. If you think it worth a Place in your Repertory, it is much at your Service.

F. G.

Prise de l'Isle de Guernesey par Yvon de Galles l'An 1372 sous le Reigne du Roi Edouard troisieme.

1

Or entendez grands & petits
La douleur fort envenimée
D'un nombre de Gens ramassés
Qui vont filant la mer salée
Du Roi de France ramassés
Par Yvon de Galles guidez
Qui étoit mauvais fiers a mort

2

Par un mardi se comparut
L'Armée de sa Gendarmerie
Faite de grands Sarragoufés
Gens enragés à l'abordée
Dans le vaïon fut adressée
Cette piteuse Journée
Pensant nous mettre tous à mort

3

Un Jean L'Etoc li se leva
plus matin qu'a l'accoutimée
A sa Bergerie s'en alla
sur la Journant à la Brunée
Telle compagnie a trouvée
Sur le Grand Marais arretée
Laquelle grandement l'etonna

4

Sur le chemin voit un Cheval
Faisant Marche de Haquenée
Qui pour vrai étoit un Guildin
Qui leur echappa de l'Armée
toute l'Isle en a chevauchée
criant a la Desespérée
Sur haut les Armes en un mot

5

Vous trouverez sur le Vafon
L'Armée la dessus arrêtee
Diligentez vous bons Garçons
Ou toute la Terre est gâtée
Mettez tout au Fil de l'Epee
Hazardez vous a la bone heure
Ou vous mourrez de grieve mort

6

Yvon de Galles vrai guerrier
Étoit conducteur de l'armée
Homme grandement aventurier
Dessus une Terre étrangere
Ne se donnant de garde en arriere
Qu'il ne recut la rouge Jarretiere
Qui n'étoit ni foye ni velours

7

C'est qu'il fut frappé d'un Garçon
D'une halebarde meurtrière
Qui se nomoit Rich^d Simon
Sur le Moulin en la Carriere
Tant qu'il eut la Cuissè coupée
Aussi la main dextre coupée
Par ce brave compagnon

8

Sur le mont St Pierre port
Fut la dure Guerre livrée
Cinq Cents & un furent Mis a Mort
Tant de l'Isle que de l'Armée
C'étoit pitié cette Journée
D'ouïr les Pleurs de L'Assemblée
Des Dames de St Pierre Port

9

Thommi le Lorreur fut pour vrai
 Tout le Jour notre Capitaine
 Ros Hollande fut le plus fort
 Il eut l'honneur de la Journée
 Sa pauvre Vie fut hazardée
 Car il eut les Jambes coupées
 Dont il fallut qu'il souffrit Mort

10

Frapper a Tort & a Travers
 Le Sang couloit par les valées
 On marchoit dessus les Corps Morts
 Qui toiboient au Fil de L'Epée
 Une meurtriere fut tirée
 Qui a grand Fort fut pendée
 Et aux Etrangeres fit grand Tort

11

Quatre Vingt bons marchands Anglois
 Arriverent sur la Vesprée
 Mais l'Armée étoit fort cassée
 Tout a l'heure leva le Siege
 Ne sachant quel remede faire
 Si non crier Merci à Dieu

12

Furent contraints à s'enfuir
 prenant leur Chemin irremment
 Par les Bordages sont aliés
 Pour passer par dedans la Rue
 Mais les Anglois l'ont retenue
 Et remplis de Corps morts la Rue
 Sur cette troupe de Babillots

13

Par force prindrent le Chateau
 La Mer étant fort retirée
 On les tuoit à grands Monceaux
 taillant tout au Fil de L'Epée
 La Mer étoit fort ensanglantée
 De cette Troupe ainsi navrée
 Laisant la Chair & les Os Morts

14

Les Navires & les Batiaux
 Enseignoient l'Isle par derriere
 Nos Paisans leur firent grand Tort
 Par le Chateau de la Corbière
 vindrent par le Bec a la Cheare
 Pour alors faire leur traversée
 Parmi la reste des Lourdeaux

15

Rembarquerent leurs Matelots
 Puis soudain mirent a la Voile
 tous irrités come Lionceaux
 D'avoir perdu telle Bredelle
 Le General fort rebellé
 commandant de remettre à Terre
 Dans le Havre de S^t Samfon

16

A L'Abeye S^t Michel s'en vont
 Ou Bregard étoit comissaire
 les Recut a grande Chere

 Qui étoit dame dans L'Armée
 Nommé la princesse Alimon

17

Car Yvon epousée l'avoit
 de France au Pays de la Gravelle
 Ou il fut riche à grand Monceaux
 Des biens de la grande Marieé
 L'Abbé fit a l'Armée grand Joye
 D'or & D'Argent & de Monnoye
 Qu'il leur donna fort largement

18

Yvon l'Ennemi s'en alla
 Sur une Montagne voisine
 Du pauvre Chateau S^t Michel
 La ou Yvon faisoit ses Mines
 Frere Bregard par Courtoise
 s'adresserent au Chateau par Envie
 Pour faire croitre ses Tresors

19

Edmond Rossé Gouverneur
Du Puissant Chateau de L'Archange
Dit qu'il seroit avant tranche
Que de se rendre à Gens Etranges
Mais si ses Gens se vouloient rendre
A Bregard pour leus Terre vendre
Par Campart, qu'ils estoient D'accord

20

Le pavre peuple se rendit
A' cet Abbé pour leur perte
Qui avoit pour eux accordé
Aux Ennemies par ses Fineffes
Dont assujettissant leur Terre
La plus part à payer deux Garbes
Nommée aujourd'hui les Campards.

A Translation will be given in a future Number.

ST. GEORGE'S OR NEWINGATE, CANTERBURY.

THE Gate here represented was built about the year 1470, on the site of a more ancient one bearing the same name, mentioned in records as early as the middle of the eleventh century; it is supposed to have derived the name of St. George's Gate, from its vicinity to the church dedicated to that saint, and that it was called the Newin Gate, as being a new erection compared to the other Gates of the city.

This building is constructed nearly on the same plan as the West Gate, but on a smaller scale; in each of its towers is a cistern, which serves as a reservoir for some most excellent water, originally brought from St. Austin's to the city, at the expence of Sir John Hales, Anno 1733, which benefaction is still continued by his descendant Sir Edward Hales. Inscriptions, commemorating the original benefaction, and the continuation thereof in 1754, are placed on the front of the Town-hall; from these cisterns there are pipes and public cocks in all the markets, and also to the Town-hall.

This View shews the outside of the building, near which is a market-place where live cattle are sold on every Saturday.

The Descriptions of ENGLAND continued from Page 23.

LONDON is the capital city not only of all England, but also the largest, after Paris, in all Europe, situated on the bank of the Thames, the largest and most convenient river in the kingdom. It is the residence of the kings of England, and consequently that of all the nobility, which renders it an epitome of all that is fine in the whole kingdom. It is in the middle of a great plain, where it takes the form of a harp, the length of which extends along the shore of this navigable river, almost entirely bordered by beautiful palaces, principally towards Westminster, which is a suburb, wherein stands * Withal, the palace and dwelling of the king; it consists of a great court surrounded by buildings, without either symmetry or beauty worth mentioning, having a chapel which occupies an entire face of that court, and looks towards the gate through which one enters, where on the right hand there is a great pavillion with many windows, which seems newly built, and fronts towards the place before the palace: but on the side looking to the river there is a garden, in which is a parterre, many statues of marble and bronze well executed, and a terrace by the side of the river; these would be the most striking parts of this palace, were it not that on the other side there is this advantage, that one may from thence pass, by the means of a gallery which goes under the street, into the great park, and the beautiful garden of St. James's, where stands the palace of the duke of York, the only brother of the king of England, whom we frequently saw walking with very few attendants; he was dressed nearly in the French fashion, as the English generally are. He wore a kind of surtout coat, and under it a waistcoat with a belt, wherein hung a sabre by his side, and on his left leg was a garter of blue taffaty, which is the royal order; the whole was without much shew and with little ceremony, since we remarked that he saluted almost all those who stopped to look at him whilst walking in the garden. He has resided long in France and Holland, during the civil wars in England, on account of the death of his father Charles the First, who was unjustly executed on a scaffold, under the denomination of an enemy to the republic, through the intrigues of Cromwell, a man of low extraction, that gained the favour of the people, who elected him king in the room of Charles the First; but he did not reign long, though sufficiently, to exercise his

* Whitehall.

tyranny and cruelty over the whole kingdom. He was no sooner dead than they recalled Charles the Second, who at present reigns, and is generally beloved by all ranks for his birth, for his virtues and his knowledge, and for the gentleness with which he treats his people. He at length married the daughter of John, king of Portugal, by whom he has not yet had any children: she is a catholic, on which account we often saw her at service, and at mass on Sundays in her chapel, which is in the palace of St. James's, where she entertains several Portuguese monks of different orders, who sing and officiate in the chapel according to the Portuguese fashion: she was dressed in the French mode, although she has much of the Portuguese colour and make; she was not above twenty-six years of age, and the king about forty.

This garden is of a great extent, since it includes a park filled with all sorts of deer; a mall above a thousand paces long, bordered on one side by a great canal, on which are to be seen water-fowl of all sorts, and an aviary near it, where are birds of diverse countries and different plumage, which serve to divert the king, who frequently visits them. There is at the beginning of that canal, upon a pedestal, a brazen figure of a gladiator, holding his buckler with one hand, and with the other a sword; the attitude of this statue is much esteemed. The palace of general Monk, who is the king's favourite, looks into this great garden. Moreover, there is to be seen in this suburb the palace wherein they deliberate on the affairs which regard the kingdom. It is a great building, which they say was formerly the dwelling of the kings of England; before it is a handsome area or place; its entry and façade are ornamented with many figures and other uncommon pieces of sculpture. One next sees a large hall, like that of the palais at Paris, round about it are tradesmens shops and those of some booksellers, from which a great stair-case leads into two or three large rooms hung with tapestry, and ornamented with very rich furniture and fine pictures.

Near to this palace is the church of Westminster, which was formerly an abbey of the order of St. Benedict, at present it serves as a temple for that town, and a mausoleum for the kings of England. The most remarkable monuments are in the chapels behind the choir; in the first they shewed us the white marble tomb of the father of the duke of Bukinkam, and that of king James's mother. From thence we ascended into that of Henry the Seventh, which for its magnitude merits the name of a church, where in
the

the middle appears his tomb and that of his wife, with a ballustrade enclosing them; these tombs are of bronze or cast brass, and on the right hand are those of the duke of Buckingham and his wife, likewise of bronze; on all these tombs the figures of those persons they contain, are represented in a recumbent posture. I do not mention many others of princes and great lords which are in the same chapels, in order to avoid prolixity in describing my travels, contenting myself with saying that there are many fine tombs to be seen, without entering into a particular description, unless sometimes of those most worthy observation, as of other things which I succinctly remark. We were afterwards conducted into another chapel, where are many tombs of dukes, with their epitaphs; from whence we ascended to another, where was the tomb of St. Edouard, and Jacob's stone, whereon he rested his head, when he had the vision of the angels ascending and descending from heaven to earth on a long ladder. This stone is like marble, of a blueish colour; it may be about a foot and a half in breadth, and is enclosed in a chair, on which the kings of England are seated at their coronation; wherefore, to do honour to strangers who come to see it, they cause them to sit down on it. We were shewn into another chapel, in which is a remarkable tomb of a king's favourite and of his wife, and all the figures of the last kings and queens represented from the life, with all their royal robes and ornaments.

This church of Westminster is one of the best built and largest in the kingdom, we went to see its large cloysters, which are still paved with the tombs of the monks buried whilst it was an abbey. Here begins the great street of * King-street, which passes before the king's palace, and joins at the cross-street of † Charing-cross. One may from hence in one continued street cross the whole city of London, beginning at the palace of the duke of York, near to which is to be seen that of the great chancellor, it is a great building, with four pavillions united by the body of the house, which have no other covering than a large and fine terrace, from whence there is a view over the neighbouring country and over many gardens, among these, at the distance of a mile, is ‡ Ayparte, which is the common walk and jaunt for the coaches of London, where we plainly perceived that the English ladies are very handsome, and that they know it very well.

All the houses of this great street in the suburbs of Westminster are almost as many palaces, principally those on the bank of the river: that of § North

* King-street. † Charing-Cross. ‡ Hyde-park. § North Hampton.

Ampton is quite a royal edifice, with a garden that joins to the Thames; those of Durham, of Vorhter, are among the handsomest. The Spanish ambassador has his palace hereabouts, near the little exchange; in all trading towns there is a place at which the merchants assemble to treat of their affairs and their traffick, in which are the shops of different tradesmen, who sell rare and extraordinary goods, as at a fair, like this little exchange, which is a kind of hall, adorned with many columns, great portico's, distinguished by figures and statues of different sorts, and farther on the palace of Savoye, which serves for a church for the French Calvinists. They reckon above twenty sorts of religions in London, every one having liberty of conscience to live according to his fancy. I was there in Lent, but little appearance of it was to be seen, unless in the palace of St. Marcel, which belonged to the deceased queen mother of England, in the chapel of which there are some capuchins, who say many masses every day, and on Sundays the service is performed there with great devotion. These capuchins baptise and marry the catholics of London, and when they go to carry the sacrament to any one in the town, they are dressed like gentlemen, and you would sometimes rather take them for captains than capuchins, but they are obliged to this to avoid the insults of the passengers and lower citizens.

This palace and the church of St. Marcel are in the same street, which changes its name according to the different quarters through which it passes, here it is called the Strand, which is a great market-place, and an open space or place. There is also a hall, in which they plead; from thence one may go to see the Coman Giardin, which is a royal market-place, in the environs whereof almost all the foreigners reside, as being the handsomest quarter of the town and nearest to the king's palace. In the middle of this market-place is the king's statue upon a pedestal, and a church, the frontispiece of which is sustained by many thick columns, like the Pantheon at Rome. There are five or six great streets described by a line, that lead to L'Incoln Infields, the fields of Lincolne, which is a square larger than the place royal at Paris; the houses that encompass it are all built in the same stile; the king has given them to the nobility for their residence; the middle is a field filled with flowers, and kept in as good order as if it was the parterre of some fine house. * The College of the University is here to be seen, which has a garden with a fine terrace, from whence there is a view upon this fine square, which is the ordinary walk of the citizens. † The College

* By this he in all likelihood meant Lincoln's-Inn.

† Gray's Inn.

of Grezé is a handsome building, it stands in the street of Holborne, which is one of the largest in London, since it crosses it from end to end, but it changes its name in the different quarters through which it passes. One cannot better figure the suburbs of Westminster, than in representing to oneself the suburbs of St. Germain at Paris, if the king resided in the palace of Orleans; for as to what remains of the walls and ditches of London they are scarcely to be perceived, they do not enclose one fourth of its extent; it is this center of the town which was burned some years ago with a very considerable loss of rich merchandize; the ruin of many palaces, and of more than fifty churches. It is an astonishing thing to hear how this general conflagration happened, which at the distance of more than ten leagues seemed like a deluge of fire coming to burn the whole earth; nevertheless, by an order from the king, all the proprietors of houses which had been burned were obliged to cause them to be rebuilt within the space of three years, in default of which, their sites were to be confiscated; so that when I arrived in London, almost all was finished, where, in some measure, they attempted to make the streets straighter and wider. There was a man who laid a wager, that he would cause his house to be built up from the foundation to the roof in two days, which wager he won: it is true, all these houses are built only with bricks one upon the other; they have however something so handsome in their architecture, that they seem like little castles.

It is certain, that if there are as many houses in London as in Paris, London is the most populous; principally from the number of hands employed in the silk and linen manufactories, and other works of that kind; not to speak of the sea-faring people, who here are as numerous as the manufacturers. In walking through the great street of * Solborne one may observe many things. In beginning to leave the suburbs, you pass a small river, which formerly served to fill the ditches of the city, where there are still to be seen its ancient gates, garnished with large towers; these are at present the city prisons. There is a cross-way ornamented with a fountain, after passing the bridge, to which adjoins the great street leading to the † hay-market; this is one of the greatest markets in London. Here is the ancient Hospital of St. Bartholomew, which at present serves for a kind of Exchange for tradesmen who have their shops therein; and near it the church of ‡ St. Jones, which was formerly a commandery of the knights of Maltha;

* Holbourne.

† Smithfield.

‡ St. Johns

it is not far from the palace or court of justice, where public affairs are regulated. The street of Holbourne begins at this cross-way to take the name of * Chipfayde, which is the handsomest street in London, enriched with many fountains, and with the great Exchange, this was entirely burnt, but at present is almost re-edified, and handsomer than it was before, for it had a great court surrounded by galleries and great halls, supported by columns, with all the figures of the kings of England carved in marble.

It was remarked, that when the fire destroyed this great edifice, of all the figures of the kings, there remained only entire the statue of him who caused this Exchange to be built, and that received no kind of injury. It is on this Exchange that the merchants commonly assemble, to treat of their affairs respecting their commerce to foreign parts; they, whilst it was rebuilding, assembled at the Change. Here one may meet persons assembled from all parts of the universe, either to procure bills of exchange, to hire shipping, to learn news from the army, or the sailing of some particular vessel. In short, at London is known every thing that passes on the sea, and almost in all parts of the world, to which they trade; for it must be allowed, that the English well understand the maritime art, and that they are the true merchants on all seas, with a marvellous success and profit. We went to see the India-house, filled with the great riches of that country, whither the English go every year, with a fleet of many vessels, which renders this kingdom one of the most flourishing and richest in Europe.

There is a castle in London called the Tour; i. e. the Touver; it stands on the bank of the Thames, which, at high water, fills its ditches, and renders it very strong. This castle is of a great extent, for it contains many houses, and even entire streets. We there saw them coin money: there is none better made, or handsomer, than what is at present struck in England. I shall mention it in the treatise of monies at the end of this voyage. The great arsenal consists of several great halls, and magazines filled with arms of all sorts, sufficient to equip an army of an hundred thousand men. Our conductor shewed us a great hall hung with casques and cuirasses for arming both infantry and cavalry; among others were some which had been worn by different kings of England in their wars; they were all gilded and engraved in the utmost perfection.

We saw the armour of William the Conqueror, with his great sword; and the armour of his Jester, to whose casque was fixed horns; he had, it is said,

* Cheapfide.

an handsome wife. Moreover they shewed us a cuirass made with cloves, another of mother of pearl; these two were locked up in a separate closet. We passed into another hall, where there were nothing but muskets, pistols, musketoons, bandeliers, swords, piques and halberds, arranged in a very handsome order, so as to represent figures of many sorts. We saw William the Conqueror's musket, which is of such a length and thickness, that it is as much as a man can do to carry it on his shoulders. We descended from this room into another place, where there are the magazines of canons, bullets, powder, and match, and other machines of war, each in its particular place; but after all, this is nothing when compared to that of Venice. It is true, that I saw in a cabinet in the king's palace, many arms, which for their beauty and exquisite workmanship, surpassed the rarest in the arsenal of Venice. This was by the permission of Monsieur de la Mare, the king's armourer.

From thence we went to see the wild beasts of all sorts, kept in the same castle. Near a great ditch and pit of water, is the place where they precipitate the traitors of the city and country. Cromwell, that mock king, was thrown there, although it was a long time after his death, for they digged him up when they discovered his tyranny and cruelty, as having been the cause of the undeserved death of Charles the First, father of Charles the Second, at present reigning, as also of the civil wars throughout the kingdom, which has almost ruined it, as the history of the country relates. But what is the most curious thing in this castle, is a treasury, which is kept locked up in a large square tower, at the four corners of which rise four little turrets, as so many pinnacles, serving to adorn it. This, as being the noblest part of the castle, is stiled the Tour, or Tourver.

The object most worthy of being remarked in this treasury is a crown of massif gold, covered over with precious stones, which is used for the coronation of the kings of England; among these stones is much esteemed an emerald of great price, of the size of a small egg, * which is in the place where the crown closes, like that which is under the globe, representing the world, which the kings carry in the same ceremony; and two royal batons, or scepters, one having on it a dove, and the other a crown. We likewise saw a great bason of gold of exquisite workmanship, which was given to the

* Qui est au lieu ou se ferme la Couronne, semblable a celle qui est dessus du Globe qui represente le monde que les rois portent dans cette mesme ceremonie.

king by a great lord : a little castle of gold, with all its fortifications and artillery, which was seven years in making, with several other pieces, more curious to see than to describe. Here is likewise to be seen the riches of the treasury of the kings of England, but for this we must have acquaintance and friends of great authority at court. At the gate of this castle is a Quay, where we saw many large cannon, as in a neighbouring place to this castle, where there were more than two thousand, to furnish the frontier garrisons of this kingdom and the ships of war.

At the end of this Quay is a long suburb, which stretches along the Thames, and is the residence of the sea-faring people, waiting for a wind, or for the loading and unloading of their ships, which arrive in this fine river from foreign parts in such numbers, that one may call London the most famous port in the universe. What displeases me in London is, that there are next to no Quays along the river side, owing to which one cannot have a view of all these vessels, there being only some small stairs and plat-forms for loading and unloading the merchandize into and from the shipping ; for besides the great depth of the Thames, the water rises here more than two fathoms, which affords a subject for admiration, how they have been able to build London-bridge, which is of stone, and is in length upwards of four hundred paces, with nineteen arches ; the houses that cover it have been burned and rebuilt ; they are inhabited by many rich merchants. At the entry on this bridge there is a machine, like the Samaritane of Paris, which raises a quantity of water to furnish the fountains in the squares and cross streets of the city, from whence, by means of this bridge, lies the passage to * Sodoark, which might pass for a great city was it encompassed with walls.

We went to see the † Bergiardin, which is a great amphitheatre where combats are fought between all sorts of animals, and sometimes men (as we once saw). Commonly when any fencing-masters are desirous of shewing their courage and their great skill, they issue mutual challenges, and before they engage, parade the town with drums and trumpets sounding, to inform the public there is a challenge between two brave masters of the science of defence, and that the battle will be fought on such a day. We went to see this combat, which was performed on a stage in the middle of this amphitheatre, where, on the flourish of trumpets and the beat of drums, the

* Southwark.

† Bear-Garden.

combatants entered, stripped to their shirts. On a signal from the drum they drew their swords, and immediately began the fight, skirmishing a long time without any wounds; they were both very skilful and courageous: the tallest had the advantage over the least; for according to the English fashion of fencing, they endeavoured rather to cut than push in the French manner, so that by his height he had the advantage of being able to strike his antagonist on the head, against which the little one was on his guard; he had in his turn an advantage over the great one, in being able to give him the jarnac stroke, by cutting him on his right ham, which he left in a manner quite unguarded, so that, all things considered, they were equally matched; nevertheless, the tall one struck his antagonist on the wrist, which he almost cut off; but this did not prevent him from continuing the fight, after he had been dressed, and taken a glass or two of wine to give him courage, when he took ample vengeance for his wound; for a little afterwards making a feint at the ham, the tall man stooping, in order to parry it, laid his whole head open, when the little one gave him a stroke which took off a slice of his head, and almost all his ear. For my part I think there is an inhumanity; a barbarity and cruelty, in permitting men to kill each other for diversion. The surgeons immediately dressed them, and bound up their wounds, which being done they resumed the combat, and both being sensible of their respective disadvantages, they therefore were a long time without giving or receiving a wound, which was the cause that the little one, failing to parry so exactly, being tired with this long battle, received a stroke on his wounded wrist, which dividing the sinews, he remained vanquished, and the tall conqueror received the applause of all the spectators. For my part, I should have had more pleasure to see the battle of the bears and dogs, which was fought the next day on the same theatre.

There is at one end of this suburb two large hospitals for the poor, near a field where St. George, with his lance, killed the dragon that ravaged all the country. In the environs of this place are several beautiful pleasure-houses; that of * Pringiardin, is a place of pastime and diversion for the young people of London. Near it is the little village of † Lambermark, in which stands the great castle of the archbishop of Canterbury, and the house of a citizen, who has a cabinet filled with all sorts of rare and curious things, generally visited by strangers. London appears on the other side of the River,

* Spring-Gardens.

† Lambeth-Marsh.

and

and also many fine palaces, which are highly ornamental. I could wish here was a fine Quay, that being ordinarily the beauty of and the finest walk of maritime towns. It was proposed one should be made, and the thing would have been done, had it not been opposed by the owners of the houses and gardens, who were fearful of losing them; but it would have been better to have bought them, as they will do; since it seems at present, that having almost rebuilt the whole town, they are desirous of embellishing it with all the ornaments of which it is capable. The River here may be five hundred paces broad; it is a pleasure to see the passing and repassing of a number of little barks, that they call bots, somewhat resembling the gondolas of Venice, which are convenient to shorten the great distance by land from one end of the town to the other, and they go so swiftly even against the stream, that it would be impossible for a post-horse to keep pace with them.

Of the many churches there are in Europe, I have not seen a longer, except St. Peter's at Rome, than that of St. Paul's at London. It has been much damaged by the fire, which has destroyed all the vaults and the top of the great tower in the middle of the church. It is in length two hundred and twenty-two paces in the inside, and St. Peter's church at Rome two hundred and thirty. The portico remains entire, and is supported by eight thick columns, in the manner of that of the Pantheon at Rome, with this inscription, * Carolus D. G. Magnæ Brittanice, Franciæ & Hybernæ Rex. F. D. Templum Sancti Pauli vetustate consumptum restituit & porticum fecit. This church stands in the middle of the city. In one of its handsome streets near this church stands † Londonchton, which is a stone, in the middle of the street raised about a foot and a half above the ground; this it is said was placed by William the Conqueror, as a boundary to his conquests; others say it grew there spontaneously. Be that as it may, the coaches, by striking against it in passing, have much diminished it; one must not fail to observe it well, for it is said, that He has not seen London who has not seen this stone. One may also go and walk in Moorfields; these are certain meadows near the town, where there are always Juglers and Merry Andrews. We went a mile from thence towards Common Giarden, to see a little river called Nieu River, a part of whose waters are conducted by subterraneous

* Charles, by the Grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, rebuilt the Church of St. Paul's, consumed by Age, and constructed the Portico.

† London Stone.

pipes into the fountains of the city; near it is a pit or gulf, of which no bottom can be found. Not far from this we were shewn a spring, said to yield the best water in London; the king drinks it at his meals.

There is no kingdom wherein Sunday is better observed than in England, for so far from selling things on that day, even the carrying of water for the houses is not permitted, nor can any one play at bowls, or any other game, or even touch a musical instrument, or sing aloud in his own house, without incurring the penalty of a fine.

[To be continued.]

THE Tomb of Jenkyn Wyrall stands in the church-yard of Newland in Gloucestershire, a small distance north-east of the Church. He is represented lying on his back, on a square or table monument; his hands joined, as in the action of praying. He has on his head a sort of cap tied at the top; on his right side is his horn fixed in a belt, and on his left a short crooked sword. The toes of his shoes are remarkably long and pointed; at his feet lies a hound with his mouth open, as if just giving his tongue.

Round about the Tomb, and on the south side, is the following Inscription, which is still tolerably legible:

Here lyeth Jen. Wyrall Forster of Fee the whyche dyffesyd on the viii daye of September in the yeare of oure Lorde MCCCCLVII On hys Soule God have mercie. Amen.

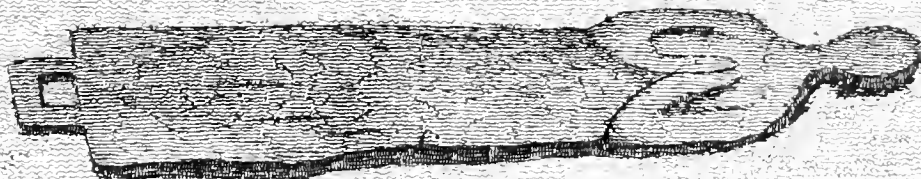
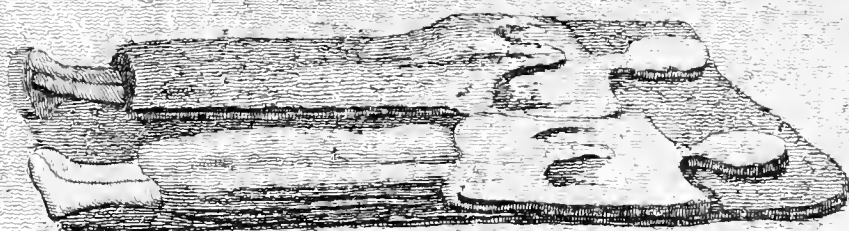
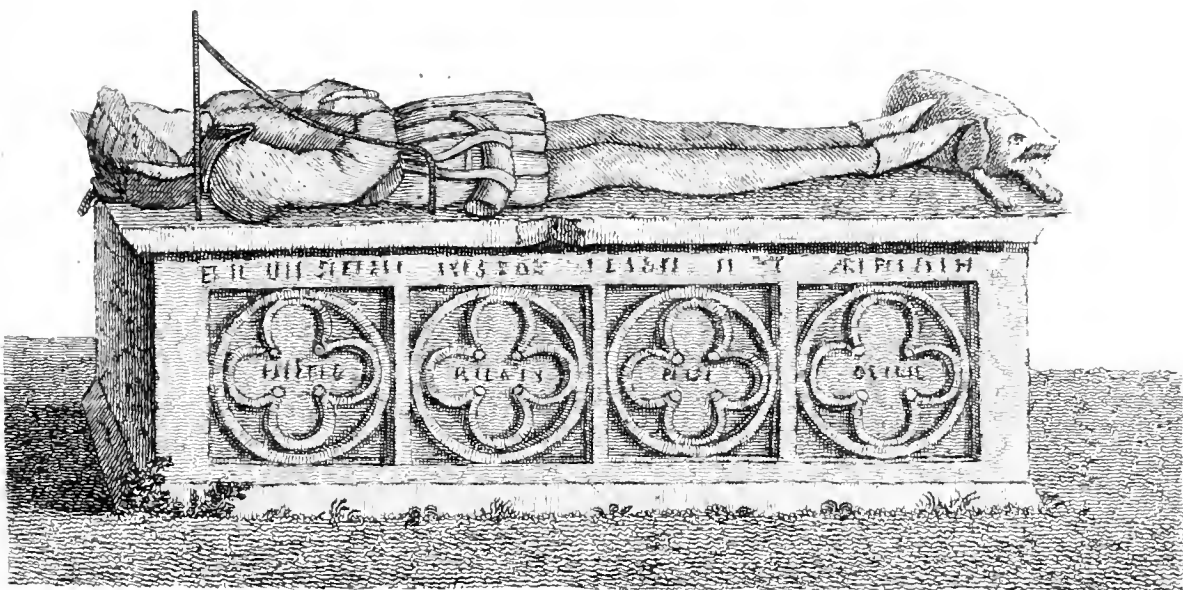
Sir Robert Atkyns, in his History of Gloucestershire, gives another Inscription, which, if it ever existed, is now totally obliterated. As at present there are not the least traces of it, probably Sir Robert took it upon trust from some vulgar tradition. His Inscription runs thus:

Here lieth Jenkin Wyrall, Chief Forrester in Fee

A Braver Fellow never was, nor never will be

He died 1457.

North of this Tomb are two others, of very rude and ancient appearance; one said to contain two daughters, and the other the wife of Jenkyn Wyrall: Two female figures, with their hands in a praying posture, being carved on the first, and a single one, in the same attitude, on the second or northernmost. They are coarsely cut out of thick grave-stones, very little elevated above the ground, and much defaced by time and weather. These are represented under Wyrall's Tomb, of which a south view is given; the Tombs of the women were drawn from the north.



ration
id to
ork

impediment
by Acc
at 1
on, wh
at 2
1700, a
Micha
6.

17

01

12

6

11

12

13

0

90

11

10

U

(

•

18

A brief State of the Account of all Monies Received as well for and towards the Reparation of the Cathedral Church of St. PAUL in LONDON, after the Restauration of King Charles the Second, before the great and dreadful Fire, as for and towards the Rebuilding thereof after the said Fire, with other necessary Works and Expences done and disbursed, in Order to the Beginning of the said Work of Rebuilding, to the Year 1723.

RECEIVED by King Charles the Second's Gifts; of Arrears of Imprisonments; by Fines and Forfeitures upon Green Wax, and by Commutation upon Penances; by Gifts, Legacies, and Substitutions of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry; by King Charles the Second's Letters Patents; by old Materials sold, and by other Casualties.				By an Imposition on Coals by Act of Parliament at 4 ^d per Chaldier, which commenced 1 st of May, 1670, and expired at Michaelmas, 1687.	By an Imposition on Coals by Act of Parliament at 18 ^d per Chaldier, which commenced at Michaelmas, 1687, & expired at Michaelmas, 1700.	By Money borrowed on the Credit of the 18 ^d Act.	By an Imposition on Coals by Act of Parliament at 12 ^d per Chaldier, which commenced at Michaelmas, 1700, and expired at Michaelmas, 1710.	By an Imposition on Coals by Act of Parliament at 25 ^d dit of the 12 ^d Act.	By Money borrowed on the Credit of the 25 ^d Act.	Total.
From the 1 st of August - 1663	5,927	9	11							5,927 9 11
to the 30 th of September - 1665										
From the 1 st of October - 1668	4,000	0	0	4,500	0	0				8,500 0 0
to the 30 th of April - 1674										
From the 1 st of May - 1674	1,000	0	0	3,000	0	0				4,000 0 0
to the last of September - 1675										
1676	3,500	0	0	7,000	0	0				10,500 0 0
1677	1,000	0	0	10,000	0	0				11,000 0 0
1678	4,000	0	0	10,000	0	0				14,000 0 0
1679	7,500	0	0	7,000	0	0				14,500 0 0
1680	7,000	0	0	5,000	0	0				12,000 0 0
1681	8,500	0	0	3,500	0	0				12,000 0 0
1682	5,000	0	0	3,000	0	0				8,000 0 0
1683	3,455	0	0	9,945	0	0				13,400 0 0
1684	37,45	14	21	3,000	0	0				40,45 14 21
1685	5,840	13	4	3,000	0	0				8,840 13 4
From the 1 st of October - 1685	2,969	5	4	15,410	0	0	10,150	0	0	28,529 5 4
to the 4 th of February - 1687										
From the 1 st of February - 1687	538	0	0	13,500	0	0	1,000	0	0	15,038 0 0
to the 24 th of June - 1688										
1689	616	0	0	22,400	0	0				23,016 0 0
1690	195	18	8	14,600	0	0	1,000	0	0	15,793 18 8
1691	300	0	0	12,400	0	0				12,700 0 0
1692	104	13	4	21,400	0	0				21,504 13 4
1693	20	0	0	10,000	0	0	230	0	0	10,230 0 0
1694	5	0	0	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	20,005 0 0
1695	120	0	0	10,200	0	0	17,075	0	0	27,395 0 0
1696	3	5	0	10,600	0	0	6,500	0	0	27,103 5 0
1697	51	2	0	17,400	0	0				17,451 2 0
1698	9	13	9	25,800	0	0	15,900	0	0	41,709 13 9
1699	55	5	0	19,450	0	0	9,575	0	0	29,025 5 0
1700	45	18	9	19,050	0	0	600	0	0	20,593 18 9
From the 24 th of June - 1700	141	8	61	9,474	17	4				9,616 8 61
to Michaelmas - 1700										
From Michaelmas - 1700							4,100	0	0	4,100 0 0
to the 24 th of June - 1701								2,900	0	2,900 0 0
1702	108	0	0				12,058	17	11	12,166 17 11
1703	9	12	0				8,270	0	0	8,279 12 0
1704	12	7	0				10,101	0	0	10,113 7 0
1705	400	0	0				10,400	12	4	10,412 12 4
1706	1	0	0				14,508	6	5	14,514 6 5
1707	1	0	0				8,947	4	10	8,951 4 10
1708	1	0	0				10,090	12	0	10,091 12 0
1709	1	0	0				10,823	12	2	10,825 12 2
1710	436	5	6				11,758	9	4	11,763 9 4
1711	1	0	0				13,744	2	0	13,746 2 0
1712	1	0	0				5,952	10	0	5,962 10 0
1713	1	0	0				12,550	0	0	12,550 0 0
1714	1	0	0				12,150	0	0	12,150 0 0
1715	1	0	0				10,500	0	0	10,500 0 0
1716	1	0	0				12,508	18	7	12,526 18 7
1717	1	0	0				8,795	8	3	8,803 8 3
1718	1522	4	4							1,526 4 4
1719	1	0	0							1,527 0 0
1720	1	0	0							1,528 0 0
1721	1	0	0							1,529 0 0
1722	41	18	9							1,570 18 9
1723	21	0	0							1,591 0 0
Interest on Excheq. Bills:										
2,209										2,209 0 0
1,594										1,594 0 0
814										814 0 0
822										822 0 0
500										500 0 0
2,121										2,121 0 0
2,500										2,500 0 0

PAID for Work, Materials, Salaries, and Incidents, including the Reparation of the Church before the Fire of London. Repairing the West-End after the said Fire, which succeeded not but fell down, the Walls and Pillars being perished by the Fire. Refining 194 Tons of Lead out of the Rubbish. Repairing the old Convocation-House, building Offices, making Designs and Models, taking down the great and ruinous Tower, and the Walls and Pillars of the Church, and maintaining the Ways and Cranes in the Isle of Portland. Removing the Materials, and clearing the Ground, in order to lay a new Foundation.			Principal Money paid off; borrowed on the Credit of the 18d Act.	Interest Money paid for Money borrowed on the Credit of the 18d Act.	Principal Money paid off; borrowed on the Credit of the 12d Act.	Interest Money paid for Money borrowed on the Credit of the 12d Act.	Money borrowed on the Credit of the 2s Act, including the Interest paid to the Bishop, Dean, Dean and Chapter, Minor Canons, and Almoner, for the Purchase Money of the demolished Houses.	Payments for Purchase of Houses to be demolished.	Total.
From the 1st of August to the 30th of September - 1663	5,203	4	1						
From the 1st of October to the 30th of April - 1668	8,592	8	8						
From the 1st of May to the last of September - 1674	5,005	12	4						
1676	9,448	9	0						
1677	12,419	0	9						
1678	13,121	9	11						
1679	14,019	19	0						
1680	10,373	17	10						
1681	12,784	7	7						
1682	10,710	2	9						
1683	6,651	4	4						
1684	13,153	4	9						
1685	7,164	13	8						
From the 1st of October to the 4th of February - 1685	27,687	0	4		495	0	0		129,347
From the 3d of February to the 24th of June - 1687	10,464	1	0	3,900	0	0			28,182
1688				50	0	0			0
1689	19,917	2	8	3,500	0	0			14,414
1690	13,465	17	9	1,000	0	0			23,487
1691	13,047	2	9						14,640
1692	21,423	12	9	500	0	0			23,013
1693	16,500	7	1						10,235
1694	18,730	0	5	1,000	0	0			10,880
1695	29,463	9	0	3,380	0	0			33,702
1696	24,390	7	3	960	0	0			25,970
1697	12,255	14	0	2,960	0	0			16,899
1698	33,715	13	5	1,500	0	0			37,643
1699	18,898	8	9	12,850	0	0			33,642
1700	16,246	19	1	2,200	0	0			29,078
From the 24th of June to Michaelmas - 1700	8,947	7	0	500	0	0			10,255
From Michaelmas to the 24th of June - 1701	6,343	13	0				631	5	6,974
1702	14,813	19	5				1,648	15	10,482
1703	12,140	10	10				1,778	15	13,919
1704	29,435	12	4				1,750	0	32,084
1705	33,428	2	1				1,745	14	41,090
1706	39,225	19	2				1,570	7	44,206
1707	35,639	15	4				1,507	15	32,223
1708	29,199	9	4				1,749	5	39,840
1709	31,015	19	4				2,800	12	67,834
1710	17,220	6	1				1,553	11	6,184
1711	18,879	12	8				1,180	16	590
1712	1,471	9	1				1,048	5	42,301
1713	18,836	2	0				802	14	44,426
1714	7,788	6	10				661	5	49,701
1715	4,870	17	8				302	10	53,88

T H E

ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

To the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

IF you think the following Description of Auckland is worthy to attend
Mr. BAILEY's Drawing, it is much at your Service, from,

Barnard Castle,
Nov. 23, 1776.

Sir, your most humble Servant,

W. HUTCHINSON.

THE Castle of Bishop Auckland is erected on a lofty eminence, at the confluence of the rivers Wear and Gaundless; the access from the town of Auckland being on the west.

The ground on which this Town and Castle are placed is of an angular form, the streets are extended on the sides of the angle, and terminate in a point at the Castle, the interior space being a regular plain, forming a very spacious market-place. The northern side of the town is washed by the river Wear, the south-east by the river Gaundless. The banks are formed into hanging gardens, and the whole aspect is extremely beautiful. The eminence on which the town stands is near 140 perpendicular feet from the

level of the plain below : the buildings are erected on the very brink of the hill on each side, which is steep, in so much that the roads, leading from the town northward, are both disagreeable and difficult to be descended on horseback.

The approach to the Castle is by an elegant Gothic gate, erected by the late Lord Bishop Trevor ; the fourth point opens upon a fine plot, enclosed on each hand by an embattled wall, terminating in square pavilions or turrets ; the chief buildings in this front consist of some new apartments, erected by the late Lord Bishop, and the elegant Chapel built by Bishop Cousins : the Chapel is in length 84 feet, and in breadth 48 feet ; the outside is highly ornamented with buttresses and pinnacles of rich tabernacle work ; the inside of the Chapel is not gaudy, but solemnly magnificent ; the roof is of framed work in wood, supported by two rows of round columns, free-stone and marble alternate ; the shafts of the marble pillars 16 feet in length. A plain marble on the floor distinguishes where rest the remains of the munificent prelate who erected the Chapel. Lately a fine effigy of the late Bishop Trevor has been placed here ; his fine taste, his erudition, his public and private virtues, have left a lasting and amiable memorial in the minds of those who had the happiness to know him.

Auckland was anciently a manor-house of the Bishops of Durham, and, according to Leland's history, first gained the denomination of a Castle, in the time of Bishop Anthony Beck, but the name of the original founder is not known, or when it first became the possession of the Bishops of Durham. No part of the ancient edifice remains, bishop Cousins having such an abhorrence of the memory of Sir Arthur Hezelrigg, who had possessed himself of this place, and made it his chief residence, that as being the house of fanaticism and iniquity, he rased it to its very foundation, and erected a new palace after his own plan.

The park affords some of the most beautiful scenes the county of Durham can boast. The ground near the Castle is laid out with infinite judgment and taste in slopes and terraces, so applied as to command the greatest variety of prospects. The nearer landscapes are composed of wild and irregular woods, bold cliffs and eminences, mingled in a picturesque manner, holding forth the simple and unaffected beauties of nature : the more distant are composed of rich cultivated grounds, through which the Wear winds its course.

As you enter upon the park the view is not confined; stately trees are scattered over the inclining lawn, at whose foot runs the river Gaundless the opposite bounds of the stream being formed of a high perpendicular cliff over whose brink venerable oaks suspend their branches; the hills are broken, and afford many deep grassy dells and shady coppices, the favourite haunts of groupes of deer.

As you advance, and pass the south-east corner of the bowling-green wall, entering on the north terrace, the country opens upon you, and the landscape is excellent. The chief object in the nearer vale is a deer-house, being a square piazza or cloister, with a tower in the center built of hewn stone; in this the deer have their food in winter. A road winds through the vale, and by a stone bridge passes the Gaundless, whose banks are thronged with a grove of venerable oaks and alders. To the right the park hangs on a swift descent: in front, at the distance of a mile, on a fine lofty situation, is Binchester, the mansion-house of Farrer Wren, Esq. built on the Roman station Vinovia, whose foot is washed by the river Wear: the ragged and shaken sides of the hill give a picturesque beauty to this landscape, contrasting highly with the vale, which is composed of fine cultivated lands, scattered over with coppices and hamlets, opening upon the view for the length of seven miles, through which you see the meandering streams of Wear in innumerable places, intersected by projecting promontories and little groves. To the left the lands rise gradually, and are in high cultivation. Here Newton Cap Bridge, of two arches, crosses the Wear, above which is seen the mansion-house of the Bacon family. The most distant lands are of a ruder aspect, being lately inclosed, forming an horizon a painter would choose, to give an advantage to the high colouring of the nearer vale.

The present Lord Bishop is completing and adding to the works of his predecessors with a princely magnificence.

THE following Letter was communicated by Thomas Astle, Esq.

Harl^d Lib.
416.

Sept^r 11th, 1,58—

Sir CHRISTOPHER HATTON to Sir THOMAS SMITH. *

MY good Sir Thomas, I thank you much for your happy Letters, assuring our dear Mistress her present Health unto me; pray God continue it ever. I have one Servant yet free of Infection, which I trust I may use to deliver my care and duty, to my singular comfort and satisfaction. I have presumed to send him, that I may daily know, either by my own or yours, the true State of our Mistress, whom thro' choice I love no less than He, that by the greatness of a Kingly Birth and Fortune, is most fit to have Her. I am likewise bold to commend my most humble Duty by this Letter and Ring, which hath the Virtue to expel infectious Airs; and is, as it telleth me, to be worn betwixt the sweet Duggs, the chaste Nest of pure Constancy. I trust, Sir, when the Virtue is known, it shall not be refused for the value.

Since my coming to this Town, two others of my poor Servants are fallen sick; what their Distemper will prove, is not yet discerned, but the Physician feareth the Small-pox. By this occasion I am determined to disperse my little Company, and to take my Pilgrimage to Sir Ed. Bricknell's, to view my House of Kirby, which I yet never surveyed; leaving my other Shrine, I mean Holdenbye, still unseen, until that holy Saint may sit in it, to whom it is dedicated. I beseech you, Sir, acquaint her Highness herewith. I will begone in the Morning betimes, and so pass on a solitary Pilgrimage for my Folk's health, until all peril of Infection, may with the open and be thereby purged out of my disconsolate Body. Within six days I will return to Eltham, and there abide the good Call in time opportune my Commendations to yourself, are most abundant in good will. I pray you therefore impart of them to such of my Friends as you think worthy of them. And so a thousand times farewell, my good noble Friend.

Yours most assured,

Chr. Hatton.

* Sir Christopher Hatton was Lord Chancellor, and Sir Thomas Smith, Secretary of State.

The Description of ENGLAND continued from Page 40.

IT is not customary to eat supper in England; in the evening they only take a certain beverage, which they call *Betterdel*; it is compounded of sugar, cinnamon, butter, and beer brewed without hops; this is put in a pot, set before the fire to heat, and is drunk hot. The English have this peculiarity, that they do not speak when any one drinks in their company. This nation is tolerably polite, in which they have in a great measure a resemblance to the French, whose modes and fashions they study and imitate: they are in general large, fair, pretty well made, and have good faces; they have a great respect for their women, whom they court with all imaginable civility. It is true, they are handsome and naturally serious, nevertheless, they rather choose to walk with a young man or bachelor, than with one that is married, as I have many times observed. They always sit at the upper end of the table, and dispose of what is placed on it, by helping every one; they entertain the company with some pleasant conceit or agreeable story. In fine, they are respected as mistresses, whom every one is desirous of obeying; and to speak the truth, England is the paradise of women, as Spain and Italy is their purgatory. Strangers in general are not liked in London, even the Irish and Scots, who are subjects of the same king. The English are good soldiers on the land, but more particularly so at sea; they are dexterous and courageous, proper to engage in a field of battle, where they are not afraid of blows. By the Spaniards they are more feared than loved, and the English love the Spaniards, particularly the Portuguese, more than they fear them. The eldest sons of the kings of England bear the title of Prince of * Wall, which is a province of England, long governed by its own sovereign princes. The inhabitants of this province are the least esteemed of all others in England, in so much that it is an affront to any man to call him † *Vvelchmen*, that is to say, a man of the province of Wales; similar to the appellation of Norman in France, Calabrian in Italy, Galleguan in Spain, Finlander in Sweden, Swiss in Germany, and Corach in Poland.

There are several castles and royal mansions in the environs of London. I began seeing them with that of \S Haptancourt. The road is from London by Chelfea, where there is a castle, used as a prison for persons of great quality. At \S Foulon you must cross the Thames to \S Petne, and from thence

• Wales.

† Welchman.

i Hampton Court.

8. Fullam,

| Pajnev.

ascend over a warren and down a hill to a wooden bridge, near the entrance of Kingston, which you must pass, and then keep along the park wall of the royal castle of Hampton Court. Here are two great courts, with a large pavillion on the bank of the Thames, almost environed by a great park, filled with all sorts of beasts of the chase. Fifteen miles from this is * Windfor, and farther on Reding; these are both fine pleasure houses on the same river. Another day I went from London five miles down the river to see the arsenal of † Grenuch, where every year are built many of the largest ships of war constructed in England. I went expressly to see the launch of that called Charles the Second; the king and the queen were both present. I had already seen it on the stocks, and had great pleasure in considering it in all its parts; at the same time admiring the invention of man, who, though so diminutive, could make so large a machine, capable of being so easily managed on the water by so small a piece of wood as the rudder. The honour of understanding the art of ship building beyond all the nations of Europe, must be allowed to the English. I went also a mile farther to see the queen's castle at Dertford, which is one of the handsomest in England, situated near the Thames, and on a little river full of large eels. I returned to London, coasting along the shore, where, on the other side, appears Limehouse, which is at the mouth of a little river, which forms a very good harbour, where some vessels are built, as also in the suburb of St. Catherines, which lies on the Thames side. One may visit the castle of Nieumarket, whither the king often goes to divert himself in walking and hunting. To see fine works in linen and silk, you must go to the ancient convent of the fathers of the Char-treuse; but I would not advise you to go to ‡ Bridoye, which is near it, for fear they should detain you, unless you are desirous of seeing the means used to discipline and reduce, by force, to good manners, those that will not be kept within bounds by reason and gentle usage.

I proposed to myself to have measured the circumference of London, but when I saw that the city did not contain half the houses, and that it was greatly exceeded by the suburbs, which extended by an infinity of different branches into the country, so that it would have taken up several entire days in the doing, I contented myself with knowing, that in six hours one might perambulate its circumference and length; beginning by St. James's palace, the dwelling of the duke of York, to the suburb of St. Catherines, near Lime-house, was two good hours work.

* Windfor.

† Greenwich.

‡ Bridewell.

Its breadth, which is through that fine street called * Bishopstree, and over London-bridge, with the adjoining suburb of Southwark, may be walked in less than an hour. You will please to observe, that the greatest part of the streets of London are handsome and strait, and their plans easily to be conceived. There are six great streets which go from east to west, in the center of the town, these are crossed by nearly as many others, whose directions are from north to south, terminating on the bank of the Thames. There are no great rejoicings made in London, except on Christmas-day, and sometimes also after Easter. In England, they make use of the ancient Calendar formed by the emperor Julius, wherein the year begins with the first day of March, which first day of March answers to the tenth of March of our Calendar, instituted by pope Gregory, and followed by all the catholic kingdoms; as is the ancient one, by all those professing the Calvinist and Lutheran religions, by which means many great holidays do not fall out at the same times, in these different almanacks, as was the case when I was in London, when Easter happened many days after it was over in France.

I left London in the common Oxford waggon, which passes through Acton, Saihal, where the woods reach to Helenden, Uxbridge; this town is the last in the kingdom of Essex. The kingdom of England is commonly divided into seven kingdoms and one principality: these are the kingdoms of Northumberland, of Mercia, of the East Angles, of Essex, of Kent, of Sussex, of West-sex, and the principality of Wales, which is divided into two parts, and all these kingdoms and parts are divided into fifty-two counties, called † Shireries; from this last town, we found a woody country to Beconfield, and further on we descended to the side of a little river, and followed its course, by a number of mills for fulling stuffs (made in great quantities thereabouts) to Wickham; and still following this little river, entered among mountains covered with wood, and passed by Wikferham, where leaving the river we ascended some woody mountains to Odsock; here are a chain of mountains of great extent, which we descended to Poscomb and Stretford; from whence we passed a great bridge over the Thames near Watlir; leaving which, we must pass a high mountain covered with wood and heath, in descending of which the town of Oxford appears, but before you enter it you must pass the river over a great bridge.

* Bishopstree Gate.

† Perhaps, Shires.

O X F O R D.

Oxford is situated by the side of the Thames, and in the middle of large meadows, which render its environs very pleasant. There are but two Universities in England, these are at Cambridge and Oxford, but the Colleges of the latter are the handsomest and best endowed. On my arrival, I passed by the physic garden, enclosed by strong walls of hewn stone; it is filled with uncommon plants and simples, which were given to the students in physic by the Earl of D'Amby, as appears by an inscription over the great gate. I made an acquaintance with a young physician, who seeing me walking in the garden came and joined me, asking me, if in my country there was a handfomer or better kept; but having answered, that that at Paris greatly surpassed it, he begged me to describe it to him, as well as that famous city. He conducted me over the whole garden, pointing out to me what was most remarkable and curious, and afterwards would shew me the finest Colleges of that University: they reckon eighteen, among which four are much esteemed; these are, University College, that of Magdalene, of St. John, and * Christchoidh, which is the handsomest of the four, for it is more like some fine castle, or great palace, than a College; it is built with great hewn stone, and has a large court, surrounded by great buildings, with a terrace on the top, and a fine walk encompassed with ballustrades. When the king comes to Oxford to divert himself, he lodges in this College.

Two great principal streets, in a manner form the plan of this town; that of † London-root is the largest; it begins near the Physic Garden and Magdalene College, which was built and endowed by a bishop. It is not the largest in the town, but it is the handsomest, and the most ornamented with portico's, figures, and columns, which sustain the galleries surrounding the great court; not to speak of its church, one of the best built in the town. In this great street are several of these Colleges, and the great Market-place before the Cathedral Church, which has a high bell tower of stone, making the corner of a street, where stands University-College. This young physician shewed me the Library; I never saw a larger or handfomer, nor books arranged in better order. All the scholars and students of the town are permitted to make use of it, but lest any of the books might be taken away, they are made fast by a chain fixed to the shelves. I was shewn in the same

* Christ-Church.

† London Road.

Library some Manuscripts, written by many ancient philosophers, some of them adorned with gold and silver; and also some books, in which were painted the arms of all those who had contributed to the embellishment of this great Library, to which not long ago a doctor had bequeathed his Library, which was filled with many exceeding scarce books. By the side of this Library is a great Hall, hung with maps of all parts of the world, and where are to be seen pictures of all the philosophers, whose works are to be found in this Library. Behind this Library is to be seen the great amphitheatre, which the archbishop of Canterbury has caused to be built at a great expence; this great street passes to a cross-way, where is a fountain with four faces, called * Carfax, and the Town-hall with its clock.

At this cross-way begins the second great street, that passes before the College + Christchurch, and terminates at the bridge over the Thames, which is navigable from London for boats, that bring hither diverse merchandizes. There are scarcely any walls about Oxford, but there is to be seen a strong Castle, elevated on a little hill at one of the ends of the town, having large ditches on one side, and the river on the other, with strong ramparts and thick walls, but nothing within them but the high square tower of the Donjon, made of large squared stones, it having been ruined at the time of the wars of Cromwell, who ravaged all England, and filled it with cruel seditions. There is a pretty good Church in the street of Stoolitrit.

Leaving Oxford, you pass the Thames over a great bridge, and afterwards over a cauley in a large meadow; from hence you ascend to a woody and desert country, where there is a warren, in which are more rabbits, than leaves on the trees; for generally throughout England, rabbits are so plenty as to be worth only ‡ five shillings a-piece. In this warren there is a Castle, and farther on Fasil and Forington. In leaving this town, I got so much out of my road to Bristol, that I was lost in the fields and meadows a long time, until I found a man who, for my consolation, told me I should have great difficulty to get again into the right road.

* Carfax.

+ Christ-Church.

‡ About two-pence halfpenny.

[To be continued.]

TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY,

S I R,

THE Article of Sir Francis Walsingham in the *Biographia Britannica*, as well as all the other more ancient Histories and Accounts of this great minister, are defective in a material point. None of them inform us of the date of the year of his birth, or his age at the time of his death. Dr. Johnstone, an eminent physician in Kidderminster, is possessed of an ancient Portrait of Sir Francis Walsingham, which supplies that defect in his History, and ascertains that point. The following dates are printed on the Portrait :

Ætatis suæ 42. Anno Dom. 1578.

The Portrait is highly finished and in excellent preservation, and is believed to be one of the capital performances of Zuacharo, who painted for the court of Queen Elizabeth. The inserting these dates belong to your plan, and I should be glad to see a good Engraving of the Portrait given in your Work, being your constant reader,

HISTORICUS.

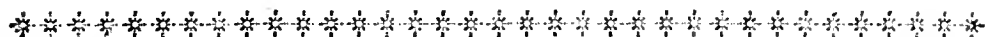
Sir Francis died in 1590, only 54 years old.

J E D D E W O R T H M O N A S T E R Y.

THE Monastery of Jeddeworth in Scotland being so wasted and impoverished by the Scottish wars, and incursions of enemies, that it was unable to maintain the canons thereof, nor they able to reside there in safety to serve God. The king (Ed. I.) thereupon, out of his piety and ecclesiastical prerogative, sent some of them to other religious houses of the same order in England, to be there received and maintained, till that House was repaired and restored to a better condition, as this writ for *Ingerim de Colonia* to the Prior and Convent of Bridlington, assures us.

Rex

Claus 28 Ed. I. m. 17. } Rex dilectis sibi in Christo Priori & Conventui de
 intus pro Ingelramo } Bridlington, salutem. Mittimus ad vos fratrem, *Ingel-*
 de Colonia Canonico } *rarum de Colonia* Canonicum Domus de Jedde-
 domus de Jedde- } worth
 worth. } in Scotia ordinis vestri, præsentium portitorem; in qua
 quidem Domo idem Ingelramus ad famulandum ibidem altissimo, ut deceret
 hiis diebus, facere moram nequit, tum propter incursum hostium, tum quia
 Domus illa per frequentes guerras Scotia habitas adeo lapsa est facultatibus
 et destructa, quod ad sustentationem Canonicorum ejusdem ipsius non suppe-
 tunt facultates: Devotionem vestram rogantes attenti, quatinus dilectum
 Ingelramum in Domum vestram ad deservendum ibi Deo, sub habitu vestro
 inter vos, juxta professionis suæ votum, Dei intuitu nostrisque precibus ad-
 mittatis et fraterna charitate in Domino pertractetis saltem quousque dicta
 Domus de Jeddeworth relevetur et in melius reformetur. Teste Rege apud
 Ebor. 16 die Novembris. An. 28 E. 1. A. D. 1300.



HARROW ON THE HILL.

HARROW on the Hill is well known for its very elevated situation, which makes it a striking point of view in many parts of the adjoining counties. King Charles the Second, hearing or reading of some scholastic disputes respecting which was the visible Church, merrily decided it in favour of Harrow.

It stands in Middlesex, about fifteen miles north-west from London. The Church is a very ancient and handsome building, and had two Chantries founded in it, one by William de Colco, and the other by one Kynron; the first was endowed with a messuage and ninety-four acres of land, and four shillings and four-pence farthing rent, for a Chaplain to celebrate mass daily for ever, for the good estate of himself, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Rectors and Vicars of this parish, and all the Parishioners. Here are interred divers of the Flamberds, lords of the Hamlet of that name; and here are several ancient funeral brasses. Harrow is likewise famous for its excellent Grammar School, founded by Mr. John Lyons in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, which at this time almost vies with those of Eaton, Westminster, and Winchester.

The

The scholars of this School had an annual custom, on the fourth of August, of shooting for a silver arrow, at which time they were dressed like archers; this custom has within a few years been discontinued.

The manor of Harrow was given to the Church of Canterbury at a very early period, but by whom is not recorded; it was taken away from them by Kenulfe, king of the Mercians, and recovered in the year 822, together with several other lands, by Wilfred, Archbishop of Canterbury, and continued in that fee till the reign of King Henry the Eighth, when Archbishop Cranmer, in the thirty-seventh year of that King's reign, assigned it to him and his heirs for ever, in exchange for some other lands and parsonages. It was afterwards settled by the King on Christ's Church, Oxford, which he was then building and endowing; but this disposition was not permanent, for King Edward the Sixth, in the first year of his reign, gave the advowsons of the rectory and vicarage to Sir William Herbert, knight, and the manor to some other person; but the manor and vicarage were lately in Sir John Rushout, and the impropriation of the rectory in Sir Charles Gerrard.

The Church here was both a rectory and a vicarage; the rectory was a sine-cure, to which the Archbishop collated a rector, who thereupon became patron of the vicarage, which was endowed by St. Edmond, Archbishop of Canterbury, with the bread, candles, and all other things, which are wont to be offered at the altar; as also with the whole tithes of lambs, wool, cheese, butter, milk, colts, calves, goats, bees, certain portions of hay, pawnage, mills, flax, hemp, bark, eggs, merchandizes, and other small tithes, reserving to the said rector the tithes of corn, pulse, hay, pasture, &c.

A remarkable story, respecting this place, is told of one William Bolton, Prior of Great St. Bartholomew in Smithfield, who, it is said, being greatly afraid of a second deluge, which some astrologers had foretold would happen in 1524, built himself a house on the highest ground in this village, and victualled it for two months, his example being followed by many persons of all ranks.

In this View the Church and School are both seen.

For

John, King of England, March 13th

John

John, King of England, March 13th

P. L.



Henry 1st

Alb

Henry 2nd

Henry

Margaret, Wife of Henry 1st

Margaret

Edward 1st

Edward

Edward 2nd

Edward

Mary 1st

Mary the queen

A. R. 13

Margaret, Wife of Henry 1st

Margaret

A. R. 13, Margaret to Mary

Elizabeth

ROYAL

*Superscription of the Letters, Queens of England, as also those of
the Kings, taken from Original Instruments
in the Library of the State, &c. &c. &c.*

For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

TO persons unacquainted with the unpolished manners of this country in ancient times, accounts of the rude sports and low buffoonery formerly relished, and even rewarded, by people in high rank, seem hardly credible; nevertheless, ancient records irrefragably prove, that lands were held, by royal charters, under such conditions, and by such feats, as would now be reckoned insufferably low even in St. Giles's, Billingsgate, Wapping, or Rag Fair.

A striking instance of these rude manners occurs in a very curious and authentic manuscript, a copy of which is in the possession of Thomas Astle, Esq. containing, among other things, the private expences of King Edward the Second, wherein it appears that cros and pile, or tossing up heads or tails (as it is now called) was a royal diversion; that the King travelled in a returned barge, which had conveyed faggots to his court, and was not only highly delighted with the coarse humours of a buffoon dancing on a table, and another falling several times from his horse, but also deemed them worthy of a reward.

All these facts are mentioned in the above cited Record, a transcript of which here follows; it is written in the French of that time, which as it may not be understood by many even conversant in that language as now spoken, a translation is annexed:

Item paie a Roi mesmes pur Jewer a Cros et pil par les meins Richard de Mereworth recevant les Deniers xij^d.

Item paie illoq a Henri Barber le Roi pour Den^{rs} qu'il a presta au Roi pur Jewer a cros a Pil de Donn v s.

Item paie illoq a Peres Barnard Huissier de la Chambre le Roi, qui presta au Roi, Deniers quil perdist a Cros et pil od Mons. Robt Wattewylle de Donn. viii. s.

Item paie au Roi mesmes pour jewer a cros et pil od Peres Barnard ij^d. Item paie a Sire Will de Kyngeston pour cheux qu'il achata pour foire ent Potage en la Bat.

Jeedi le xvij^{me} Jour d'Octobre a Walton, Paie a Shene a Jake de Hoggesworth. Henr. de Huftrete. Rob^t Sea-lour Hen^r May, Robyn Stronball, John Warwyn, Henry Smallsponne, pour les Gages de ses vij Shouters vadlets en la shoute. Thome atte Lese prenant cheiscun ij^d. le Jour del Mardi

le xv. Jour d'Oct. tantque Vendredi le xviii Jour de mesme le mois pour iiii Jours accomptez amenantz de Byflete tantque Shene XV^e xl. Fagot en un Baat pour ma Dame la Despenfer sojournant au dit Shene, et amenant le Roi de dit Shene par Ewe en la dite Shout tantq. Cyppenham vij^s.

£ xi Jour de March. Item paie a Jak de Scint Albou Peynt^r. le Roi qui daunsa devant le Roi sur une Table et lui fist très grantement rire de Donn par les meins propres le Roi, en aide de lui sa feme et ses Enfauntz. 1. s.

Item paie a la logge de Wolmer quant le Roi chacea illoq au Cerf a Morris Ken de la Kefine parceqil chevaucha illoq devant le Roi et cheust souvent de son Chival de quex le Roi rya grantement de Don par Com. xx^s.

In English.

Item paid to the King himself to play at Crofs and Pile by the Hands of Richard de Mereworth the receiver of the Treasury 12 pence.

Item paid there to Henry, the Kings Barber for Money which he lent to the King to play at Crofs and Pile 5^d.

Item paid there to Peres Barnard Usher of the Kings Chamber money which he lent to the King and which he lost at Crofs and Pile to Monsieur Robert Wattewylle eight pence.

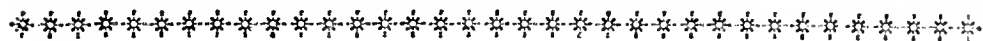
Item—paid to the King himself to play at Crofs and Pile by Peres Barnard two Shillings, which the s^d Peres won of him. Item paid to Sir William de Kyngeston, for Cabbage which he bought to make Potage in the Boat.

Tuesday the 17th day of October at Walton, paid at Shene to James Hoggefworth, Henry de Austrate, Robert Sealour Henry May Robyn Stronball, John Warwyn and Henry Smallsponne for the Wages of the seven Bargemen working in the Barge or Boat, and Thomas Atte Lefe, each taking 3^d per day from Tuesday the 15th day of October to Friday the 18th day of the same Month, reckoning four days, and bringing from Byflete and Shene 15,40 Faggots in a boat for my Lady la Despenfer residing at the said Shene, and bringing the King from the said Shene by Water in the said Skoot or Barge to Cyppenham vij^d.

The 11th day of March, Item paid to James de Saint Albans the Kings Painter who danced before the King upon a Table, and made him laugh heartily, being a Gift by the Kings own hands, in aide to him, his wife and Children 1 s.

Item

Item paid at the Lodge at Wolmer when the King was Stag Hunting there, to Morris Ken of the Kitchen because he rode there before the King and often Fell from his Horse, at which the King laughed exceedingly. A Gift by command 20^s.



To the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

THE following I have transcribed from some manuscript Tracts lately in the Possession of Antis, Garter King at Arms; if it comes within the Plan of your Undertaking, give it a Place, and you'll oblige,

Yours,

T. N.

“**T**HE simple rustic, who serves his sovereign in the time of need to the utmost extent of his ability, is as deserving of our commendation as the victorious leader of thousands,” was a saying of king Charles to Richard Pendrell, at the time he was introduced to his Majesty after the restoration. “Friend Richard,” rejoined the King, “I am glad to see thee, thou were my preserver and conductor, the bright star that shewed me to my Bethlehem, for which kindness I will engrave thy memory on the tablet of a grateful heart.” Then turning to the Lords about him, the King said, “My Lords, I pray you respect this good man for my sake.” After this kind treatment, becoming his Majesty’s greatness, he very merrily said, “Master Richard, be bold and tell these Lords what passed amongst us, when I had quitted the Oak at Boscobel to reach the Pit-Leafow.” —“Your Majesty must well remember,” replied Richard, “that night when brother Humphry brought his old mill-horse from * White-Ladies, not accoutred with kingly gear, but with a pitiful old saddle and a worse

* White-Ladies, so called from its having been a monastery of Cistercian nuns, whose habit was of that colour. This house is twenty-six miles from Worcester, and half a mile from Boscobel; and for many years a seat of the Giffards, of the antient and loyal family of Chillington. To this Giffard the King was much indebted for his safety, when sought after by the regicides.

“bridle;

“ bridle ; not attended with † royal guards, but with half a dozen raw and
 “ undisciplined rustics, who had little else but good will to defend your
 “ Majesty with ; ’twas then your Majesty mounted, and as we journied to-
 “ wards Moseley you did most heartily complain of the jade you rode on,
 “ and said it was the dullest creature you ever met with : to which my bro-
 “ ther Humphry replied, ‘ My Liege, can you blame the horse to go hea-
 “ vily, when he has the weight of three kingdoms on his back ? ’ “ at which
 “ your Majesty grew somewhat lighter, and commended brother Humphry’s
 “ wit.” In like manner did this poor peasant entertain Charles and his
 courtiers until his Majesty thought proper to dismiss him, but not without
 settling a sufficient pension on him for life, on which he lived within the
 vicinity of the court until the eighth of February, 1671, (twenty years after
 the fatal battle of Worcester) when he died much lamented by his Majesty
 and other great personages, whom he had protected from savage barbarity
 and fanatical persecution. His royal master, to perpetuate the memory of
 this faithful man, out of his princely munificence, caused a fair monument
 to be raised over him in the church-yard of St. Giles’s in the Fields, near
 about the east end of the church, on which stone is engraven as follow :

Here lies Rich^d Pendrell, Preserver and Conductor to his Majesty King
 Charles the Second, after his Escape from Worcester Fight, in the Year
 1651, Died feb. 8th 1671.

Hold Passenger here’s Shrouded in this Hearse,
 Unparallel’d Pendrell, thro’ the Universe
 Like when the Eastern Star from Heav’n gave Light
 To Three lost Kings, so he in such Dark Night,
 To Britain’s Monarch, tols’d by Adverse Wars
 On Earth Appear’d a second Eastern Star,
 A Pole, a Stern, in her Rebelious Main,
 A Pilot to her Royal Sovereign.
 Now to Triumph in Heav’n’s Eternal Sphere
 He’s hence Advanc’d for his just Steerage here
 Whilst Albion’s Chronicles with Matchless Fame
 Embalm the Story of Great Pendrells Name.

† The King’s attendants were, William, John, Richard, Humphrey, and George Pendrell;
 and Francis Yates, a servant to Mr. Giffard.

Antiquities Cornu-britannicæ; Or

Observations on an ancient Manuscript written in the Cornish Language,

Viz. On the Manuscript itself. On the Description of the Passion contained therein. On the Tongue in which the Passion is described, and the Properties thereof, and how it relates to, and concerns the People and Places of CORNWALL.

CONCERNING the Manuscript itself, (which is the ground of the fabric) the first thing that presents itself is the outside, which is not polished, but in a homely, humble simplicity, and written upon a rough old vellum, which may be supposed to be before parchments here came much into use; and by the rude pictures set out therewith, it may seem to be before the art of painting became better amongst us.

Next to behold the Chyrography thereof, written in no other than the old Court Hand, not of the best form, but seeming somewhat older than we find it in other places, and some of the letters and characters different from the common Court Hand.

As to the Speech itself, it is such as the common speakers of the Cornish now used here do not understand, nor any but such as will be at the pains to study it, no more than the common speakers of the vulgar nation of the Greeks do at this day Homer's Iliad. So the Lord's Prayer in the year 700 was thus in English: Vren fader thic arth, &c. In 900, Thu ure fader the eart on heofenum.

As to the Antiquity thereof, we observe the name of our Saviour is all along written IHS, after the old form used in crucifixes, and then also the name written Chrest, not Christ. So we find it written in Tacitus, Suetonius, and in some other Roman authors it may be found. So Christians were called Chrestians, as Tertullian observes, Apol. c. 3. * and so the vulgar in Cornish speak it Chrest, and not Christ.

In this old Piece are no words antiently intermixt of the Saxon tongue or Angles, which shews, in all probability, that it was written before their time at least, if not much farther off; whereas the common speech of it now carries much of those latter figures, to the disfiguring of the face thereof.

* Dr. Hammond's Exposition to the Apocalyps.

But of all other intermixions, it seems to receive in it (with a kind of delight) the tongue of the Romans, by whom the people were easily brought to take up that tongue which they brought with them, and afterwards more and more by degrees in succeeding times. The Roman speech was interwoven with the Cornish, out of a natural propensity to it, as that tongue came to be used of all other nations afterwards, as was observed before.

Another argument there is (and that which is to be admired and rejoiced at) that in this old piece of the Passion, there is nothing heretical, little of error to be found, or favouring of ill opinions, which is strange, since it has passed through so many ages, in which so many ill broods have been hatched, and, amongst others, one of our own, the Pelagian heresy; a brat bred here amongst us at Bangor. Nor is there any mention made of any monastical persons, or several orders of men so living. Nothing that refers to Monks, Friars, Priors, or to any other orders, secular or sacred; nor any thing said in approbation or dislike of any such thing.

There is nothing in it favouring of the old bards or their poetry, nor having references to Merlyanisms, but a bare and sober relation of matter of fact. II. As to the description of the Passion and Resurrection of our Saviour, I cannot again but admire, that it is so unpolluted with the Arian or Pelagian heresies. There are, it is true, some inoffensive and harmless traditions, and a word may be let slip of the Virgin Mary; and in those traditions you may observe the concurrence of others. And, first, concerning this Longis: it is to be enquired whether he be not that Longinus mentioned in our Calendar on the fifteenth of March, or that Longinus on the first of December: for of Longinus there is the same history to be found in Picinellus his *Mundus Symbolicus**; whose words are: D. P. Comestor ad Longino vitiosos et caligantes fuisse oculos, cum vero fluentem in Christi latere sanguinem casu illis admovisset, videndi acumen recepisse. In eandem Sententiam canit S. G. Nazianzenus †

Ubi fixit hastam, defluentis sanguinis
Tinctam liquore et ecce! ut utraque manu
Hauit, oculosque hoc ungit hinc ut scilicet
Detergat oculum nocte, que cera legit, &c.

When into Christ he thrust his tainted spear
Loe unto both his hands the blood flow'd there
Wherewith he anoints his eyes and then saw clear
Which like the night till that time blinded were.

* Tit. Dij. et Homines, l. 3. p. 457. cap. 163.

† Gr. Naz. in Trag.

Mr. Laffells, in his *Voyages into Italy*, tells us, that the picture of Longinus stands under the top of the spear with which Christ's side was pierced, in the cupola at St. Peter's church at Rome. It may be conjectured, that this tradition owes its origin to the literal sense of that prophecy; They should look on him whom they had pierced.

For the wood of the cross, (another of the traditions) Genebrard's account thereof, as reported by Purchas in his *Pilgrimage*, p. 30, comes somewhat near it, which is, that Seth went to the Cherub which kept Paradise, and received three grains of the Tree of Life, whereof we read in the *Apocalypse*, The leaves shall heal the nation. With these three grains was an oil made, wherewith Adam was anointed, and the stones put into his mouth, whence sprang the tree whereof the cross of our Lord was made, hidden by Solon on in the Temple, and after in the pool of Bethesda; according to which, in a church window at St. Neott, is one pictured putting something under another's tongue, with this inscription, *Hic Seth ponit tria Grana sub lingua Adæ*. If any one list to see farther about the timber whereof the Cross was made, let him read Mr. Evelyn's *Sylva*, c. 3. Num. 17. As to that of the Smith's wife, in forming the nails for the crucifixion, perhaps they might think, that as the first woman had the first hand in the transgression, so a woman must be employed in the last act of this tragedy. We may observe, 1. What true and manifest notions these antient people had, and faithfully retained, of the Trinity, and the reverence they gave them.

2. How distinctly and clearly they did set forth, in those dark days they lived in, the several distinct attributes of the Deity, assigning power to the ther, Wisdom to the Son, Goodness to the blessed Spirit.

3. How well they agree and adhere to the doctrine of the true church of Christ, in the points maintained by us concerning the loss and fall of man and mankind, and the restoration of him, and concerning the eternal decree and purpose of God in the salvation of man, notwithstanding his fall.

We may observe by the Resurrection, thus shortly declared as it is, that it appears plainly that those people were not Nullyfidians.

Nor were they Solyfidians.

They placed the foundation of their happiness in belief.

And the superstruction thereupon in good works.

Lastly, we cannot think they were any way inclinable to the minds of those scoffers at the day of judgment, which St. Peter meets with in his second Epistle,

Epistle, 2. 9 and 10. Our people acknowledged, that at the great day of account a punishment shall be upon the wicked, and a glory expected to be given to the godly. Thus far as a taste only of what is contained therein.

III. On the Tongue in which the Passion of our Saviour is thus described, we have, among other things, such as these observables :

1. The Idiom
2. The Innocency and Cleanness.
3. The Wisdom
4. Significances of it.

1. For the Idioms. They put the substantive before the adjunct or adjective. 2. The preposition sometimes comes after the noun. 3. It is usual to change a letter in the beginning, middle, or end of a word or syllable, and sometimes to omit in each for sound sake. 4. They contract several words into one for sound sake, and that very short also, with many other changes, of which it is hard to know or find any certain rule now, but some may be made out upon reading, due observation and experience had on this that follows ; and for the pronunciation, the Cornish is not to be gutturally pronounced as the Welsh for the most part is, nor mutteringly as the Armorick, nor whiningly as the Irish (which two latter qualities seem to have been contracted from their servitudes) but must be lively and manly spoken, like other primitive tongues. II. For the Innocency of it, what is most remarkable is, that it hath a most excellent defective qualification in it peculiar to itself ; for whereas all other tongues abound in execrable oaths, the old Cornish have none at all, not so much as reproachful terms. The word that comes nearest to an oath with them is *Areire, Areiaree*, which is *Mary, Mary*, spoken by way of wonder. The next good defective qualification is, that there are no great titles in it, which *Nutricule Tyrannidis*. III. For the Wisdom. Proverbs (which contain usually the wisdom of a nation) they have had, but we cannot find them in any great plenty. Yet some there are worthy observing, as these :

Cows nebas Cows da nebas an yeveren an gevella.

Speak little, speak well, little of public matter is best.

Cows Nebas Cows da hada Veth Cowfas arta.

Speak little, speak well, and well will be spoken again.

Taw Tavas, Be silent Tongue. To call one Tavas Tavas, Tongue Tongue, is as great a reproach as you can put upon any one.

Reys

Reys yw meeras dueth ken lemmell uneth.

Look twice before you leap once.

Neb na gare y gwayn coll restewa.

He that loves not gain, loss befall him.

Neb na gare y gy an gwra devteeder.

He that loves not his dog will make him a choak sheep.

Nyn ges goon heb lagas na kei hebs fcovern.

There is no down without eye nor hedge without ears.

Na reys gara anvor goth ragan vor noweth.

Do not leave the way old for the way new.

Howl footh tor lean paravy's an guaynten.

A South sun full belly full belly pleasure of the spring.

Guel gw gwetha vel goofen.

Better keep than ask.—This is spoken of a wariness and precaution concerning lending.

Grova da rag tha hannen te yn gurd.

Do good for thyself thou dost it.

4. Significancy of the Tongue. Adam gave names to the creatures, according to their natures : but the people of this land, having no better guide, have given names upon long experience had, and much observation made, of the nature of things, and those do mostly appear now as to places and families. I shall adventure upon some instances :

Lanceston, alias Dunhevet. Cambden would fain have it to be Fanum Ste-^{Lanceston.} phani ; indeed St. Stephens, which is a mile off, seems to be the Mother ^{Dunhevet.} Church ; Lanceston the Daughter Church. Others would have it to be Lancelot's Town, one of the Champion Knights of King Arthur, but that is farther from truth. The Chief Justice Foster, talking with me about it, would fain have Dunhevet to be the most antient name, from Dune a town, and Hevet above it, which there is accordingly. I told his Lordship we must fetch the derivation higher, from the Cornish original, (and not from the Saxon) and that is Leostofen, which is a place of large extent, or a broad end, which is properly so according to the situation thereof, at the broad end of the county, from whence it grows towards the west still narrower, like to the point of a wedge. I read in a good author, that Radulphus, brother to Alfius, Duke of Cornwall, was founder of Lanceston. I think he means the Cattle there, not the Town.

The names of places above, and from those places downwards, have suffered much violence along the river from Devon side, by reason of the mutations formerly spoken of, but from thence we shall take notice of some that have received their names antiently, passing down the river of Tamar (and on some of the branches thereof) where, by the way, I may say I am offended at some of our late Geographers, who, in enumerating the famous Bridges in all this land, have omitted altogether ours in Cornwall, of which, among other lesser, we have three that are very eminent, one of which, Wardbridge, stands farther west; the two others, besides many smaller, are on the river of Tamar; one Horsbridge, the other called Newbridge. But much more I wonder at their omission, among the Rivers, of the famous river of Tamar, a river, after the Thames, is not behind any of note in this kingdom, which I mention the sooner because it is most properly ours in Cornwall; for though it be great and very navigable far up, yet it arises in and floats only in this little county of Cornwall, and its whole course contains within the same, and it is the boundary thereof from other parts, wherein other streams do flow Linnar, Fiddy, &c. and before it falls into the Estuarium, where it gives entertainment from Devon on the other side to Tavy, Plym, Yeom, and others, where they all lose their names in Tamar. And I do much more wonder, that it should be printed by some others, that this famous river should fall into the sea near the Land's End, whereas this alone possesses the whole honourable harbour of Plymouth (more than sixty miles distant from the Land's End) and stand appropriated to the interest of Cornwall, belonging to the Duke thereof, the Prince of Wales. And to return to what I said last, in coming down from this broad end of the county to that famous harbour, though our next bordering neighbour, Devonshire, and the Saints, have stolen away from us many of the antient British names, and intruded upon us many strange ones, yet some are left us here and there of the antient speech all along upon the River, and the branches thereof, which I am obliged to memorize.

Larvinton. Lawhit in Glamorganshire is said to be Fanum Iltuti, to which the Ton being added, in Cornish makes it up Iltutus, an antient British monk in King Arthur's time; Landue may be the Church or Chapel of St. David, though Landuan in Cornish is the black Church, or Chapel. And for *Lezant.* Lezant, that is the holy Saint, meaning St. Michael, to whom that Church was dedicated.

As

As Cargreene, which is a rock in the gravel standing in a green place. *Cargreene.*
 Carbeelee, or Carbilly, a rock like a man's yard. Carkeele, or the same *Carbeelee.*
 signification. *Carkeele.*

Landulph, where St. Dulpho is memorized by the church's name, and *Landulph.*
 the well there so called St. Dulpho's well. Halton, i. e. Haelton, a green *Halton.*
 place near the water.

Pillaton, a round or clue by a green.

Pillaton.

Larrake, I did formerly suppose to have been from Laun, or Lun, which *Larrake.*
 is usually set for a Church or Chapel; but on better consideration I think
 otherwise of it now, because I find several other places hereabouts written
 Larrake, which have no reference to Church, and because the Manor an-
 tiently was written and called Larrake, which is antienter than the Church,
 and it signifies a place of Content in Cornish. *

Blerrake, I take to be of the same signification too, a little from which *Blerrake.*
 latter place, if Content may be had from a prospect, it is there in my opi-
 nion. A place formerly called Ballahow, now the fairest and amplest I
 know any where, excepting such as are dignified by the sight of a metro-
 polis, or such places of eminency, though it stands not on a promontary, and
 but a little from the sea in a plain, though but a rough one, and from it you
 may look directly into the sea, as far as human eyesight can enable you.
 Towards the sea-shore, on the one side, you have in eye the Start in Devon,
 and westward the Lizard from your boundaries. Towards the land northward,
 the wild moors of Devon, called the East Moors, and on the other side the West
 Moors in Cornwall. Between those you may observe the vale countries of both,
 two rich valleys, one in Devon side, and the other in Cornwall, and take the
 sight of Tamarastheir boundaries, and you will wonder looking on it from above,
 to know how to think that river should find a way through those countries to the
 sea, especially if you consider that you seldom see water in all those tracts of land
 by which it passes, yet you see also as it passes Plymouth the royal citadel,

* Here passing down the River, I would willingly have given by the way an account of the
 antient Cornish name of that eminent place now called Mount Edgecombe, but by reason that
 the present, and some other generations, have been so much inclined to the name it now bears,
 and the other generations before them had given it the name of West-St nehousé, as in rela-
 tion to that on the eastern side of the River East-Stonchouse, where the mansion of those Gent.
 formerly was, (according to which I have seen an entry of it Cum Perco et Passagio, in an
 antient Ouster le main) I could not attain to it.

Plymton,

- Edyrock.* Plymton, Millbrooke, and abundance of small Villages and Burroughs, in a country on each side pleasant, and the whole prospect not obscured by hills, or any thing else by which you may be hindered from the sun in any part of the day; besides this overlooks the Edyrock or Stone, a dreadful place about a league out in the sea, where many hundred of ships have been wrecked, being in the trade way to the harbour from the west, yet I have heard some antient skilful mariners to aver, that if a good artist should go about to strike upon this rock purposely, he would not be able to do it, so far doth chance go beyond art.
- Cuttenbrake.* Cuttenbrake, is a concealed head, and E. Trematon, a place on three hills.
- Is. Inesworth.* Inesworth, which is Ineswartha, the island above, or the higher island, in respect to the situation of the island of St. Nicholas below, where the Saint hath gotten the mastery again.
- Ints or Ince.* Ints, or Ince, which is a proper name for an island, though this be joined, as Inesworth is, by a short neck to other parts of the parish of St. Stephens.
- Pembernose.* Here passing we come by the mouth of the River to Pembernose, which is in Cornish the head of the Night, or Midnight, as if it were said that there is safe coming in there at any time; and from thence we pass to the uttermost point westward, called Penlee, which is the head land to the leeward, and so sailing along by the sea side to the two Gayers, the east and west Gayers, near Ramehead, which may give nomination to families of that name in the West, which are now worn out there, and have had a good recruit in Plymouth, and from thence a better in London, by a late Lord Mayor there so called, but taking his descent from Cornish original according to the word.
- Rame.* Rame, is a long ridge of rocks, and here called Ramehead, because it is so formed towards the sea like a Rams-horn, which hath turnings in it to put mariners in mind thereof: in Cornish, it is Peudenhar. Sailing along from thence by the sea side, we come to Millan Drefh, that is, a Mill on the sea sand at Loo*, or Lough, which is a common name with most nations, for a low or watry place, and so to Port-loo and Port-pinnion, the little port, nigh to which also is Denloe, or Delough, and stepping a little
- Loo.*
- Denlee.*

* Off from Seaton, a valley between Ramehead and Loo, there is to be seen in a clear day in the bottom of the sea, a league from the shore, a whole wood of timber on its side uncorrupted.

^{Class 1st}
James F

^{Class 2nd}
Charles R

^{Class 3rd}
Carolus R.

^{Class 4th}
Amos B

Oremwell

^{Class 5th}
William R

Thos P

Amos R

Richard P

George R

^{Class 6th}
George B

from thence in the land is Minhinnitt, which is a hill on a highway, and so *Minhinnitt*. indeed it is rightly stiled : and the well of St. Lollo at the foot of Near to it is Liskeard, (a near neighbour thereto) is some say a place affected ; others take *Liskeard*. it from the Cornish word Lefkeveres, like length, like breadth, a square, so it anciently was, and so fortified, as the castle walls yet in part remaining shew ; some would not have us go so far back, but would have us take it from a physician so named, and a miracle supposed to be wrought by him there, and this may be right also ; but then we must suppose that to be St. Luke the Physician, and some ground there is for that also, for the most antient street thereof is to this day called St. Luke's-street : Luke's Day also is their day of feasting, and for choice of their Governor. This agrees well enough with the former, as the fortification of it, and towards the sea again we come to Lestwithiel. Some hold that to be Lyon's Tail or Lyon's *Lestwithiel*. Traine ; others take it to be enough together. The place, though now grown much in decay, hath formerly been held the only Shire Town, and where the Knights of the Shire have been still chosen, and the Convocation of the Stanneries held, &c. A great hall was lately there, which was used those purposes in my knowledge, belonging to the Dukes of Cornwall, who did the like when under them ; and here they also kept their court and residence ; near to which stands yet their castle Rostormell, in Cornish, a belly *Rostormell*. full of honey, a place of honey : besides which, the Dukes had seven others, Liskeard, Tintagell, Lauceston, and Trematon, which is in Cornish, Three Hills on a green Top, though that came to the crown by attainder. As for the river Vz or Vzell, which some speak of, I suppose is a mistake ; the river there is the river of Fowey, in Cornish, Foath, which hath its head *Fowey*. spring in the moors far above it. Venton Foath, in English called Foycomb. well, and Aqua de Fowey. As it comes farther down near to Foath is a town or place called Trewardreth, in Cornish, a town on the land, or *Trewardreth*. above the land, which agrees well with its situation, where heretofore there stood a Priory, the buildings whereof are now decayed. I may not forget as next to Foath the town of Polruan, which is now a small village of fishing, *Polruan*, but heretofore famous, standing on the top of an ancient hill, where are the ruins of a spacious fair Church, called yet by the name of St. Saviours Polruan, is in Cornish, a frosty bottom, or frosty pool, this being seated over against Foath ; between those two towns heretofore there went athwart the river a chain of iron from a small castle on each side, for their security against

foreigners by sea, but by their neglect of preserving it in time of peace was stollen away from them by some boats that came from Dartmouth in Devon, and carried there, where the river is of equal breadth, and the harbour is much like that of Fowey, and hath over against the town of Dartmouth a little town called King's Way, which answers to Polruan against Fowey. The Fowey men have attempted the restitution of their chain, but never could obtain it, because they had been so careless, it being the means of their own preservation formerly. Between these two neighbouring towns of Fowey and Polruan, standing one against the other in the harbour between them, there used to be antiently a solemn contention of Justing performed upon the River every May-day, upon two boats singled out of equal strength, from the one side and from the other, to encounter each other upon the water, there being a stage made on each of them upon the end of the boat of each for the several champions to stand on. Several boats were to row with six oars a-piece, rowing fiercely against one another. The champions were arrayed only in white, slightly but better armed about the breast and neck, and holding a lance rebated in the form of an oar, (according to their trade) but a fierce attempt they make upon each other, and one or both of them is usually carried by the push to sound the depth of the harbour; and then a new supply of others for fresh encounter is called for again. This I have seen to be performed in my time, and it usually drew abundance of people together to behold the sport from the hills on both sides and from the town, with many others in boats likewise upon the river, and not without need, to receive up and recover their dejected champions who end their encounters in peace, not without liquor, the element of their contention.

Menagiffy, or Menagiffy, or Menagiffey. A hill to keep mares in.

Menagiffey. Penwarn. A head beloved.

Penwarn. Bodrigan. A hill by the ebbing of the sea.

Bodrigan. Dudman, or Dudman, or Gubman. A place where much oar is cast in.

Gubman.

This spot of land called Bodrigan, a spacious fair Barton, looking towards the sea, was not very long since possessed by Gentry of the same name, whose estate was great, and being forfeited to King Henry the Seventh, part thereof was given to Trevanion, a noble family of this county; but this Bodrigan, with many other lands, to Edgcombe, that Sir Richard Edgcombe of whom let me deliver my judgment, that he was a witty, valiant, wise, good man, and a good commonwealth's man. Witty, as appears by his
hiding

hiding himself and throwing his cap and coat away for his preservation, O quantum est subditis casibus ingenium. Valiant, in that he was made a Knight Banneret at Bosworth field. Wife, in that he was made choice of for one of the Commissioners for the happy treaty of marriage of Margaret, the King's eldest daughter, with James the Fourth, King of Scots, a happiness to the kingdom at this day. A good man, and not a pilferer of the people (as many were in those days) otherwise he would be named in Perkin Warbeck's Declaration, set down by Chancellor Bacon. A good commonwealth's man, as appears by that stately and costly fabrick of New-bridge built by him.

Peale, a spire, lies to the north of Tolpenpenwith, a mile, and it is *Peale*, the true Lands-end. This spire, called the Pele, stood on a little island, between it and the shore there is room for a boat to pass with oars; the spire was ten fathom or more above the ordinary flux of the sea, very narrow on the top, hardly room for a man to sit on it; in the floor it was and is fourteen feet square. In the year before King Charles the First was beheaded it was prodigiously cut off in the floor by a storm, and falling broke in three pieces.

Herles, truly interpreted Hercules Pillars, are a ridge of rocks a quarter *Herles*, of a mile in length, standing like pillars divided into small islands, and distant from the Pele a mile. From these by the north coast we come to St. Jves, in Cornish Port Eer of Geer, a Port with a Pool. Paddestow, so *St. Ives*, called by Saxon Angles, being Patherickstow. Another place near by, *Paddestow*, called Little Petherick, which partakes not of the Cornish at all, for in the Cornish it is Lethanneck, a place of much sea-sand, which agrees well with the scite, much sea and much sand there is driven. A little above which is the house of Edmund Prideaux, Esq. my kinsman, now called Place, formerly Guarandre, or Warthantre, i. e. above the Town or above the Sand. But that we may do right to latter times also, we find much mention to be made also of Patrickstow, and that St. Patrick, after much time spent in Ireland, and endowments of learning, by long study there obtained, he came into Cornwall, and built a Monastery there not far from the river of Severn, which comes home to that which is said by Archbishop Vfs, as also to the name of the place. Locas ubi Patrocus confedit in Cornubia Petraestow hodie Padstow nominatur prius Laffeneck. Antiq. p. 292. And after thirty years went to Rome, &c. By other Authors it is said, that at Bodmyn

Bodmyn his body was buried, but stolen from thence, and carried by one Martinus to the Abbey of Menevy, or Mein, in Little Brittany, but upon complaint to the King it was restored, and brought back undiminished to the Prior of Bodmyn. Vff. p. 293. But whether this were to be understood of St. Patrick, the apostle of Ireland, it is altogether to be doubted, since as to the burial of his body there hath been so much contention that that should be at Glastonberry; but another Patrick there was, perhaps a third, and one of note too, stiled Sænor Sænex Patricius, as appears by the learned Primate. He is said to be at the same time, and that he was Domesticus Sancti Patricij. Another there was also at some hundred years distance. With one of these it may better accord than with the great Patricius, who, it may be said, had his name Dignitatis causa, as was usual with the Romans and Athenians. His parental name being Moun, or Muun.

* Stratton, in Cornish Straneton. A green dispersed with houses. Near this town is the place where the Cornish forces, on behalf of King Charles the Second, obtained the glorious victory over the rebellious army, Anno 1643. In memory of which battle Sir Ralph Hopton was created Baron of Stratton, who afterwards dying without issue, the same title was conferred upon Sir John Berkley, both which Lords were commanders in the Cornish army at that time.

Tamar.

There is a pretty vulgar fiction, that Tamar, or Tamara, being a subterraneous nymph, was courted and sought after by Tavy and Tawrage, who found her sitting under a bush at Morewinstow, the farthest part of Cornwall in the North. They being weary in searching after her, sat down by her and slept; she perceiving them to be fallen asleep, steals away from them suddenly and goes directly to the South. Tavy, being first awakened, goes away silently after her, not acquainting his co-rival therewith, Tawrage, that awakened last, finding them both gone, in haste rusheth out, and angrily runs away towards the North, foaming and fretting all along as he goes, till he loses himself in the Sabrina: whilst Tavy, on the Devon side, sends out some of his small streams to visit and court her, and to observe which way the nymph went, but she having got the start of him, leaves not of her speed till she comes into the Sound.

* Statton.

Antiquities.

*Antiquities Cornuontanic.**The Causes of the Cornish Speech's Decay.*

I. The first and greatest cause of the decay of the Cornish speech was their want of a character, which not only contributed to the decay of the tongue, but to the vanishing of the nation of the Britons, they being thereby disabled upon emergent occasions to write or communicate with one another against their invaders, and so Dum pugnabant singuli vincuntur Universi, as Tacitus says; and he also observes, Non aliud adversus validissimas Gentes pro Romanis utilius quam quod incommune nonconsulebant.

What would have become of the Roman tongue, when the Goths and Vandals broke in upon Rome and all Italy, mixing the Roman Tongue with their Runa Gothica, if there had not been learned men (amounting to 160 elegant classical authors in Augustus his time) who preserved the tongue in their works?

I know it hath been, and yet is the judgment of learned men, that the old Britons never had any character, yet I hope they will give me the liberty of declaring the reasons of my dissenting. 1. It hath always been supposed that Ireland had a character; now Ireland was always accounted a British island, however yet I cannot positively affirm that the character which the Bishop of Tuam sets forth as British be really so, there seeming to be little difference between that and the old Saxon, neither can I consent to what he saith, that the Saxons, whom he calls their neighbours, learned their very characters from Ireland.

2. Though we may depend on Cæsar's authority, that Druidum Doctrina non fuit literis mandata, sed memorie fuit ne aut in Vulgus proficiscentur aut Inventus que eam perdiscebant negligentia aut in curia remitterent, which reasons, in my judgment, rather demonstrate that they had a character to communicate their doctrines by if they had pleased to use it. II. The great use made of the Roman tongue, the laws of their conquest extending to letters and speech as well as to territory, and where there is a delight, there are things best retained. Romanam Linguam Britannii non abnucebant ut eloquentiam concupiscerent. Tacit.

Fertur habere meos, si vera est fama libellos

Inter delicias pulchra Vienna tuas

Dicitur et nostros cantare Britannia versus.

Martial.

Afri Galli Hispani Britannii avido arripuerunt et inducto novo paulatim obliturum veterum Sermonem. Lips.

III. The great loss of Armorica, near unto us, by friendship, by cognation, by interest, by correspondence. Cornwall has received Princes from thence, and they from us. We had heretofore mutual interchanges of private families, but as to our speech we are alike careless. We can understand words of one another, but have not the benefit of conferences with one another in our ancient tongue. I have met with some Friars born and bred there, who, one would think, should be able to discourse of their own pristine tongue and of their own birth places, yet found them, though not totally ignorant that such things had been, yet insensible and careless of their former condition. They could tell me that my name, Scawen, was in their tongue Elders, as here it is; that there are those that bear the same name, and one of them a Bishop, but when he writ it he changed it to Sambucus, shewing thereby a mind declared to a new, rather than an inclination to his old name, and relation to his country speech.

IV. But least the tender lamentations of those losses should be thought to put us out of memory of the loss of our tongue, the matter which we have in hand we are here to mention a fourth cause, and that which most concerns this Peninsula of Cornwall, which is the giving over of the Guirrimears*, which were used at the great conventions of the people, at which they had famous interludes celebrated with great preparations, and not without shews of devotion† in them, solemnized in open and spacious downs of great capacity, encompassed about with earthen banks, and some in part stone work, of largeness to contain thousands, the shapes of which remain in many places at this day, though the use of them long since gone. These were frequently used in most parts of the county at the convenience of the people for their meeting together, in which they represented, by grave actings, scriptural histories, personating patriarchs, princes, and other persons, and with great oratory pronounced their harangue, framed by art and composed with heroick stile, such as have been known to be of old in other nations, as Gualterius‡, an ancient father, hath been mentioned to be. This was a great means to keep

* Signification of which word in Cornish is Speeches great.

† And so were the other devotions exercised, sub Dio, as you may see by the discourse of Ed. Jones.

‡ Gualterius, mentioned by Archbishop Laud in a speech in the Star Chamber,

in use the tongue with delight and admiration, and it continued also friendship and good correspondency in the people. They had recitations in them poetical and divine, one of which I may suppose this small relique of Antiquity to be, in which the Passion of our Saviour and his Resurrection is described. They had also their Carols at several times, especially at Christmas, which they solemnly sung, and sometimes used, as I have heard, in their churches after prayers, the burden of which songs, Nowell, Nowell, Good news, Good news of the Gospel, by which means they kept the use of the tongue the better. V. I cannot find that the British have boasted of many miracles done among them, if any such antiently there were, they were deprived of the memory of them by the Romans. I cannot affirm with so much reason (as some of our neighbours have done with confidence) who say, that at the last digging on the Haw for the foundation of the citadel of Plymouth, the great jaws and teeth therein found were those of Gogmagog, who was there said to be thrown down by Corineus, whom some will have to be the founder of the Cornish; nor am I able to assert, that some great instruments of war in brass, and huge limbs and pourtraitures of persons long ago, as some say that have been seen in some of the western parishes, were parts of giants, or other great men, who had formerly had their being there. But we may rather think those to be imaginary things or devices of old bards, said to be there, though we have no certain memory of them neither. Nor may we think it strange that such things may be spoken of, since we may well credit some good historians, that write that Alexander, after that he had returned from his journey into India, caused a great representation to be made on the ground on the western side of the river Indus, of a huge campagne almost immeasurable, with tents, cabbins and platforms, and arms also, for horses racks and mangers, of such height as were not to be reached at, and that there were also scattered about the ground bits and bridles for horses, of extraordinary length and bigness, and all this ut de magnis majora loquantur, and to make men think upon him and his miraculous acts with the more admiration. VI. The sixth cause is, the loss of the ancient Records, not of the Dutchy or the Earldom of Cornwall, (which some affirm were burnt, and others lost in the ancient ruins of the castles of Rostormell, and other such) but of those of whole Cornwall, whilst one of the four Dynasties of this island (or as Pancirollus) one of the five. VII. The seventh cause is Desuetude, or want of a continued use; and it is no wonder, if after so many losses, the

true

true use of the tongue vanished away or grew not into contempt. Speeches are compounded of words, and both of them of one nature, and continued according to their use, and of one of them it may be said as of the other:

Multa recentur que nunc cecidere cadentque
 Quæ nunc sunt in honore vocabula si volet usus.
 Words many and tongues we recount,
 Which being fallen do oft remount,
 And those that are now priz'd by us,
 May fall to ground for want of use.

VIII. A general stupidity may be observed to be in the whole county. As to other matters monumental, there is little mention made of our antient stately fabricks amongst us, now ruinated; as to the founders of them, castles, battles fought, and other things: and as to churches, (though we have abundance of fair ones for so small a county, where there is no city nor any great town in it) excellent foundations, but who the builders were we have no intelligence, only a great many false tutelaries of them we hear of. Little of the monasteries hath been said by those that have written copiously of others elsewhere. Scarcely any thing of the ancient Bishops here, or of the Bishop's See, only we know it to be said antiently, that it was removed from Bodmyn to * St. Germans, and that it was about Anno 1000, Danorum turbine, from a country more open to a place more woodland. The Cathedral indeed might have been better memorized by Godwin, in his Catalogue of Bishops, and enumeration of all the Bishopricks, yet little is said of it or the four several Chapels in several distinct places of the parish thereto belonging. And as for the Monastery nothing at all. It is strange too that Mr. Cambden should say, *Germani viculum nihil aliud est hodie, quam Piscatorum casulæ*: whereas there are no such things belonging to such a trade there seen, but instead thereof a Cathedral, maintained at the great cost of the inhabitants, (though a great part, by an accident, about 100 years since fell down) a goodly monastical House yet undemolished, and hospitably inhabited, to the relief of poor people. The Bishop's seat and house are yet eminently extant in a Cornish name. The Burrough of St Germans enjoys still the privilege of sending Burgesses to parliament by prescription. Pity it is that St. Ger-

* At St. Germans, the place of the Author's nativity, endowed by King Etheldred with lands, liberties, and privileges, but what or where non patet.

man, who came hither to suppress the Pelagian heresy, should have so bad a going off, for an old fable remains yet in report, that St. German being ill used fled away, leaving a sad curse behind him to the Cliffs at Rame near the head, where bewailing his misfortunes, the compassionating rocks in the Cliffs shed tears with him, at a place ever since called St. German's well. True it is, such a spring there is, but the occasion of it cannot be more truly affirmed than the other part of the story that follows, viz. That he should be carried thence into remote countries by angels in a fiery chariot, the tract of whose wheels were said to be seen in those Cliffs, but they are invisible. Thus much for the site of the place. As to the person of St. German, who perhaps never saw the place, I need not turn over old fabulous legends, nor a better sort who have written his life heretofore, but I may have liberty to relate what I have from the better hands of * learned persons. That besides his disputation and confutation of Pelagius at Verulam, and thereby freeing the church and nation from those heresies by a public edict from the emperor Valentinian, whereby they were no more troubled with them afterwards, he the said St. German did other great works for this land, viz. 1st, the institution of schools of learning among the Britons; Dubritius and Iltutus being both of them his disciples. Dubritius was made Archbishop of Carlehon, Iltutus sent to Lan Iltut, a church bearing his name to this day, and one Daniell made Bishop of Bangor; from these famous men the Monastery of Bangor, and other Monasteries in this land, were so well furnished with learned men, at the coming in of St. Austen from the Pope, they stood upon discreet and honourable terms.

2. The introduction of the Gallican liturgy into use in the churches of Brittany, which was ever different from the Romans, and thereby a happy means to have kept this nation from so much acquaintance with the Pope, as they had with him afterwards, to their great trouble. It is also said that St. Patrick, who carried over into Ireland the education monastick, and good principles therewith, and is held to be the Apostle of Ireland, spent many years under the discipline of St. German when he came hither, who, after he had been employed in the embassy to the Emperor at Ravenna, died there one year before the Saxons arrival.

All this time we are left in the dark concerning the fabric of the Monastery of St. Germans, which could not be built till two or three hundred years

* Archbishop Usher, in Primordijs. Bishop of St. Asaph. Dr. Stillingfleet Orig. Britt.

perhaps after the Saxons got a perfect dominion here over the land, but we may believe that that and the Cathedral might be dedicated to his memory afterwards, in respect of the many good works he had done elsewhere.

IX. As we have had an ill registry of monumental matters, so for five or six centuries past (before the two last) I doubt we had but few learned men here, which induces me to put that to the ninth cause of the decay of the Cornish tongue. After the suppression of the Druids, and that christianity was received, yet learning decayed some while amongst the people, the best of them being carried abroad by the Romans and never returned, and then the supposed Saints coming in after them made no reparation thereof, but by their supposed miracles, with which they entertained the people. So they had very few learned men amongst them, places of breeding and obtaining learning being remote, scarcely approachable, and the nation in continual troubles and dangers, and for latter times such learned men as came to us, seeing our own neglect of our tongue, have thought it not fit to take the pains to enquire into it, as a thing obscure and not fit to be studied by them, and so suffered to decay insensibly by them and the inhabitants.

X. The Cornish tongue hath mostly resided for some ages past in the names of the people, the gentry chiefly, and in the names of places, observed to be significant mostly as to the scite, &c. or for some things eminent about them. Concerning both these I must crave liberty to shew how the speech has been invaded, and eaten up by intrusion, much of which hath been about churches in their scites, as well as by neglectful inobservation, for those Saxon saints have hungrily eaten up the antient names, which when they could not well digest for hardness of the words, many caught up others from those whom they feigned to be the tutelaries of those places, churches and fountains, and supposed miracles wrought thereabouts, as St. Kaine, St. Gurrion, St. Tudy, St. Ive, St. Endellion, St. Kue Landulph, St. Ust, St. Just, St. Marthren, &c. of St. Mardrens Well*, (which is a parish west to the mount) a fresh true story of two persons, both of them lame and decrepit, thus recovered from their infirmity. These two persons, after they had applied themselves to divers physicians and chirurgeons for cure, and finding no success

* Bishop Hall, in his *Mystery of Godliness*, says, that a cripple who for 16 years together was fain to walk upon his hands by reason the sinews of his legs were contracted, upon monitions in his dream to wash in St. Mardrens Well, was suddenly so restored to his limbs, that he saw him both able to walk and get his own maintenance.

by them, they reforted to St. Mardrens Well, and according to the ancient custom, which they had heard of the fame, which was, once in a year, to wit, on Corpus Christi evening, to lay fome small offering on the altar there, and to lie on the ground all night, drink of the water there, and in the morning after, to take a good draught more, and to take and carry away fome of the water, each of them, in a bottle, at their departure. This courfe thefe two men followed, and within three weeks they found the effect of it, and by degrees their ftrength increafing, were able to move themfelves on crutches. The year following they take the fame courfe again, after which they were able to go by the help of a flick, and at length one of them, John Thomas, being a fifherman, was and is able at this day to follow his fifhing craft: the other, whose name was William Cork, was a foldier under the command of my kinsman, Colonel William Godolphin, (as he has often told me) was able to perform his duty, and died in the fervice of his majesty King Charles I. But herewith take alfo this: one Mr. Hutchens, a perfon well known in thofe parts, and now lately dead, being parfon of Ludgvan, a near neighbouring parifh to St. Mardrens well; he obferving, that many of his parifhioners often frequented this well fuperftitiously, for which he reprov'd them privately, and fometimes publickly in his fermons; but afterwards he the faid Mr. Hutchens, meeting with a woman coming from the well with a bottle in her hand, defired her earneftly that he might drink thereof, being then troubled with cholical pains, which accordingly he did, and was eafed of his infirmity. The latter ftory is a full confutation of the former, for if the taking the water accidentally thus prevailed upon the party to his cure, as 'tis likely it did, then the miracle which was intended to be by the ceremony of lying on the ground and offering, is wholly fled, and it leaves the virtue of the water to be the true caufe of the cure. And we have here, as in many places of the land, great variety of falutary fprings, which have diversity of operations, which by natural reafon have been found to be productive of good effects, and not by miracle, as the vain fancies of monks and friars have been exercifed in heretofore.

Howbeit, there are fome old names yet remaining of places of prayers or oratories, and the ruins fhewing them to be fuch, as V. Gr. Paderda, which is prayers good (of which many places are fo named) Eglarofe, the church in the vale fupposed antienter than the names of their churches. Their fcites are eminent and ancient, ftanding towards the eaft, though no mention made
how

how they came to be in decay, but supposed to be after the Saxon churches came to be erected, and miracles supposed to be wrought by those whose names they bear; churches scites took new names, whereas the old Cornish names remain in all other places of the parishes generally; yet the names of the four old castles remain, and of manors also for the most part, and some other things in the Cornish, and do so continue the better, by reason of mens particular interest in them, and so are the eminent hills likewise, especially towards the sea, and the hundred or hamlets names of the country remain so chiefly in the western parts; those on the eastern, standing towards the borders, have their names wrested away by neighbourhood, as are other things by like accidents in the eastern parts of the county; other names have been encroached upon by fantastical or vain-glorious builders calling their houses after their own name, and others upon vain toys, but these are not many. Moreover, concerning the loss of our speech, and the names of families, I must here (but tenderly though) blame the incuriosity of some of our gentry, who, forsaking the etymologies of their own speech, have studied out new derivations of their names, endeavouring to make themselves, as it were, descended from French or Norman originals, in adopting or adapting their names thereunto, whereas their own names in the Cornish are more honourable, genuine and true; from the conquest forthwith those would have their descent, (no illustrious thing in itself) whereas the ancestry of many of them have been here long before. How finely many of them have cozened themselves thereby, might be shewn, if it would not be offensively taken, by taking up of coat armour as from French originals. The art of heraldry hath been drawn out to us in French terms and trickings, mostly begun when our kings had most to do in those parts, and so from thence it hath continued ever since: and our Cornish gentry, finding the English so much addicted thereunto, have followed in that tract the same mode, and would fain have themselves understood such, when they were much better before than those French or Latin terms could make them, in which many of the English may be blamed as well as we, for the heralds art hath many mysteries in it under their French and Latin terms; and many mistakes may be thereby to us and others who are not well acquainted with them, but in those that concern our own tongue 'tis evident many have wronged themselves, and more may do so if not well heeded.

The grounds of two several mistakes are very obvious; 1st, Upon the Tre or Ter. 2dly. Upon the Rofs or Rose. Tre or Ter in Cornish commonly signifies a Town, or rather Place, and it has always an adjunct with it. Tri is the number 3. Those men willingly mistake one for another. And so in French Heraldry terms they use to fancy and contrive those with any such three things as may be like, or cohere with, or may be adapted to any thing or things in their sur-names, whether very handsome or not is not much stood upon. Another usual mistake is upon Rofs, which, as they seem to fancy, should be a Rose, but Rofs in Cornish is a Vale or Valley. Now for this their French-Latin tutors, when they go into the field of Mars, put them in their coat armour prettily to smell out a Rose or flower, (a fading honour instead of a durable one) so any three such things, agreeable perhaps a little to their names, are taken up and retained from abroad, when their own at home have a much better scent and more lasting.

Some among us, however, have kept themselves better to the antiquities of their Cornish names in their coat armour, as that honourable family Godolphin, * in keeping still displayed abroad his white eagle, from the Cornish Gothulgon. Richard, king of the Romans, Emperor elect, supplied his Cornish border with silver (perhaps tin) plates, deducing them from the ancient earls of Cornwall, as born by them before the Norman conquest, and in honour to them and himself, still bearing the same afterwards. Chiverton, whose name in Cornish is a house on a green place or hill, he beareth a coat thereunto accordant, A castle with a green field under it, which may be well thought on, as to the name in † Cornish, though in the Heraldry it had been more complete V. a Castle A. as I apprehend. Scaberius, which is Sweepers, or Sweeping; A, 3 Broom Besoms V. Gavergan, a Goat; Keveler, a He-goat, or He-goats; that creature taking most delight, as 'tis observed, in the cliffs thereabout. These are better significancies taken from home, than the other that are foreign; and yet the assumption of a coat from any particular act of a man's own, is better than such as have reference barely to names, without some special signification therewith.

I had thoughts formerly, and made preparation to give many more instances where many amongst us have been mistaken in those two particulars, but since it is a hard thing to convince men of old errors, and a harder to

* Godolanac, in the Phœnician, is a place of Tin.

† So Molleneck, signifying Goldfinches. a Chevron, S. between 3 Goldfinches, proper.

make a question against any concerning their gentelictions, and the old forms thereof, though intended more for their honour, I shall forbear the further prosecution thereof; but in this however I shall do them right, that they, i. e. their ancestors, in this way thus trodden have walked generally as antiently as any other gentry of this nation, and to my seeming, it had been better if they had stood still super vijs antiquis avorum suorum, since most of those ancient families who have strayed abroad as aforesaid, have yet some of them, and many more had, lands and places of their own names in their possessions long enjoyed, and a nearer passage it had been to their journies end, viz. their honour, if they had not adventured abroad; a testimony whereof we have in that great contention which happened in the time of king Edward III. between Carminow of this county (a family to which most of the ancient gentry here have relation) and a * great person of the nation, for bearing of one and the same coat armour, Az. a bend Or. After many heats about it, a reference was made of it by the King to the most eminent Knights of that time, of which John of Gaunt, King of Castille was one, before whom Carminow proved his right by the continual bearing thereof, and that before the conquest, which was not disapproved nor disallowed, but applauded; yet because the other Contendant was a Baron of the realm, Carminow was adjudged to bear the same coat still, but with a File in Chief for distinction sake. The decision was no way dishonourable, and the remembrance of the contention continued to the glory of his posterity. To which his motto in Cornish seems to have an allusion. In English, A Straw for Whiffers or Dissemblers, or as some have said it to be, A Fig Cala Rag Whetlow; but we may take the same better, I think, from the very name of Carminow, being in Cornish a Rock immoveable, as a sign of his resolution, from thence, or formerly taken up.

Having gone through this passage, which I know not how it may be taken by my countrymen, let me make this observation, that since the Gentry here have thought fit or endeavoured by mistake to forsake the antiquity of their own Cornish names, and thereby their greatest interest, it might perhaps prognosticate that their language, which was their ancient glory, should in revenge forsake them, as now it hath almost done; and I shall proceed to assign some other causes of the decay thereof.

XI. The vicinity, or near neighbourhood with Devon. I may say that vicinity only with the Devonians, we having none else, which next to the

* Lord Scroope.

corruption of tongues by time and superstition to saints, hath most devoured the names of places, especially on the borders of Cornwall with Devon, and there is the worst language commonly spoken, and spoken rudely too, which corrupts not only their own country tongue but ours also, in the places that are nearest to them, and those infect others next to them. The names of the places are thereby also much altered in the Cornish, which antiently they had generally, and the particulars that do yet appear do stand as marks only to shew that what were formerly had is now much eaten away, on the borders especially. 'Tis observed also elsewhere in this county farthest west, where the Cornish hath been most spoken, that the English thereabouts spoken, is much better than the same is in Devon, or the places bordering on them, by being most remote from thence, from whence the corruption proceeds.

XII. Our gentry, and others, antiently kept themselves in their matches unmixed, commonly at home in their own country, both sons and daughters desiring much to do so, whereby they preserved their names here, and races the better, and when their names changed, it hath been observed to be to the places of their abode, sometimes willingly, sometimes by accident. So it hath continued the Cornish names to the places, and consequently the tongue. But indeed of late our gentry have frequently sought out foreign marriages in other counties, whereby though it may be confessed they have brought in much wealth, and have had goodly inheritances abroad, yet their offsprings have been dissipated, and their affection less intire to the county, the country-men, and country speech; yet it is to be observed, that not many of them have been very prosperous or of long continuance in other counties, where they cannot muster up very many of our names of Gentry, Prideaux, Trevilian, Tregonwell, Penruddock, and a few others excepted, which shews that our Cornish are like those trees that thrive best and live longest in their own peculiar soil and air, which yet is fruitful and durable to those that come in amongst us. Not only gentry, which are very many, that have great inheritance by their matches here with Cornish families, but many others also, which seldom leave this country when they have been planted here.

XIII. The coming in of strangers of all sorts upon us, artificers, traders, home-born and foreigners, whom our great commodities of tin, (more profitable to others than ourselves) and fishing, have invited to us to converse with, and often to stay with us; these all as they could not easily learn our
tongue,

tongue, for which they could not find any guide or direction, especially in these latter days, nor the same generally spoken or affected amongst ourselves, so they were more apt and ready to let loose their own tongues to be commixed with ours, and such for the novelty sake thereof, people were more ready to receive, than to communicate ours to any improvement to them. But ministers in particular have much decreased the speech; this country being far from Academies, strangers from other parts of the kingdom have fought, as they still do, and have had their promotions here, where benefices are observed to be very good, and those have left their progenies, and thereby their names remaining behind them, whereby the Cornish names have been diminished, as the tongue also. So that as the reputed saints heretofore where they seated themselves, have robbed the places where their churches now stand, for the most part, of the Cornish names they had before, so the ministers since those times coming from other places, and other strangers, have filled up in many places the inhabitants and places here with their new names, and titles brought amongst us to the loss of many of the old. Here too we may add what wrong another sort of strangers have done to us, especially in the civil wars, and in particular by destroying of Mincamber, a famous monument, being a rock of infinite weight, which, as a burden, was laid upon other great stones, and yet so equally thereon poised up by nature only, as a little child could instantly move it, but no one man or many remove it. This natural monument all travellers that came that way desired to behold, but in the time of Oliver's usurpation, when all monumental things became despicable, one Shrubfall, one of Oliver's heroes, then governor of Pendennis, by labour and much ado caused to be undermined and thrown down, to the great grief of the country, but to his own great glory as he thought, doing it, as he said, with a small cane in his hand. I myself have heard him to boast of this act, being a prisoner then under him.

XIV. Another cause I shall mention as a great loss of the tongue, though it be a great and wonderful advantage to the people otherwise: the orders of the church and state, commanding all the people young to learn the Lord's Prayer, Belief, &c. in the vulgar tongue, supposing that to be intended the English; if a mother, surely a step-mother to us. Younglings take in that most, and retain longest, wherewith they are seasoned and bred up in their education.

Here

Herein we must complain also of another new neglect to our speech, that the like care was not taken for us as for our brethren in Wales, in the making of the late act of parliament for the uniformity of the Common Prayers, by which the five Bishops for Wales were commanded to see the Service Book to be printed in the Welch tongue. If it had been done so here it had been a good counterpoise for the loss formerly mentioned concerning the young people; this might also perhaps have saved us some labour in this our undertaking, and it would have been of good use for some of our * old folks also, for we have some among these few that do speak the Cornish who do not understand a word of English, as well as those in Wales, and those may be many in some of the western parts, to whom Mr. Francis Robinson, parson of Landawednack told me, he had preached a sermon not long since in the Cornish speech only well understood by his auditory. This should have been taken into consideration by our gentlemen burgessees in that and other parliaments, and by our bishops also; but better it had been if our ancient bishops when they fled hither from their invaders, had brought with them a character of their ancient speech, or left books written therein; or if in defect thereof, they or any other had done for us as Ulphius the bishop did for the Goths when they came to be seated in Italy, who there invented new Gothic letters for his people, and translated the holy scriptures into that language for them. This indeed had deserved our great thanks from our bishops, as no doubt they had them from those persons who received so great a benefit by their former and latter kindness therein; nor let that good old bishop Ulphius be censured (as he seems by some to be) for doing a superfluous work, because he might perhaps know that the then service of the church was celebrated in the Greek and Latin tongues, but rather let him be commended for his zeal in religion, and his love to his country and country people then with him, dwelling with strangers in another land, that continued so mindful of them and their speech, as we have been neglectful of ours. He by that means continued that tongue

* Amongst which, as one of the fresh antiquities of Cornwall, let not the old woman be forgotten, who died about two years since, who was 164 years old, of good memory, and healthful at that age, living in the parish of Guithian, by the charity mostly of such as came purposely to see her, speaking to them (in defect of English) by an interpreter, yet partly understanding it. She married a second husband after she was 80, and buried him after he was 80 years of age. Her maiden name no one could remember, nor perhaps she herself; she was usually called after her two husbands several names severally and sometimes together, as it is usual for the meaner sort of people to do. As for her maiden name, she might say with a wench in Petronius, *Junonem meam iratam habeam si unquam meminero me virginem fuisse.*

in use, we, by his example, might have regained ours, if the like care had been taken; but our people, as I have heard, in Queen Elizabeth's time desired that the Common Liturgy should be in the English tongue, to which they were then for novelties sake affected, not out of true judgement desired it. But besides negligence fatality is to be considered; fatality is a boundary beyond which nothing can pass; it hath been eminent in kingdoms and states, and those have had commonly fatal periods, as to a time determined five hundred years commonly. But more usual it is, that upon such mutations of kingdoms there have happened losses and mutations of tongues, it may therefore be the more wondered at, that this of the British being none of the learned tongues to which the Lord had intrusted the writing of his sacred Scriptures, should have here lasted so long through so many mutations, and that there is yet such a record thereof, as our old manuscript imports, with the purity of the doctrine therein contained, and some other small things in the Bodleian Library.

XV. The little or no help, rather discouragement, which the gentry and other people of our own have given in these latter days, who have lived in those parts where the tongue hath been in some use. In the time of the late unhappy civil war, we began to make some use of it upon the runnagates that went from us to the contrary part from our opposite works, and more we should have done if the enemy had not been jealous of them, and prevented us. This may be fit to be improved into somewhat, if the like occasion happen, for it may be talked freely and aloud to advantage, to which no other tongue hath reference. The poorest sort at this day, when they speak it as they come abroad, are laughed at by the rich that understand it not, which is by their own fault in not endeavouring after it.

XVI. The want of writing it is the great cause of its decay, for though there wanted a proper character for it, yet we might have written it in the character now in use, but I never saw a letter written in it from one gentleman to another, or by any scholar, which is to be wondered at, and blamed as a thing unbecoming such as ought to be studious in every thing that is ancient; but since I began to set about this work I prevailed upon those that translated it to write me several letters, which they at first found very hard to be done, but after some practice it seemed easier.

Here I cannot but lament the want of such persons, books, records and papers which were late in being, and not now to be had, and my misfortune in

in not having translated them, that most unhappily escaped me; one was the Manuscript of Anguin, who had translated out of Cornish into English - - - his relations, after his decease, (having suits before me as vice warden of the Stanneries for tin bounds) promised me the favour of those translations, but before their return to their houses their people tearing all about for their controverted goods, had torn to pieces all those papers. In another place I was promised the sight of a Cornish Accidence, but that by another such like accident was totally spoiled by children before it could be brought me. I have heard also that a mattins in Cornish was amongst the books of Dr. Joseph Maynard, but I could never attain to it. But besides the no helps by which I lie in this labyrinth, I have likewise had discouragements from among ourselves at home; I have been often told that besides the difficulty of the attempt, it would be thought ridiculous for one to go about the restoring of that tongue which he himself could not speak nor understand truly when spoken: to which I have made answer with these two following instances: one is of a countryman of ours, Langford by name, who being blind was yet able to teach others the noble science of defence, only he desired to know till the length of the weapon of his fellow combatant, with a guess of his posture, and this he practised with good success. The other is of one Grizling, of whom Mr. Camden says, that he being deaf could see words, that is, that notwithstanding his deafness he could answer any man's question that set at table with him by the motion of his lips. This man I have seen also, and he would complain of such men as in those days wore great munchadoes, as they then called them, i. e. nourishing of much hair, by which he was hindered somewhat of the observation of their lips.

I may place these two men, one blind, the other deaf, for those qualities among the observable things of the county, knowing them to be true, if the mentioning of these examples in their comparison do not excuse me of being laughed at by those men that have censured me for my attempt.

Hic facit Adam et Dicit Deus.

Dol ony onen ha try, Tas ha map yn trynte
 Ny ad eura ty then abry, haual dagan fare where
 Ny a euhyth yn the vody sperys fans hylly beene
 Han been nans pan yn kylly, then dozty a del arte.

Adam saf yn van yn clor, ha tryt the gyk ha the woys
 Preder my theth wull a dor, haual theym an pen then troys
 Myns us yntryr hag yn mor, evarnethe kemer halloys
 Yn byfma rag dry allor ty a veea bys mafy toys.

Adam

Adam del of Den aras, bos guythys a wron ty af thys
 Kybar Paradys nyathas faen gara un dra a govys
 War bup, frut lofoen ha has, avo hynny hy teays
 Sacu yn frut ny fyth kymmyas, yea procn askyens hyulkis.

Nara tybbryth a henna, yen hyneuis pren askyens
 Ynnes a lena tya, hag a fyth marroeu vernens.

In English thus :

So are we one and three Father and Son in Trinity
 We make thee to us of clay like to our face anon
 We will breath in thy body spirit holy and ointment on his head
 And life when lost to the earth thou must again.

Adam rise thou up in strength and turn to flesh and blood
 Think I came all of earth like me from head to foot
 All that's on land and sea upon them take thou authority
 In this world from bring forth thou shalt have thee allowed.

Adam so of God's grace but keep whats granted thee
 Take Paradise I appoint only leave the thing thou ought
 On each fruit herb and seed that in it is growing
 Except the fruit thou shalt not take that's the tree of knowledge forbidden.

Do not eat of that that's named the tree of knowledge
 Out from thence thou must and shalt die the death.

By this small part of a greater piece given (as I conceive) for Welsh, by a Welsh gentleman, it appears how near the Cornish and Welsh tongues are affined.

Anglick.

Our father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name, thy kingdom come, thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven, give us this day our daily bread and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us and lead us not into temptation but deliver us from evil.

I believe in God the Father Almighty, &c.

I believe in the Holy Ghost, the Holy Catholic Church, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting.

Cornwalleck.

Ny Taz oz yn neau bonegas yw tha hanaw, Tha Gwtakath doaz Tha bonogath bo gwrez en nore porarag en neau, roe thenyen dythma gon dyth bara giuians ny gan cabu weecy cara ny giuians mens o cabu wra chen. Ledia ny nara idn tentation buz diluer ny thaet deog.

Me a greez en du taz olgologack y wrig en neu han noare. Ha yn Jesu Crest y vabe hag agan arlyth avy, conseviys daz an Speriz Sanz, geniz thurt an voz Mareca Sufferai dadn Pont Pilatt, ve gocis dan vernans ha bethis, ha thes kidnias the yffarn, y fauas arta yn Tryfa dyth, ha deriffians da neau ha feth war dighow doryndue taz olgologack. Thurt ena eu za doaz tha juga yn Beaw han Vazaw.

Me a greez yn Spiriz Sanz, Sanz Cathalick Eglis, yn Communion yn Sanz, yn giuyans an pegg, yn derivyans yn corff, han Bowians ragneuera andellazobo.

N. B. The above Dissertation was written by ——— Scawen, Esq. Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, and was communicated by Thomas Astle, Esq.

B A R

BAR GATE, SOUTHAMPTON.

THIS handsome Gate was in all likelihood built at the same time as the Walls and other Gates of the Town, soon after the year 1339, when the old Town was plundered and burned by Pyrates.

It stands on the North side of the Town, is large and both machicolated and embattled; over it was formerly the Town house, and under it the Prison, now removed to a building called the Tower, adjoining to the South Gate.

On its outside or North front, are painted two gigantic figures, one on each side of the Gateway, representing Sir Bevis, stiled of Southampton, a Knight famous in Romance, and Ascupart, also a valiant Knight, or Giant, conquered by Sir Bevis, as is recorded in the following couplet:

Bevis conquered Ascupart, and after slew the Boare,

And then he crossed beyond the Seas, to combat with the Moore.

On the Inside this Gate makes a very handsome termination of the street.

The Description of ENGLAND, continued from Page 53.

I THEREFORE thought it necessary to give him a shilling to direct and conduct me. Passing by a mill on a little river, I came to Ayo, where I left my guide; I saw on the left hand the great Castle of Lediardgose, whence I descended to a river, and soon after again descended, and once more lost my way in some meadows, in which are the sources of the Thames, the largest river in England. I afterwards passed through several woods, and large fields, enclosed with hedges, and saw a castle, where going to enquire my way, I found a gentleman who spoke French, having lived a long time at Paris, in order to learn his exercises, where he had acquired that language; he directing me on my road, told me I must pass through Malmesbury, which stands on an eminence between two small rivers: from thence I reached Flaglin, and Lokingston, situated in a desert country, in which are Intorvil, and Temern, then proceeded through meadows to Pocchelb, and Maguenfeld, and a little after came into a mountainous and almost desert country, where

there are pits of coal, which is here burned instead of wood, as in many other parts of England, where this coal is found, particularly in the principality of Wales, which furnishes almost all Ireland; very little coal is however to be found in the neighbourhood of Bristol, but about Newcastle it is in such quantities, that from thence many foreign kingdoms are supplied, and even the whole city of London, where more coal than wood is burned. This has caused many persons to assert, that in London, the streets and houses were all blackened with the smoke of coals, that besides emitted an almost insupportable stench, whereas the fact is quite the contrary, no fuel being less offensive in a chimney than coal, which being enclosed in a kind of iron cage, when once lighted keeps burning without requiring to be blowed, yielding a greater warmth than wood. From thence I arrived at Bristol.

B R I S T O L.

Bristol, is the third city, and after London, the best Sea-port in all England, it is situated in a mountainous country upon the river Avon, six miles from its influx into the Severn, the tide rises above two fathoms, so that vessels come up to the middle of the city, where are two ports, the greater and the lesser. The smallest extends along a quay, which borders the river Avon, and serves chiefly for coasting vessels loaded with English goods, but the great port is formed by the embouchure of the little river Froome, which likewise passes into the Town, it is deeper than the small port, and capable of receiving larger vessels, which lay along a large quay. This little river joining the greater below the Town, renders it a kind of Peninsula, and so much the more agreeable and proper for commerce, as having these two ports. Most of the towns of England situated in the internal parts of the country, are almost without walls or defences, which are to be met with only about those on the sea coasts. Bristol does not derive much strength from its walls, except the side towards Bedminster, which the river Avon separates from the Town; on this side there are three great streets, wherein are some rich merchants, and a very handsome church of our Lady of Reidcliff, built with a red stone, and ornamented round about, with the figures of saints, and bas relievos; its bell tower is high and very well finished, one may walk on the top of the church, there being a platform surrounded by a ballustrade. These three streets begin at the bridge over this river, it is covered with houses
and

and shops, and here dwell the richest merchants of the Town. Near this place is a pleasant walk in a beautiful meadow by the river side. Having passed the bridge you come to a great arcade, supporting a little church with a clock tower on it, which makes the entry into several handsome streets, leading to all parts of the Town, that in the middle is the principal, and forms an open area, or market place, wherein stand the Town-House, and Exchange. The street named Monistret, is of equal magnitude, it passes by an area, where some markets are held, and wherein are some covered market houses; this crosses another street, which runs behind the grand port and quay. I lodged in the house of a Flemming, where I was pretty well entertained, both man and horse for two shillings; indeed all over England, living is very reasonable, provided you drink but little wine, which in this country is very dear,

The little river which makes the great port, separates a small part of the Town, to which the way lies over a stone bridge; it is situated on the declivity of a mountain, where formerly stood a strong castle, commanding the whole Town; at present its place is occupied by the cathedral church of St. Augustine, ornamented with a high tower.

I walked from thence to the port of Congnerol, in the village Depil, where those large vessels stop, that for want of water cannot come up to the Town, from which it is distant three miles. By the way, on the banks of the river, I found a medical spring, near a small house, in which dwelt a man, who explained to us its wonders and qualities, which made me recollect those at Bath, a Town only six miles from Bristol, and situated on the same river, where are baths, whose waters are hot in some places, and cold in others. The King has a place there appropriated for his bathing, round about which are several admirable pieces of sculpture. The Metropolitan Church in the same city, is among the finest in England, it is represented in the forty wonders of this kingdom. The ordinary walk of the people of Bristol, is in a meadow at the end of the Peninsula of the Town, where the two ports join, on account of many fine rows of trees, and its being a place proper for ship building. One of the largest ships on the ocean was then nearly finished here, it carried eighty pieces of cannon, and measured on its keel sixty five paces. In the evening, walking by the water-side among these fine rows of trees, I saw a ship under repair, almost torn in pieces by cannon shot, it was a Portuguese vessel, which had been attacked by the Spaniards, against whom she made

a stout resistance, as I was informed by a Portuguese, whose language I understood tolerably well; he farther said that the wind having increased, she by out-sailing them escaped from the hands of her enemies, being light and a better sailer than the two ships of war by whom she was attacked, so that shattered as she was, she arrived at Bristol, loaded with rich merchandize, such as oil, wine, silk, dried fruits, oranges, lemons, tobacco, sugar, and other valuable commodities; only one merchant, and one sailor were killed in the whole fight, and five or six wounded by the splinters of a plank, between two ports that they shewed me, which was sufficient to have demolished the whole vessel.

The Fleming, at whose house I lodged, long kept a priest, who secretly said mass in his house, but it having been discovered, he was forbidden to do it, so that at present one cannot hear mass at Bristol, although it is a port frequented by many Catholics, Flemish, French, Spaniards and Portuguese. At Bristol one may procure a passage to Ireland; vessels loaded with coal, or corn, frequently sailing from that place to Cork, or Kinsale, which are good sea-ports in Ireland. I was desirous of seeing, before I went thither all that part of England watered by that beautiful river the Severn, which passes through some of the most considerable towns in the kingdom. I left Bristol to go to * Gloucester; on leaving the town which lay through meadows, by the side of a small river. From whence I entered into the mountains, where I found Stebleton, Embrok, Terenton, Stoon, Nieuport, Kembrig, and afterwards come to a river at Ebstminster, and from thence I arrived through meadows at Glochter.

* Gloucester.

[To be continued.]

STANWICK IN YORKSHIRE.

The Seat of the Right Honourable EARL PERCY.

THIS elegant mansion has been the chief seat of the Smithson's, ever since the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when it came into that family, by the marriage of Anthony Smithson, of Newfome, Esq; with Eleanor, the heir of Anthony Catherick, Esq. A further account of it shall be given in a future number.

T H E

ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

THE NEW BRIDGE AT EDINBURGH AND PART OF THE CASTLE.

THIS Plate exhibits a view of the New Bridge and the Castle of Edinburgh. The first was built of late years over the North Loch, now drained in order to connect the city with the new buildings and square that lie on the opposite side. This Bridge consists of three lofty arches; the height of the greatest is ninety-five feet: the approach at each end is also arched. In the summer of 1769 one of these arches gave way, and buried in its ruins five persons who were unfortunately passing over. Some hundreds had gone the same way but a short time before, part of a crowd who had attended a popular preacher on a neighbouring eminence; had he prolonged his discourse a quarter of an hour, multitudes would have been involved in this calamity. I take the liberty of transcribing from Mr. Pennant's *Tour in Scotland* the following History of the Castle.

‘ This fortress is of great antiquity. The antient *British* name was *Castell*
‘ *Mynydd Agned*. Our long-lost ARTHUR, if *Nennius* * is to be credited,
‘ obtained one of his victories in its neighbourhood. His name is still re-

* C. 62.

‘ tained in the great rock impending over the city, literally translated from
 ‘ the *British*, *Cader*, the seat of ARTHUR. *Maitland*, who gives the most
 ‘ probable account of the derivation of the name, attributes it to *Edwin*,
 ‘ king of *Northumberland*, who, from the conquests of his predecessors, was
 ‘ in possession of all the tract from *Humber* to the firth of *Forth*. Accord-
 ‘ ingly we find, in very old writers, that the place was called *Edwinsburgh*,
 ‘ and *Edwinsburg* *. It continued in the hands of the *Saxons*, or *English*,
 ‘ from the invasion of *Oëta* and *Ebusa*, in the year 452, till the defeat of
 ‘ *Elfrid*, king of *Northumberland*, in 655, by the *Picts*, who then repossessed
 ‘ themselves of it for about four centuries. The *Saxon* kings of *Northumber-*
 ‘ *land* reconquered it in the ninth century, and their successors retained it till
 ‘ it was given up to *Indulfus*, king of *Scotland*, about the year 956. All the
 ‘ names in this tract are of *Saxon* origin, and the language now spoken is
 ‘ full of old *English* words and phrases.

‘ The castle is of great strength; and, as it was for a long time supposed
 ‘ to be impregnable, was called the *Maiden castle*. *Edward I.* in 1296, made
 ‘ himself master of it in a few days: but in the reign of his successor, it was,
 ‘ in 1313, surprized and taken by *Thomas Randolph*, Earl of *Murray*. It
 ‘ fell again into the hands of the *English*, who, in 1341, lost it by a strata-
 ‘ gem contrived by Sir *William Douglas*. He entered the harbour of *Leith*,
 ‘ with a vessel laden with provisions, and manned with about two hundred
 ‘ highlanders. He disguised twelve in the dress of peasants, and placed the
 ‘ rest in ambush amidst the ruins of an abbey. He led the first up to the
 ‘ castle, accompanying twelve horses, laden with oats and fuel: he offered
 ‘ these to sale to the porter, who telling him, that the garrison stood in great
 ‘ want of them, let Sir *William* into the gateway. They slew the porter,
 ‘ blockaded the gate, by killing their horses in the midst of it, and assem-
 ‘ bling their other party by sound of horn, made themselves masters of the
 ‘ place.

‘ The hero *Kirkcaldie*, distinguished the year 1573 by a gallant defence of
 ‘ this castle, which he kept, in hopes of mending the fortunes of his unhappy
 ‘ mistress, then imprisoned in *England*. For three and thirty days he resisted
 ‘ all the efforts of the *Scots* and the *English*, excited by courage and emula-
 ‘ tion. At length, when the walls were battered down, the wells destroyed,
 ‘ and the whole rendered a heap of rubbish, he proposed to perish gloriously

* Vide *Maitland Hist. Edinburgh*, 6.

‘ in the last entrenchment; but the garrison, which wanted his heroism, or
 ‘ had not the same reason for despair, mutinied, and forced him to sur-
 ‘ render*.

‘ In 1650 it sustained a siege of above two months, against the parliament
 ‘ army, commanded by *Cromwell*, and surrendered at length on very hono-
 ‘ rable terms†.

‘ At the revolution, it was held for some time by the Duke of *Gordon*, for
 ‘ the abdicating prince. When his grace surrendered his charge, he made
 ‘ terms for every one under his command; but with uncommon spirit and
 ‘ generosity, submitted his own life and interests to the mercy of the con-
 ‘ queror‡. After the city was possessed by the rebels, in 1745, it under-
 ‘ went a short and impotent siege. The royalists, under general *Guest*, kept
 ‘ quiet possession of it, after a few weak and unavailing hostilities.

‘ Beneath the floor of one of the passages, were interred, the remains of
 ‘ *William*, Earl of *Douglas*, and his brother. These noble youths (too pow-
 ‘ erful for subjects) were enveigled here, on the faith of the royal word, and,
 ‘ while they were sitting at table with their prince, were seized, and hurried
 ‘ to the block. History mentions an uncommon circumstance. A bull’s
 ‘ head was served up, a signal, in those days, of approaching death. The
 ‘ *Douglases* grew pale at the sight, accepting the omen.

‘ In a small room in this fortress, *Mary Stuart* brought into the world
 ‘ *James VI.* an event which some uncouth rhymes on the wall inform the
 ‘ stranger of.

‘ The *Regalia* of *Scotland* are said to be preserved here, and a room in which
 ‘ they are kept, is pointed out, but made up and inaccessible. According
 ‘ to *Maitland*, they were acknowledged to have been here in 1707, as ap-
 ‘ pears by a formal instrument preserved by that historian.

‘ The great cannon called *Mounts-meg*, made of iron bars, bound toge-
 ‘ ther by iron hoops, is a curiosity preserved in this place.’

This Drawing was communicated by T. Pennant, Esq.

* Robertson, II. 48.

† Whitlock, 485.

‡ Hist. Gordous, II. 606.

TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

IF you think the following Letter comes within the Plan of the Repertory,
it it much at your Service.

*Copy of Sir JOHN LESSLEY's Letter to Sir THOMAS RIDDLE, of Gateshead, upon
the Siege of Newcastle, by the Scots, in the Year 1640.*

SIR THOMAS,

BETWEEN me and God, it maks my heart bleed bleud, to see the
warks gae thro' foe trim a garden as yours. I hae been twa times .wi'
my cousin the General, and fae shall I fax times mare afore the wark gae
that gate; but gin a' this be dune Sir Thomas, yee maun macke the twenty
pound thretty, and I maun hae the tag'd tail'd ^a trooper that stands in the
flaw, and the little wee trim gaeing ^b thing that stands in the neuk o'the ha'
chirping and chiming at the noun tide of the day, and forty ^c bows of ^d beer
to saw the ^e mains witha'; and as I am a Chevalier of fortune, and a limb
of the House of Rothes, as the muckle maun kilt in Edinburg, auld
kirk can weel witness for these ^f aught hundred years bygaine, nought shall
fraith your house within or without, to the validome of a twapenny
chicken.

I am your humble Servant,

J O H N L E S S L E Y,

Major-General and Captain over fax fcore and twa men and some mare;
Crownor of Cumberland, Northumberland, Murrayland and Fife;
Baillie of Kirkaldie; Governour of * Burnt-Island, and the Bass
Laird of Libertine, Tilly and Wolly; † Siller Tacker of Stirling,
Constable of Leith, and Sir John Lessley, Knight to the Boot of
a' that.

- Horse. ^b Clock. ^c Two bushels. ^d Barley. ^e Low lands. ^f Eight.

* Two rocks of the coast of Scotland. For a Description, see Pennant's Tour.

† Collector of the Land Tax.

The Description of ENGLAND, continued from Page 92.

G L O C H T E R. *

GLOCHTER has something pleasing in its situation, which is in the midst of a most agreeable and fertile country, with the convenience of the river Severn, where the tide rises quite to the town, so as to bring up large vessels that go to Bristol, or any where else on the Gulf of the Severn, which is called St. George's Channel, where this river enters into the Irish sea; boats loaded with diverse sorts of merchandize, brought by sea from foreign countries, pass on this same river up to the town of † Chroßbery. I entered through a large suburb, at the end of which is a great street that runs quite through the Town, it is crossed in the middle by another of the same size, forming an area or cross way, on which are some handsome fountains, making the entry into as many different streets. There are also some places which serve for markets, with their large covered market houses. From hence I went to see the bridge over the Severn, among several large meadows, also the quay, where were some vessels; on the other side of the river appear many high mountains, which mostly belong to the principality of Wales. It is nevertheless one of the most valuable parts of the kingdom from the quantity of cattle bred there, for its fruits, its mines of iron and lead, as also of coal, with which it furnishes almost all Ireland.

Near this Bridge is a small suburb, from whence I went to see the great Church, one of the finest in England, ornamented with a high tower built with large squared stones of a reddish colour, as is general over this kingdom.

Leaving Glochter I followed the river, where, after having passed a mountain, I came again to its banks, when I perceived a large Brett fish swimming above water; I immediately dismounted to catch it, but the cunning fish baffled all my endeavours, for as soon as it perceived me, it gained the middle of the river, without going under water, as if to make game of me. I afterwards passed the Severn in a ferry-boat, this is not the common way,

* Gloucester.

† Shrewsbury.

but it was pointed out to me as the shortest; I ought to have gone by Teuksbury, where leaving that town the way lies over a large bridge on the river Avon, which joins the Severn, the river I was coasting. I saw the town on the other side in passing through woods and several small villages, in meadows full of rivulets, which rendered the road difficult till I got to the banks of the Severn, where I found several loaded boats, which worked with sails, and others which were drawn by horses, when the wind proved contrary. I coasted it to Upton, where I passed over a large stone bridge, and stopped to refresh myself; here was so great a quantity of fruit, particularly apples, that they make cyder of, which is the chief beverage of the province; they brought me some instead of beer, of which not being previously advertised, I did not know what to think, even after the first draught; the colour resembled that of English beer, it was likewise as clear and beautiful; the taste alone caused me to ask my landlord where they made that beer; he answered me, it grew upon trees, and was cyder. One is as well treated here, in the taverns and inns, as in France, and as neatly lodged, the manner of this country being pretty much like our own. After this village I passed by Sto Kemesi to Worcester.

W O R C E S T E R.

Worcester is one of the great cities of this kingdom, as well for the plenty of provisions in the country which environs it, as the navigable river Severn which passes through it, and enriches the neighbourhood of its course. I lodged at the Stag in the High-street, where, calling for the ostler in coming in, I met a gentleman who knew me by my speech to be a foreigner; the landlady of the inn to whom I was speaking, thinking he understood French, called him to speak to me, but he having answered me in the Latin tongue, was desirous of making the woman believe we were discoursing together in French, because he had long commanded in the armies in the Low Countries. We supped together, during supper he sent for a band of musick, consisting of all sorts of instruments; among these the harp is the most esteemed by the English. According to the custom of the country, the landladies sup with the strangers and passengers, and if they have daughters they are also of the company, to entertain the guests at table with pleasant conceits, where they drink as much as the men; but what is to me the most disgusting in all this is,

is, that when one drinks the health of any person in company, the custom of the country does not permit you to drink more than half the cup, which is filled up and presented to him or her whose health you have drank: moreover, the supper being finished, they set on the table half a dozen pipes and a packet of tobacco for smoking, which is a general custom as well among women as men, who think that without tobacco one cannot live in England, because say they it dissipates the evil humours of the brain. The next day this gentleman shewed me every thing worth seeing in the town; and from the great street wherein I lodged we passed by the market-place, where stands the town-house and a fountain; farther on we found a strong gate between two large towers, where begins the street which goes to the bridge over the Severn. On that side by which I entered Worcester there is a great suburb, where we went to see the episcopal church, which has a high tower. This gentleman made me remark the tomb of a bishop, when England professed the catholic religion, and that near it was a very strong castle, of which he shewed me some ruins.

Whilst we were walking about the town, he asked me if it was the custom in France as in England, that when the children went to school, they carried in their satchel with their books a pipe of tobacco, which their mother took care to fill early in the morning, it serving them instead of a breakfast; and that at the accustomed hour every one laid aside his book to light his pipe, the master smoking with them, and teaching them how to hold their pipes and draw in the tobacco; thus accustoming them to it from their youth, believing it absolutely necessary for a man's health. This put me in mind of a Spaniard, who being accustomed to take tobacco, I found him at a sea-port of Calabria in Italy, where we were detained by bad weather in our return from Maltha, here he not being able to procure tobacco cut off a piece of the cable, with which he filled his pipe to draw and suck down the smoke thereof instead of that of tobacco. I have also seen an Irishman, twenty-four years old, who during his whole life had smoked tobacco; he having fallen sick was forbid the use of that plant, as being too great a dryer of the body; this he submitted to for some time, but he became so low and so melancholy, that he could at length take nothing but a little tobacco, which was at last permitted him, and he in a short time recovered his perfect health. I have known several, who not content with smoking in the day went to bed with their pipes in their mouths, others who have risen in the night to light their pipes,

pipes, to take tobacco with as much pleasure as they would have received in drinking either Alicant or Greek wines. This gentleman told me a hundred diverting stories on different subjects, and would accompany me on the morrow till breakfast time.

We set out from Worcester, passing through a suburb of half a mile in length to get into the country, and to Amerli Harclbery on a river. In this village he had a farm, where he so courteously received me that it was impossible for me to get away that night, I was therefore obliged to sleep there; and after thanking him the next morning I continued my route by Kedminster. In entering it I passed over a large bridge, which forms the beginning of a great street, where are several workmen making stuffs; every body knows that the English wool is very fine, of which very fine and beautiful cloth is made. I afterwards came to some woods, after having passed a high mountain, at the foot of which were two ponds, which form an agreeable landscape, till I reached the small part of the town of Brignart, which is separated from the greater part by the Severn. I passed over a great stone bridge to ascend the town, where there are several houses under the mountain, which are cut in the rock, from whence descending to go along a river, where is Marvelle and Castell.

* Menchouenlat, at the foot of a high mountain, which I passed, and descended to Harlai, and thence to Cresreth, following the Severn on ones right hand, where appear very high mountains on the other side. Come to Card, there is a castle on a river. Pass another little river which communicates with the Severn. Enter over Schrosbery bridge,

SCHROSBERY.

The Severn is navigable to Schrosbery, I passed it over a large stone bridge, at the entrance there is a suburb, the church of which appears to me to have formerly belonged to some fine abbey. I ascended from thence to the town, which is mounted on the platform of a rock, scarped on almost every side, which renders its situation naturally strong; besides which, the wall that encloses it made it difficult to be scaled; the environs consist of large woods and high mountains, nevertheless this town is filled with people and rich shop-keepers, who dwell in two large streets, one leading to the market place, and the other turning from this place towards the left. Near which

* Much Wenlock.

are the Great Church, the Exchange, and Town-hall, they are in a street called † Aystrit, which is so broad that it seems a long market-place, terminating at one of the ends of the town, where stands the Castle and commands it, being more elevated, and by so much the stronger as it is environed on one side by broad ditches, closed with good walls, and on the other there is no approach to it, on account of the steepness of the rock, but it has been ruined by the late wars, in so much that excepting a few towers and some lodgings within, I see nothing remarkable.

I met nothing more pleasing to me than the funeral ceremonies at the interment of a My Lord, which mine host procured me the sight of. The relations and friends being assembled in the house of the defunct, the minister advanced into the middle of the chamber, where, before the company, he made a funeral oration, representing the great actions of the deceased, his virtues, his qualities, his titles of nobility, and those of the whole family, so that nothing more could be said towards consoling every one of the company for the great loss they had sustained in this man, and principally the relations who were seated round the dead body, and whom he assured that he was gone to heaven, the seat of all sorts of happiness, whereas the world that he had just left was replete with misery. It is to be remarked, that during this oration there stood upon the coffin a large pot of wine, out of which every one drank to the health of the deceased, hoping that he might surmount the difficulties he had to encounter in his road to Paradise, where, by the mercy of God, he was about to enter, on which mercy they founded all their hope, without considering their evil life, their wicked religion, and that God is just. This being finished, six men took up the corps and carried it on their shoulders to the church; it was covered with a large cloth, which the four nearest relations held each by a corner with one hand, and in the other carried a bough; the other relations and friends had in one hand a flambeau, and in the other a bough, marching thus through the street, without singing, or saying any prayer, till they came to the church, where having placed the body on tressels and taken off the cloth from the coffin, which is ordinarily made of fine walnut-tree, handsomely worked and ornamented with iron bandages, chased in the manner of a buffet. The minister then ascended his pulpit, and every one being seated round about the coffin, which is placed in a kind of parade in the middle of the church, he read a portion of the

† High-street.

Holy Scripture concerning the resurrection of the dead, and afterwards sang some psalms, to which all the company answered. After this he descended, having his bough in his hand like the rest of the congregation; this he threw on the dead body when it was put into the grave, as did all the relations, extinguishing their flambeaus in the earth with which the corps was to be covered. This finished, every one retired to his home without farther ceremony, and I departed from Schrosbury for Chester, and having passed over a large desert plain, I reached Addar, Morton, and a Castle. The country here is barren; passed a river near a windmill; from thence to Pries and Vitechurch on a river. Here is a manufactory of woollen cloth. The road lies afterwards over some mountains, where are several good inns all alone; Empost is one. Came to Anlai, and some small woods, having the river on the right, which runs to Chester.

C H E S T E R.

Chester lies at the mouth of the river Dee, where it enlarges itself into the form of a gulf, in which, by the assistance of the tide, vessels may come up to the town, on this account it may be reckoned among the good sea-ports, since it is the ordinary passage of the packet-boat, messengers and merchandize going from England to Ireland.

The plan is nearly formed by two great streets, which cross each other in the middle, and as they are very broad at this crossing, they make a fine and spacious area, which serves for the market-place, in which is the Town-house. Turning on the right hand, the way leads to the Great Church, where I saw a tomb worth remarking. The walk on the Bridge is very agreeable, the gate which shuts it in is like a strong little castle; there is then a suburb. Chester is esteemed one of the strongest towns in England, on account of its fine high walls, the many towers by which it is defended, and its strong castle, standing in the highest part of the town, which it commands. It has been much damaged during these last wars. Under the usurpation of Cromwell, the town was almost entirely ruined, after having sustained a long siege. The first thing I did on my arrival at Chester, was to learn when the packet-boat would sail for Dublin; it had set off some days before, but I found a trading vessel laden with diverse merchandises, in which I took my passage for Ireland. This vessel was at anchor in the gulf, near the little village of Birhouse, eight miles from the town; here are some large store-houses

houses for the keeping of the merchandize to be embarked for Ireland, as is generally done every month from hence to Ireland, and reciprocally from Ireland to England, from whence all the letters, the messengers, and vessels that are to pass, go first to the village of * Holeyd, which is in the island of Mona or Anglesey, as a place of rendezvous, there being a very good harbour, from whence a boat commonly sets out for Dublin. I embarked then in this vessel, which set sail at four in the afternoon, the weather bad and rainy, on account whereof, after we got out of the gulf and the mouth of this river, within sight of the town of Flint and its strong castle, we chose not to expose ourselves much to the sea, when the wind was so furious and so contrary that it split all our sails, and obliged us to put out all our anchors, one of which broke as the storm augmented; this, together with the horrid spectacle of surrounding rocks, which seemed to threaten our destruction, threw us into great terrors, the sea seeming opening to swallow us up without any resource: this lasted all the night, but the dawn of day brought us a stark calm attended with rain, which ceased when the wind became fair, although this did not last long; for as we could not (for want of depth of water) pass the Straights that lie between the land and the isle of Anglesey, we turned round about to go to the village of Holeyd, distant from Chester more than sixty miles, to embark the merchandize and passengers who come to this place as a rendezvous from England to go to Dublin, the capital town of Ireland. We anchored in this port, during which time we went to walk in the village and about the island, which seemed fruitful in corn. We saw the post arrive, who gave his packet to the captain of our ship; there were a good many persons who waited for a passage to Ireland, among them was a young man who spoke a little French; he was a clock-maker, and had worked in the galleries of the Louvre in Paris, with whom entering into some discourse touching the skill and valour of the English, he said he should not fear two Frenchmen. It would not be, said I, (in answer to him) a man of your sort that could terrify me sword in hand; when, all on a sudden, he drew his sword, crying out, defend yourself. Whilst I learned to fence at Rome there were several English with whom I practised, whose faults I easily discovered; and, in fine, observing this young man assaulted me precipitately, by keeping always on the defensive, and considering his default I retired a long way, which caused this young giddy-headed fellow to throw

* Holyhead.

himself almost out of all kind of guard; he had a sword of the French fashion, long and slender, that would not cut, which is the ordinary way of using the sword in England; stopping then all on a sudden I gave him a thrust in the under part of the right arm, which made him cry out to me, in the presence of many persons, who prevented me from killing him in the rage I was then in at being attacked by such a young coxcomb. I broke his sword on a rock after having disarmed him, and he was blamed by all for having attacked me without cause. This did not prevent our embarking with a very favourable wind, which carried us that day to Dublin, a distance of fifty miles.

D U B L I N.

Dublin is the capital city of the kingdom of Ireland, situated on the river * Liffey, where the tide rises near two fathoms, by which large barques are brought up to a quay in the middle of the town, and loaded vessels remain at anchor at its mouth under cover of some high mountains, which run out into the sea in form of a promontory. We landed at the little village of † Ranefin, which is on the borders of that little gulf, from whence we entered into a great suburb, where stands the college of the University, which I visited after having found an inn at the Mitre, in the little part of the town, separated by the river which runs through it. On the morrow, being accompanied by a French merchant who lived there, I went to see this grand College. I was introduced to the principal, who was a man of great wit and learning: he shewed me a fine library, in which were many very scarce books, among others he lent me that of *Camdenus Britannius*, who has written the History and Description of England, enriched with maps of every county, and the plans of all the cities. This man was curious to hear me speak of the city of Paris and of the French customs, and seemed astonished that out of mere curiosity I should come to see Ireland, which is a country so retired, and almost unknown to foreign travellers. He likewise shewed me a fine garden, very well taken care of, wherein was a great parterre representing a sun-dial, and in the middle a tree that served for the Gnomon. There was a vine nailed against the back part of a chimney exposed to the mid-day sun, and yet nevertheless its grapes never would ripen, the climate being too cold, which is the case with many fruit trees that cannot live here, or at least bring their fruits to maturity. In this garden is a very fine terras, from which is

* Liffey.

† Ringsend.

a view

a view of this great sea-port. I was shewn from this terras the mountain of Plinlimont, which is in the principality of Wales in England; the weather, it is true, was then very fine and clear. This grand College has two large courts encompassed with lodgings; the schools are in the second, as also the church, where he shewed me the tomb of a Doctor who founded and endowed this Univerfity. He afterwards invited me to dinner, where I had great pleasure, not fo much for the good cheer, as becaufe during that time he entertained me with the account of many fine things refpecting the kingdom of Ireland. I returned him thanks in leaving him to fee the palace of the viceroy, Monfieur the duke of Ormont, uncle to the king, who has a fine court and a fuit altogether royal; among them are feveral French gentlemen. This caſtle is at one of the ends of the town, and within its ancient walls, which at prefent do not contain one third of its extent. The caſtle is ſtrong, encloded by thick walls and by many round towers that command the whole town, on them are mounted a good number of cannon. The court is ſmall, but the lodgings, although very ancient, are very handſome, and worthy of being the dwelling of the viceroy. The principal gate is in a great ſtreet, called Caſſelfrit, that runs from one end to the other of the town, in the middle of it is an open ſpace, in which the principal ſtreets of Dublin meet, that of Ayſtrit is fine. In it is the town-hall with a fine clock, which is before Chriſt-church. This great church ſeems to me to have been ſome abbey, the cloiſters are converted into ſhops of tradefmen, and the abbey-houſe ſerves for the court in which pleadings are held. This ſame ſtreet paſſes by the open place called Fichſterit, which is the fiſh-market, that terminates at one of the ancient city gates between two great towers, where are the town priſons: beyond this is a great ſuburb, which is at prefent both the beſt and largeſt part of Dublin. A little river runs through the largeſt ſtreet, called Tomſtrit, wherein dwell ſeveral workmen of different trades, for the conveniency of this rivulet, of which they make uſe, and that waters and cleanſes all the ſuburb, the houſes of which are fine and ſtrait. I went to ſee the metropolitan church of St. Patrick, tutelar of all Ireland: it has been much damaged by thunder, and principally its high tower. There is an open ſpot uſed for the market-place, like that called the Hay-market. Here is a large covered market-houſe, ſo that Dublin, with its ſuburbs, is one of the greateſt and beſt peopled towns in Europe, and the reſidence of all the nobility of the kingdom of Ireland. There is a ſtone

bridge which joins that small part of the town called Oxmonton to the greater. On that side which lies by the water is a great quay, where are the finest palaces in Dublin. I was there shewn the ancient abbey of St. Mary, formerly after that of Armagh, the richest in the whole island, of it at present only the ruins are remaining. I lodged in this suburb, from whence I often went to walk in the great meadows by the side of the river, contemplating the country and the situation of this famous town, which seemed to me to be near high mountains on one side, and on the other adjoining to a fine country, with this advantage, that it is in the middle of the island of Ireland, so that the produce of the country may be conveniently brought thither from every part as well as what comes by sea from foreign countries, with which, by the means of its port, it may traffick. One may go to the town of Kilkenny, which lies fifty miles from Dublin, to see the fine castle of Monsieur the Duke of Ormont, rich on every side with marble, and ornamented with many things so curious, that those who have seen it say that it surpasses many palaces of Italy. It is only ten leagues from Waterford, which is one of the good sea-ports of this kingdom, as are those of Wexford, Cork, Kinsale, Lymerick and Galway, from whence sail every year many vessels loaded with leather, butter, cheese, tallow, salt meat, and fish; as also with a kind of cloth manufactured in the country, which is very cheap, and is carried to Spain, Italy, and often to the American Islands, from whence a return is made of diverse merchandises of those countries, as I have observed in several sea-ports of that kingdom, which is the richest of all Europe in things necessary for human life, but the poorest in money; this causes provisions to be so cheap, that butter and cheese are commonly sold at * a penny the pound; a pound of beef at the butchery for eight † deniers; veal and mutton a penny; a large salmon just out of the sea, three-pence; a large fresh cod, two-pence; a pair of soles, or quaviver, above a foot broad, a penny; an hundred herrings, three pence; so that one is served with flesh and fish in the best manner for ‡ twelve-pence a day. In fine, this is the land of plenty; and moreover on the road, if you drink two-penny worth of beer at a public-house, they will give you of bread, meat, butter, cheese, fish, as much as you chuse, and for all this you only pay your two-pence for the beer, it being the custom of the kingdom, as I have experienced wherever I have been.

* If he means French money, this is little more than a halfpenny. † A denier is the twelfth part of a French penny. ‡ About six-pence.

[To be continued.]

T H E
S I E G E
O F
K A R L A V E R O K,
In S C O T L A N D.

An ancient Heraldic Poem, enumerating the Barons, Knights, and Gentlemen who attended King Edward the First to that Siege, Anno 1300; together with a Blazon of their Arms, collated with the Copy preserved in the British Museum in Bib. Cotton. Caligula. A. XVIII.

Also a free Translation thereof into English, for the Use of those unacquainted with the antiquated French in which it is written.

EL millime trescentefime an
Grace, au jour de saint * John
Tint a Carluel Edward grante Courte
Eccommanda q a terme court
Tont si hom̃e se appareillaſſent
Ensemble aveoc li alaſſent
Sur les Elcos fes enemis.

IN the year of Grace one thousand
three hundred, and on St. John's
Day, Edward held a great Court at
Carlisle, and commanded that in a
short time all his men should make
ready to go with him against his ene-
mies the Scots.

* Knighton, col. 2523 Circa festum Sancti Johannis Rex (Ed. primus) transivit in Scotiam, et factæ sunt trugæ inter Anglicos et Scotos usque ad festum Pentecostis proximum sequens.

Hist. Peter Langtoft, vol. 2. p. 310. after the narrative of the Queen's being brought to bed at Brotherton, her purification, and the meeting of Ed. I. with his Earl and Barons at Carlisle. He mentions the taking Karleverok, and afterwards the parliament at Lincoln in 1300. Robert, Archbishop of Canterbury, writes to Pope Boniface on the 8th of the ides of October, 1300, that he had received his Bull directed to Ed. I. with his commands to present it; that thereupon he proceeded to the King, "versus castrum de Carlandrok quod prius ceperat." Leibn. Cod. jur. Gent. vol. 2. p. 280. But Walsingham places it in 1301.

Dedeins

Dedeins le jour que leur fu mis
 Fu preste tout le ost banne
 E li bons Roys o fa maifine
 Tantot se vint vers les Escos
 † Non pas en cotes et furcos
 Mari sur les grans chevaus de pris
 Por ceo q^A il ne feussent surpris
 Arme bien et seurement.

La ont meinte riche ‡ garnement
 Brode sur cendeaus et § samis
 Meint beau penon en lance mis
 Meint baniere desploie.

Elong estoit la noise oie
 Des heniffemens des chevaux
 Par tote estoient mouns et vauls
 Pleins de sommers e de charroi
 Que la vitale est la courroi
 De tentes et de pavillons.

E li jours estoit beaus e longs
 En quatre eschieles ordinées
 Les quels vous deviserai
 Que nulle n'en trespasferey
 Ains vous dirray des compaignons
 Toutes les armes et les noms
 Des banieres nomement
 Si vous volies oier coment.

On the appointed day the whole army was ready, and the good King and his household set forward against the Scots, not in coats and furcoats, but on costly chargers, and that they might not be taken at an advantage, well and securely armed.

Then might be seen many rich caparisons embroidered on silk and satins, many a beautiful penon fixed to a lance, and many a banner displayed.

Then afar off might be heard the neighing of horses, and both mountains and vallies were every where covered with sumpter horses and waggons conveying provisions, tents, and pavillions.

The days being long, and the weather fine, the army proceeded by easy marches, and divided into four squadrons, which I shall so display that none shall be omitted, and if you will attend I will relate the names of the companions, the arms on their banners, and their names.

† Non pas en cotes et furcos. Not in the drefs of travellers or visitors.

‡ Garnement. Furniture, accoutrements. Here, possibly meant horse furniture.

§ Samis, or Samy. A half silk stuff which has a gloss like satin; it is narrower but more lasting. Cotgrave.

ALNWICK CASTLE.

THIS Castle, which was the great Baronial Seat of the EARLS of NORTHUMBERLAND, having fallen to decay, has been within these twenty years most nobly repaired by the present Duke of Northumberland; who has with great taste and judgment chafly adhered to the ancient Gothic style of the primitive fabric, and restored it as much as possible (consistently with present convenience, and the more improved state of the arts) to what it anciently was, or would necessarily have been at present if it had never suffered by the ravages of time. The Plate here given, which represents the Castle before it was repaired, is engraved from a Drawing made by THOMAS BUTLER, Esq. F. S. A. Clerk of the Peace for the County of Northumberland, and principal Agent to his Grace.

This View, which was taken from the south-west, represents the Castle as it nearly was, before it was repaired; the only alterations then made, had been in the enlargement of the windows in the main body of the Castle, and in erecting an additional building for offices (marked [a] in the Plate). We are glad to present it to the curious traveller, as by comparing it with the Castle in its present state, he can best judge of the merit of the improvements.

In the Antiquities of England and Wales, by F. Grose, Esq. F. S. A. may be seen a very curious ancient Survey of this Castle, taken in the reign of Queen Elizabeth: and also a very exact Description of it in its present state: to which we beg leave to refer the readers.

As our plan does not allow us to reprint articles, which have been so lately published; we shall endeavour to gratify the curious by presenting them with what has never yet been offered to the public, viz.

AN ANCIENT HISTORY OF THE PERCY FAMILY.

[This curious Memoir, which is only prefaced with these words:

Ex Registro Monasterij de Whitby,

Is copied from a Manuscript in the Harleyan Collection, N^o 692. (26) fol. 235.]

WILLIAM Lord PERCY the fyrst founder of Whitbye his Armes, "Field Azure, 5 Mill Pykes Or." He begatt of EMME of the PORTE Lady Percy, ALAYNE PERCY: Who by EMME of GAWNT his Wife begatt William that succeeded him, Walter, Jeffrey, Henry, and Alayne: and he lyeth buried in the Chapter-house of Whitbye, and his Mother Emme of the Porte. Which EMME fyrst was Lady of Semer besides Skarburgh afore the Conquest, and of other Landes, William Conqueror gave to Syr William Percy for hys good service: and he wedded hyr that was very heire to them in discharging of his Conscience.

The second WILLIAM Lord PERCY, the Sonne of the first Alayne married Aliza that lyeth at Whitbye, by whom he had Alayne his first begotten sonne that dyed without Issue, Richard the first Lord Percy, Robert Percy who begatt John Percy.

In the year of Grace 1120 and in the 20th yere of King Henry the First, William the Prince of England was at Barkeflete in Normandy, and was purposing to follow into England his father, and he was drowned in the Sea, and many mo noble folkes not farre frō the Land; among whom was Richard a Bastard Sonne of the King, and also his Bastard Sister the Countyes of PERCY*, Richard the Erle of Chester, and his Wyfe the King's Nefe; and the Archdeacon of Hertford, and many other to the number of 140: and none of them escaped but one rude fellow a Bocher, and he swamme all night upon an ore, and in the morning he was dryven to the Land side and he told all the matter and casualltye.

The first RICHARD Lord PERCY had the 3d William Lord Percy who founded the Abbey of Handell in the honor of our Lady, Anno Christi 1133°. And, Anno 1147 he founded the Abbye of Salley in Craven of White Monkes; and he gave to the Monkes of Whytbye the Churche of Semer; and to the Monkes of Fowntaynes Malmor and Malwater; and he gatt on MARY his Wyfe Walter the fyrste Sonne, Alayn the second Sonne, Richard the third Sonne, and William the fyrst Abbott of Whytbye, Maud and Agnes, and when he dyed he was buried at Salley in Craven &c. WILLIAM the fyrst Abbote of Whytbye stode Abbote 26 yeres, and is beried in the Chapter House of Whytbye.

MAUDE the elder Daughter, Countess of Warwyke, married WILLIAM Erle of Warwyke, AGNES Lady Percy maryed JOCELYN LUVAIN called PERCY by hys Wyfe. This Jocelyn was the Sonn of Godfrey Lovain Duke of Brabant and brother to ADELYNE Queen of King HENRY the FIRST King of England, and he wedded this Dame Agnes Percy upon condition that he shold be called Jocelyn Percy, or els that he shold bare the Armes of the Lords Percy, and he toke the counsell of his Syfter, and he chose rather to be called JOCELYN PERCY then for to forsake his owne Armes, (which be, "Feld Ore, A Lyon Rampant Azure") for so shold he have had no right Title to his father's Inheritance; And so of right the Lord Percy shold be Duke of Brabant, though they be not foe in dede. And to this Jocelyn Percy King Henry the Second gave and conserved the Honor of Petworth, as William Erle of Arundel and his sister gave the sayd Honor. And this Jocelyn gatt of Agnes his Wyfe Henry, Alianor, Adalice, Robert, and Richard, and the sayd Agnes is beried in the Chapter House of Whytbye.

The first HENRY Lord PERCY maryed ISABELL BRUSE, to whom Adam of Bruse gave in full mariage with his daughter, all the Towne of Leuenton with the Appurtenances by the assent and consent of his heires. And the Erle gatt on his Wife William and Henry.

* This is a mistake: she was not Countess of PERCY, but of PERCHE in France.

The fourth WILLIAM Lord PERCY after the death of Agnes his Grandame, and Henry his Father, and Richard his Uncle, came to the whole Inheritance of his elders, and he gat of HELYN his Wyfe, Henry his eldest Sonne, Jeffrey Lord of Semer, Walter Lord of Kildale, that lyeth at Gisburne, William Lord of Dunsté, Ingelram Lord of Dalton : and he dyed in his good Age, and is buried at Salley in Craven, &c.

The second HENRY Lord PERCY of the Daughter of the Erle Warren gat William and John that dyed without Issue, and the third Henry that was his Successor ; and he dyed in his good Age and is buried by his father in the Abbey of Salley in Craven.

The third HENRY Lord PERCY gat on ALIANOUR the Dawgter of the Erle of Arundell Henry and William, and he dyed in the Yere of Grace 1268, and is buried at Fowntaynes afore the high Alter. Alianour Arundell Lady Percy buylded the Chappell in the Mannor of Semer, and she dyed afore hyr Husband, Anno gratiæ 1263.

The 4th HENRY Lord PERCY was Lord of Alnewyk and he repaired the Castell of the same ; and he by the Lycense of King Edward founded a Chauntrie of 2 priestes in the Chappell of Semer ; and King Edward gave to him the Countye of Caryk, and the Countye of Bowgan*, and he gat on IDONN CLYFFORD, Henry, William, Richard, Maude, Alianour Fitzwater, Isabell, Thomas Bishop of Norwiche, Roger, and Margaret, that was married to the Erle of Angus sonne, and his Heire.

The 5th HENRY Lord PERCY married MARY the Dawgter of the Erle of Lancafter Anno gratiæ 1334° and he gat on her Henry the fyrst Erle of Northumberland, Thomas the Erle of Worcester, and Isabell married to Gilbert of Aton. And King Edward the third in the 5th Yere of his Reigne in his Parliament by his Letters Patents gave to the sayd Henry and his Heires for his good Service the reverfion of the Mannor and Castell of Warkworthe, and of the Mannor of Routhbery, and of other Landes and Tenements, which John of Claving held in the Countye of Northumberland to him and to his Heries Male of the King, and other thinges, which after the deth of the sayd John shold revert to the King, yf the sayd John dyed without Herie Male.

The 6th HENRY PERCY was made Erle of Northumberland by King Richard the Second on the day of his Coronation ; and he gat on MARGARET the Dawgter of Raffe Lord NEVYLL, Henry [Percy] Knight, Thomas [Percy] Knight, and Raffe [Percy] Knight ; and after her death he weddet the Countes of Angus Dawgter and Heire of the Lord LUCY (whose Armes be “Feld Gules, three Fythes Argent”) and she gave to hyr husband and his Heires by Deed and by Fine, the Honor of the Castell and Lordshippe of Cokurmthe.

Edmond Mortymer the first Erle of Marche, of Leonells Dawgter and heire got Roger the second Erle of Marche and of Vlnestre which was slayne at Trym in Ireland ; and Edmond his Brother that dyed in prison of Owen of Glendore ; and ELIZABETH that was wedded to Syr HENRY PERCY Sonne and Heire to the Erle of Northumberland, that was slayne at Shrewesbury of King Henry the Fourth ; And this Roger that was slayne at Trym, gat on the elder Dawgter of the Erle of Kent the Noble Edmond the last Erle of Marche, and Ulnestre ; and Roger his Brother, which dyed in coming from France ; and Anne the Countes of Cambrige Mother to Richard the third Duke of Yorke and Lady Bowfster.

* Scil'. in Scotland.

HENRY PERCY Knight, the first Sonne of Henry the Erle, of ELIZABETH the Eries Daughter of Marche gave Henry the second Earle of Northumberland, & Elizabeth Clyffurth [afterwards] the Countes of Westmerland. He was slayne at Shrewesbery by King Henry the Fourth. Also Henry Erle of Northumberland, Father to the sayd Syr Henry Percy, in the yere following coming from Scotland towards London for to take the Kings grace, besydes Yorke of the Sheryf of Yorke there was slayne on Bramham More, and he was buryed in the Cathedrall Church of Yorke with Syr Henry his Sonne. Elizabeth Percy the Daughter of the foresayd Syr Henry Knight, first was maried to John Lord Clyfford (whose Armes "Feld Cheker Ore & Azure, A Bar Gules") who by her had Thomas Lord Clyfford, and Thomas had John the Lord Clyfford. Hyr second Husband was Raffe Erle of Westmerland (whose Armes be "Feld Gules, a Saltier Argent") who had by hyr John Nevyl that dyed.

HENRY PERCY the Son of Sir Henry Percy that was slayne at Shrewesbery, and of Elizabeth the Daughter of the Erle of Marche, after the death of his father and Grauntlyre was exiled into Scotland in the time of King Henry the Fourth: but in the time of King Henry the Fifth, by the labour of Johanne the Countes of Westmerland, whose Daughter ALIANOR he had wedded in coming into England, he recovered the Kings Grace, and the Countye of Northumberland (so was the second Erle of Northumberland). And of this Alianor his Wyfe he begate IX Sonnes, and III Daughters, whose names be Johanne, that is buried in Whytbye; Thomas Lord Egremont; Katheryne Gray [of] Rythyn; Sir Raffe Percy; William Percy a Byshop; Richard Percy; John THAT DYED WITHOUT ISSUE; George Percy Clerk; Henry THAT DYED WITHOUT ISSUE; Anne; but in the yere of Grace 1452 there arose for dyverse causes a greate discord betwixt him, and Richard the Erle of Salisbery, hys Wyfes Brother; in so much that many men of both partes were beten, slayne, and hurt. And in the yere of Grace 1453 at Staynforde Bridge besydes Yorke, there was a Battayl set betwixt Thomas Lord Egremont and Richard hys Brother, the Sonnes of the sayd Erle of Northumberland on the one partie, And Two Sonnes of the sayd Erle of Salisbery on the other partie; that is to say Syr Thomas Nevyl, and Syr John Nevill; but through the Treason, and withdrawing of Peris of Lounde, the said Lord Egremont and his Brother were taken, and put in prison at London. And in the year following, that is to say in the yere of Grace 1454, on the 22th day of Maye at Saint Albons was the sayd Henry Erle of Northumberland, and Thomas Lord Clyfford his Nephew, and many other slayne.

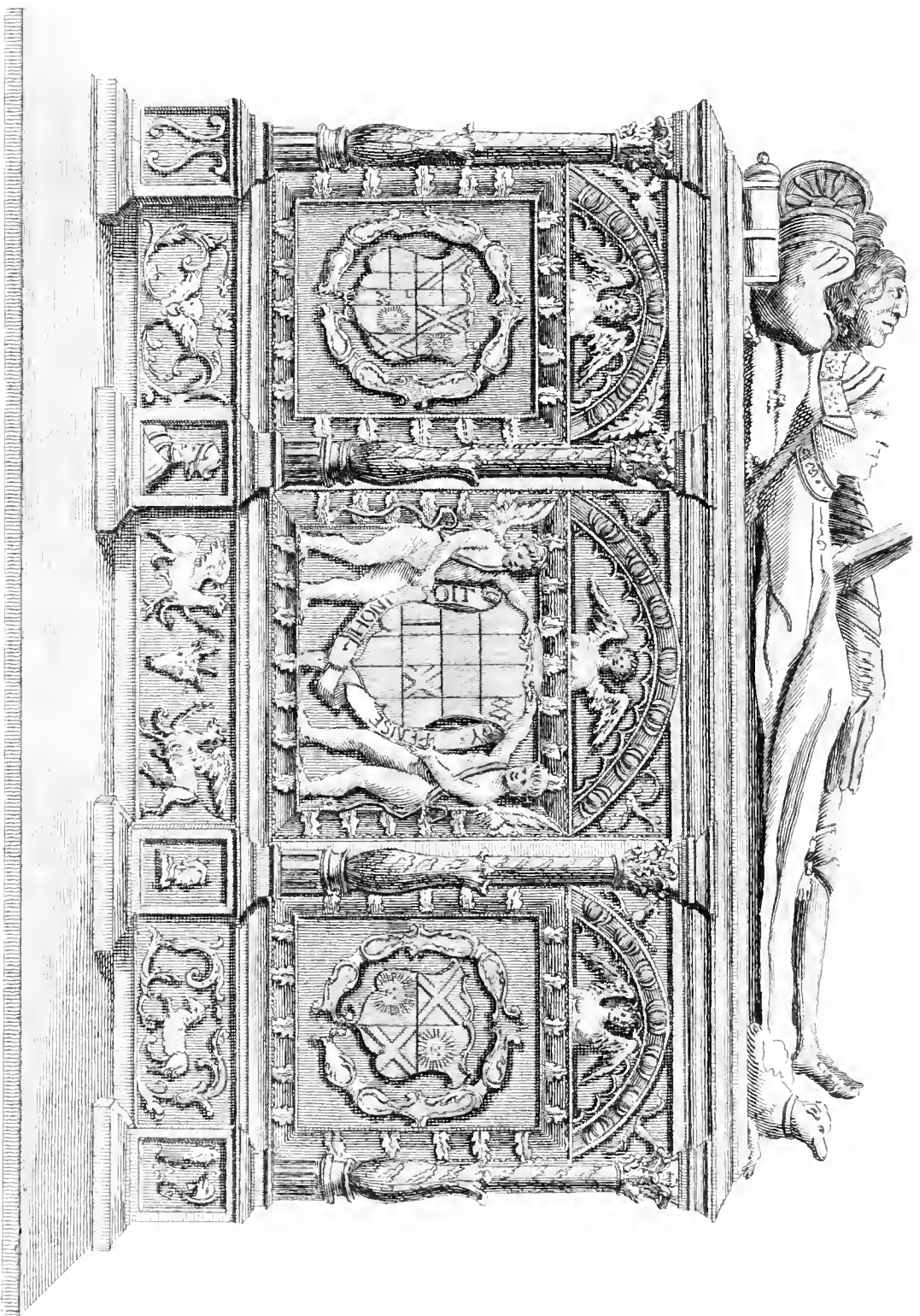
HENRY PERCY the third Erle of Northumberland, by the meane of Henry Cardinall of England, and of the Tytle of Saint Eusebii, wedded ALIANOR the Dawghter and Heire of the Lord Poinings, Fytzpane, and of Bryane (whose Armes he quartered the first Cote "Six Peeeces Barrewayes Ore & Vert A Bendlet Gules." The second Cote "Gules a Bendlet Azure upon three Lyons Argent Passaunt, Gardaunt"). And he gate on hyr Henry the fourth Erle of Northumberland, Alianor, Margaret, Elizabeth & others.

HENRY the fourth Erle of Northumberland maried the Lord HARBERTS Dawghter by whome hee had HENRY the fifth Erle of Northumberland.

All this I toke out of A fayre Rowle conteyning a Pedegrec of the Kings and of other Noble Men: Which Rowle hath John Stowe of London; Which as it should seem was made by a Monke of Whitbye

H A C T E N U S.

The



The Monument of *EDWARD I. OF ENGLAND* King of the Garter.

THE MONUMENT OF SIR ANTHONY BROWN,

Knight of the Garter.

In the Chancel of the Church of BATTLE in SUSSEX.

THIS Monument appears to have been made in the life-time of Sir Anthony, and is a very early specimen of that mixed stile of architecture which succeeded the Gothic, and, by degrees, in the reigns of Edward, Mary, Elizabeth, and James, totally supplanted it. The figure of Sir Anthony is reported to be a striking likeness of that Knight, and indeed agrees with the several portraits of him still in being.

Sir Anthony Brown was the third son of Sir George Brown, of Beechworth Castle, in the county of Surry, Knight, of whom Collins, in his Peerage, gives the following account :

“ The said Anthony Brown, third son, in the first year of King Henry VII. was made Standard-bearer throughout the whole realm of England, and elsewhere ; and in 2 Henry VII. being one of the Esquires for his body, was constituted Governor of Queenborough Castle in Kent ; and the same year being in the battle of Newark on Trent, June 16, when the Earl of Lincoln and Lambert Simnell were defeated, he was knighted for his gallant behaviour. In 18 Henry VII. being Constable of the castle of Calais, he, and Sir Richard Nanfan, Deputy-Lieutenant of Calais, were commissioned, in consideration of their loyalty, industry, foresight, and care, to receive the sum of 25000 franks in gold, due November 1, 1502, being an annual payment from Lewis the French King, according to an agreement concluded November 3, 1492. Also in 20 Henry VII. being Lieutenant of the castle of Calais, was again commissioned to receive the annual payment due that year.

“ His last will and testament is dated at Calais, September 25, 1505, and was proved November 19, 1506, wherein being wrote Sir Anthony Brown, Knt. Lieutenant of the castle of Calais, he orders his body to be buried in the Resurrection church in St. Nicholas chapel, by his wife ; and bequeaths

to every brotherhood within the said church 10s. and to the Lord Prior of Christ-Church, Canterbury, a standing cup of silver gilt; also two others to Sir Edward Poyning and Sir Hugh Conway, whom he constitutes overseers of his will, with Lucy his wife executrix; whereby it appears that she was his second wife.

“ He had issue by the said Lucy, one of the daughters and coheirs to John Nevill, Marquis of Montagu, and widow of Sir Thomas Fitzwilliams, of Aldwarke in Com. Ebor. Knt. Anthony, his son and heir, and two daughters; Elizabeth, the wife of Henry Somerset, Earl of Worcester, ancestor to the present Duke of Beaufort; and Lucy, married to Sir Thomas Clifford, Knt. ancestor to the Lords Clifford, and Earls of Cumberland.

“ Which Anthony was with the Earl of Surrey, Lord High Admiral, at Southampton, in 14 Henry VIII. when he convoyed the Emperor from that port to Biscay; and after landing at Morleis in Brittany, he was knighted for his valour in the assault, and winning of that town. In 16 Henry VIII. being one of the Esquires of the King's Household, he was one of the Challengers in feats of arms against the feast of Christmas, at Greenwich, before the King; and the year after was made Lieutenant of the isle of Man, and those other islands belonging thereto, during the minority of Edward Earl of Derby. In 19 Henry VIII. he, with Arthur Plantagenet, Viscount Lisle, Knight of the Garter, and others, were sent Ambassadors to Francis the French King, to invest him with the order of the garter; as also to take his oath that he should not violate the league made with King Henry. In 24 Henry VIII. he was again sent into France with the Duke of Norfolk, the Lord Rochford, brother to the Queen, and Sir William Paulet, Comptroller of the Household, in embassy to the French King, and to accompany him to Nice; as also to commune with the Pope there, concerning his stay in the King's divorce.

“ In 30 Henry VIII. he obtained a grant of that eminent Office of Master of the Horse, with the yearly fee of 40l. for that service; and on the 15th of August the same year, had a grant of the house and site of the late monastery of Battle in Com. Suffex, to him, his heirs and assigns for ever. Also on the 12th of March, the year following, was made Master of the Horse for life; and on the 23d of April ensuing, he, and the Lord Audley, Lord Chancellor, were elected Knights of the Garter. His installation plate is the

fifth

fifth in the twenty-first stall in St. George's chapel at Windsor, as follows :

“ Du Vaillant Chevalier, Anthony Brown, grand Esquier du Roy nre. So-
 “ veraigne-Sire, fêrer et Compaignon du resplendissant Ordrer du Gardier,
 “ fust installé a Windesôvre, le 8 jour de May en l'an du regne du Notre
 “ Sovereigne Henry le 8 par le Grace de Dieu, Roy 'd Angleterre et de
 “ France, Seignr. D'Irlande, Defenseur de la Foy, et en Terre supreme
 “ Chief de l'Eglise Anglicanæ, 32”.

“ In 34 Henry VIII. he accompanied the Duke of Norfolk, then Lieutenant-General of the English army, in that expedition made by him with above 20,000 men into Scotland. And in 36 Henry VIII. was with Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, the King's Lieutenant, in that voyage to Bolloigne, where they encamped on the east side of the town, the King himself shortly following. And the town being brought almost to the terms of yielding, and certain Ambassadors from the French King arriving at Hardloe castle, to treat of a general accord, the Duke of Suffolk, and this Sir Anthony Brown, were sent to confer with them.

“ In 37 Henry VIII. the King, confiding in his loyalty, valour, industry, foresight, and care, being Master of the Horse, and Knight of the Garter, commissioned him, with Sir Thomas Wriothesley, Lord Chancellor, Henry Earl of Arundel, and William Lord St. John, Chamberlain of the Household, to levy, array, and try all men able to bear arms in the counties of Surry, Suffex, Southampton, Wilts, Oxon, and Berks, and to arm them according to their degrees, and to muster them in proper places ; and to march all his liege subjects, so arrayed and tryed, as well men at arms and archers, as other horse and foot, by themselves, or others by them deputed, to suppress his enemies, as often as occasion shall require. The same year (37 Henry VIII.) he was made Justice in Eyre of all the forests beyond Trent ; and in 38 Henry VIII. was constituted Standard-bearer to the King (as his father had been to Henry VII.) And was in such favour with his Sovereign, that he appointed him one of his executors, with trust likewise to be of the council to Prince Edward his son, and left him a legacy in his will of 300l.

“ This Sir Anthony died on the 6th of May, 1548, 2 Edward VI. at Byfleet-house in Surry, by him builded, being then Master of the Horse to that King ; and was buried at Battle-Abbey in Suffex, where in the chancel he has a noble altar-tomb erected to his memory, whereon is a figure of a man
 in

in armour, lying on his back, habited with the mantle, collar, &c. of the noble order of the garter; his head resting on a helmet, and at his feet an eagle (the crest of his family): By him lies his Lady, in the habit of the times, reposing her head on a cushion, and at her feet a wolf with a collar about his neck. Underneath are several cherubs, and under them escutcheons of arms, curiously cut in marble, and painted, but now worn out. The inscription gives an account of her death, whom he survived eight years, which shews the tomb was erected by him in his life-time, the date of his decease being not mentioned. It is as follows:

“ Here lithe the Ryght Honourable Sir Anthony Browne Knyht of the
 “ Garter, Master of the Kings Majestis Horsys And one of the moſte hono-
 “ rable Prive Cownceel of our moſt Dread Sovereyn Lord And Valiant
 “ Kyng Henry the Eyght; and Dame Alis His Wyfe.

“ Which Alis deceſid the 31 Day of Marche Ao. Dni. 1540. And the
 “ ſayd Sir Antony deceſid the Day of — Ao. Dni. On whoſe Sowls And
 “ all Chriſtens IHV Have Mercy Amen.”

“ He had iſſue, by Alice his wife, daughter of Sir John Gage, Knight of the Garter, four ſons, viz. 1. Anthony, his ſon and heir; 2. Thomas; 3. William Brown, Eſq; who married Anne, daughter and coheir of Hugh Haſtings, and attained by his marriage Elſing in Com. Southamp. from whom the Browns of Elſing deſcend; and 4. Francis; and three daughters; Mary, married to John Grey, ſecond ſon to Thomas Marquis of Dorſet; Mabel to Gerard Earl of Kildare in Ireland, and Lucy to Thomas Roper of Eltham in Kent, anceſtor to the Lord Teynham.”

This Drawing was communicated by William Burrell, Eſq. LL.D;
 and F. A. S.

T H E

ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

To the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

LAST summer some business drew me to Glasgow, from whence I had an opportunity I could not resist of visiting the islands in the Frith of Clyde. As I have a tolerable knack at drawing, I took a sketch of Mount Stuart in the isle of Bute, the family seat of the Earl. I do not doubt but that it will be an acceptable present to you, as you will now be able to gratify the curiosity of numbers who wish to know, how that philosophic statesman was lodged in his native soil. I refer you to Mr. Pennant's Voyage to the Hebrides for the description. Several drawings of places which he declined to cause to be engraved, by accident have fallen into my hands; if they will be of any use to your excellent Repertory, command them.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

A. B.

“ Mount-Stewart, the seat of the Earl of Bute; a modern house, with a
 “ handsome front and wings: the situation very fine, on an eminence in the
 “ midst of a wood, where trees grow with as much vigour as in the more
 “ southern parts, and extend far beneath on each side; and throistles, and
 “ other birds of song, fill the groves with their melody. The isle of Bute
 “ is about twenty measured miles long; the breadth unequal, perhaps the
 “ greatest is five miles; the number of acres about twenty thousand; of in-
 “ habitants about four thousand. Here are two parishes, Kingarth and
 “ Rothesay; at the last only the Erse language is used. It must be observed
 “ also, that in the last church were buried two of the bishops of the isles,
 “ but whether it was at times of the residence of the prelates, does not
 “ appear.

“ The country rises into small hills, is in no part mountainous, but is
 “ highest at the south end, the strata of stone along the shore from Rothe-
 “ say bay to Cill-chattan, is a red grit, mixed pebbles; from the first, trans-
 “ verse to Scalpay-bay, is a bed of slate, which seems to be a continuation
 “ of that species of stone rising near Stonehive, on the eastern side of Scot-
 “ land, and continued, with some interruptions, to this island; but is of a
 “ bad kind, both at its origin and termination. In the south end is some
 “ limestone; some spotted stone, not unlike lava, is found near the south
 “ end. The quadrupeds of this island are hares, polecats, weasels, otters,
 “ seals, and as a compliment to the soil, moles. Among the birds, grouse
 “ and partridge are found here.

“ The cultivation of an extensive tract on this eastern side is very confi-
 “ derable. In the article of inclosure, it hath the start of the more southern
 “ counties of this part of the kingdom: the hedges are tall, thick and vigo-
 “ rous: the white thorns and wicken trees now in full flower, and about
 “ two thousand acres have been thus improved. The manures are coral and
 “ sea shells, sea weeds, and lime. I observed in many places whole strata
 “ of corals and shells of a vast thickness, at present half a mile from the
 “ sea, such losses has the element sustained in these parts. The island is
 “ destitute of coal, but still much lime is burnt here, not only for private
 “ use but for exportation at a cheap rate to the ports of Greenock and Port
 “ Glasgow.

“ The produce of the island is barley, oats, and potatoes. The barley
 “ yields nine for one; the oats four. Turneps and artificial grasses have
 “ been

“ been lately introduced with good success : so that the inhabitants may have
 “ fat mutton throughout the year. A great number of cattle are also reared
 “ here. The highest farm here is sixty pounds a year, excepting a single
 “ sheep farm which rents for two hundred ; but the medium is about twenty-
 “ five. Arable land is set at nine or ten shillings an acre. The price of la-
 “ bourers is eight-pence a day. Rents are at present mostly paid in money.
 “ The rent-roll of the island is about four thousand pounds a year. Lord
 “ Bute possesses much the greater share ; and two or three private gentlemen
 “ own the rest.—The air is in general temperate ; no mists or thick rolling
 “ fogs from the sea, called in the north a *harle*, ever infect this island.
 “ Snow is scarcely ever known to lie here ; and even that of last winter, so
 “ remarkable for its depth and duration in other places, was in this island
 “ scarce two inches deep. The evils of this place are winds and rains, the
 “ last coming in deluges from the west.

“ When the present Earl of Bute came to his estate, the farms were pos-
 “ sessed by a set of men, who carried on at the same time the profession of
 “ husbandry and fishing, to the manifest injury of both. His lordship drew
 “ a line between these incongruent employs, and obliged each to carry on the
 “ business he preferred, distinct from the other : yet in justice to the old far-
 “ mers, notice must be taken of their skill in ploughing even in their rudest
 “ days, for the ridges were strait, and the ground laid out in a manner that
 “ did them credit. But this new arrangement, with the example given by
 “ his Lordship of inclosing ; by the encouragement of burning lime for
 “ some, and by transporting gratis to the nearest market the produce of all,
 “ has given to this island its flourishing aspect.”



TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

LATELY looking over that ancient code of Welch laws published by
 the Rev. Mr. Wotton, I found, among a number of curious particu-
 lars, some regulations concerning Cats, which seem to make those
 of greater consequence and value than might be supposed from their
 title.

fecundity, since they are there estimated at the same price as a young calf, or a pig weaned from the sow. The particulars I allude to are to be found Page 247 of that Collection, and in English are in substance as follow :

A Cat is valued at four-pence.

A Kitten, from the night of its birth till it begins to see, is valued at one penny ; from that time till it begins to mousé, at two-pence ; and after it has killed Mice, its value is four-pence, all lawful money. Farther its price shall not be increased.

The qualities of a Cat are, that she shall have her ears, eyes, teeth, claws, and tail entire, and that no marks of fire shall appear on her skin* : that she shall hunt Mice ; that she shall nourish and not devour her Kittens, nor cat-terwaul or seek the male every month. A Cat being sold, and found deficient or faulty in any of these points, a third of her price shall be refunded to the purchaser.

If any one shall steal or kill the Cat belonging to the royal barn, the animal shall be suspended by the end of the tail, with her head reaching to some plain and clean spot on the floor, when wheat shall be poured out upon her until the tip of her tail is covered with that grain, and if the party offending has no wheat, then compensation to be made by the payment of a milch ewe having her fleece, and a lamb ; that is, if the Cat guarded the royal barn, otherwise the price not to exceed four-pence of lawful money.

Any one who considers the difference of the value of money between the time when this law was made and the present period, must infer, that Cats were at that time very scarce, or Mice more than ordinarily numerous. Jokers might be tempted to have attributed it to the great quantities of cheese to be found in that country ; and had Mr. Holdsworth known these laws, he would not have failed to have introduced them into his pleasing Poem, stiled *Muscipula*. There is however a tradition I have somewhere met with, that Cats were brought from Cyprus by some foreign merchants who come hither for tin. Perhaps it might be about this time these laws were made, and that at first they might not be so far naturalized to the climate, as to ensure a continuation of the breed. I wish some one of your correspondents versed in this antiquarian part of natural history, would favour you with some elucidations respecting these animals, and the spirit of the above cited law.

* Probably, because Cats used to lye near the fire are generally lazy and bad mousers.

The Description of ENGLAND, continued from Page 106.

THIS island is between the degrees 51 and 56; it may be about 200 French leagues in length and fifty in breadth: it has several large towns, great castles, and good sea-ports; they have suffered much in these last civil wars on account of religion, when they were almost all ruined, the inhabitants punished, and the rest banished from the kingdom, for having resisted the will of their king, and persisted in following the catholic religion, which was rooted in the hearts of many. These have been forbidden, upon pain of death, to return, for fear that the religion might in time revive, and little by little increase in the kingdom. In truth, the Irish are naturally inclined to the catholic religion; there are even in Dublin more than twenty houses where mass is secretly said, and above a thousand places, and subterraneous vaults and retired spots in the woods where the peasants assemble to hear mass celebrated by some priests they secretly maintain; for I consider it as a fact, that one third of the Irish are catholics, wherefore if any catholic prince was to attempt the conquest of Ireland, I believe he would be readily seconded by the inhabitants, on this account perhaps it is that there are garrisons in all the maritime places, and the entries and ports are always guarded. There are several great lakes, and large bodies of standing water in the middle of this kingdom, all full of fish, and in some places very high mountains, such as those of Torne, Anna, and those near the town of Armagh, which was formerly the capital of the kingdom, but has been ruined in the wars between the protestants and catholics, when it was burned, so that at present it is but a kind of deserted village. There are however among these mountains many great meadows, where a number of cattle are fed, for which the country seems more proper than for the growing of corn, so that many persons live on the produce of their lands without having any intercourse with the towns, on which account it is said by many, that in Ireland there are provinces inhabited by savages.

Ireland is commonly divided into four provinces, these are Ultonia *, Con-
 nacie †, Lagenie and Momonie ‡, subdivided into their counties. There is
 but one principal and large river in all the kingdom, which is called Shennon.
 Those who would go from Dublin to London must take the great road from

* Ulster.

† Connaught.

‡ Linster and Munster.

London to Bernek, to St. Alban, Dunsta, Brigil, Staniltritford, Daventry, Couentru, Colfid, Lecheheld, Strone, Nantich, Chester; here is the packet-boat and ordinary passage to Dublin, which is 120 miles, so that from London to Dublin it is 270 miles, or 120 common French leagues. Those who go from Dublin to Edinbourg, the capital of the kingdom of Scotland, must take the way I did along the sea-coast by several little ports, where one may often meet with a passage for Scotland, although they say the packet-boat, which is the ordinary one, goes from Portpatrick, that consists of five or six houses near Oderflet, six miles from Knock Fergus, and arrives at Donocady, crossing an arm of the sea about fifteen miles broad. From thence one may go streight to Edinbourg without going through the town of Glasco; this is the shortest way from Dublin, the capital of Ireland, to Edinbourg the capital of Scotland, being 200 miles, or 100 common leagues of France.

I left Dublin in my way to Scotland, and on my route passed through an agreeable country, having a view of the sea-coast, and the towns Sandré and Souldres, where is a ruined castle. On the way we saw several of these small castles, all ruined in the last wars. I found afterwards some meadows, and many herds of oxen, cows and calves, which are not naturally large, the climate of this country being too cold, but when transported into a warmer country they become large and robust. From thence the road lies by Ardof, and a castle near Bardelet. In the inland parts of Ireland they speak a particular language, but in the greatest part of the towns and villages on the sea-coast only English is spoken. I arrived at Drodaph.

* D R O D A P H.

Drodaph is one of the biggest and most populous towns in the kingdom, occasioned by her traffick on the sea, as well on account of the goodness and safety of its port, as of its being placed in a country full of all kinds of provisions, and situated on the river Boyne, bordered by two hills, whereof it occupies the greatest part, which makes it a very strong place, with a castle in the highest part of the town, on the side by which I entered, where it appeared almost in ruins, but the walls of the town are still entire and defensible: here is always a garrison, as in the most important place of the kingdom. Passing over a bridge which joins this part of the town to the larger, you come to a great quay bordered by vessels, which come hither from all

* Drogheda.

parts

parts of Europe. The tide here rises near a fathom and a half, and the river would be deep enough, and capable of bearing large vessels, if the entrance had not been greatly damaged, and almost stopped up by the sands which it brings with it from the mountains wherein it rises. From this bridge you come to a fine and broad street, which forms a square in its center, which serves for a parade: here is the town-house, towards which tend most of the best streets of the town. I was there on a Sunday, and was told that if I was desirous of hearing mass, one would be said at two miles distance from the town. It would be astonishing to relate the numbers of Catholics that I saw arrive from across the woods and mountains to assemble at this mass, which was said in a little hamlet, and in a chamber poorly fitted up. Here I saw before mass above fifty persons confess, and afterwards communicate, with a devotion truly catholic, and sufficient to draw these blind religionists to the true faith. The chapel where the priest celebrated this mass was not better adorned than the chamber; but God does not seek grand palaces, he chooses poverty, and pureness of heart in those that serve him. This priest informed me, that the Irish were naturally inclined to the Catholic faith, but that there were many in different parts of the kingdom who found great difficulty to perform freely the functions of their religion. He had studied long in France, and spoke the French language well; he told me the Irish Catholics did not eat either flesh or eggs on Wednesdays, Fridays, or Saturdays; that they followed the commandments of the church and of our holy father the pope, whom they acknowledged for chief of the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman church. This good man discoursed with me touching many difficulties there were in exercising the Catholic religion among the Protestants. For the space of the half day he kept me with him. From thence I returned to lodge at Drodaph. I left it on the next morning, and came into an open country, by a road almost all paved, to Doulers and Keltron, on a river, from whence you approach the sea-side, which you must follow, and afterwards pass over a river near Dondalk.

[To be continued.]

To

TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

THE Rules observed by ancient Sculptors in ornamenting sepulchral monuments are but little known, and yet there is room to believe the decorations, dress, and even attitude of the defunct, all had some allusion to the state of the persons when living, to some remarkable accidents of their lives, or the manner of their deaths. This is partly instanced in those figures of Knights represented on tombs with their legs crossed, which is generally agreed to have betokened that the party so represented had either served personally in the crusades, died under the vow of repairing to the Holy Land for that purpose, or (as I think I have somewhere read) had largely contributed towards the carrying on of that war.

This idea is farther confirmed by a passage in Anselmes Palais de L'Honneur, published at Paris Anno 1663, said to contain Rules for sepulchral monuments, made by some of the wisest of the Ancients, to procure reverence to the ashes of the dead, and to mark as well the difference of their rank, as the various circumstances of their death, of which I here send you a literal translation.

It may be urged, that these Rules immediately regard only the French nation, yet when the great intercourse and former intimate connection is considered, it seems highly probable they might have been common to both countries, especially as it is certain we derived most of our heraldic regulations and terms from the French. The Rules given are as follow :

1. Kings and Princes, in what part or by what means soever they died, were represented upon their tombs clothed with their coats of arms, their shield, bourlet or pad, crown, crest, supporters, lambrequins or mantlings, orders and devices, upon their effigies and round about their tombs.

2. Knights and Simple Gentlemen might not be represented with their coats of arms, unless they had lost their lives in some combat, battle, or encounter, with the person of their prince, or in his service, unless they died and were buried within their own manors or seigneuries ; and in that case to shew that they died a natural death in their beds, they were represented with their coat of arms ungirded, without a helmer, their heads being uncovered, their eyes closed, and their feet resting against the back of a greyhound and without any sword.

3. Those

3. Those who died on the day of battle, or in any mortal conflict on the side of the victorious, were to be represented with a drawn sword in their right hand, the shield in their left. Their helmet on their head, which some think ought to be closed and the visor let down, as a sign that they fell fighting against their enemies; having their coats of arms girded over their armour, and at their feet a lion.

4. Those who died in prison, or before they had paid their ransom, were figured on their tombs, without spurs or helmets, without coats of arms, and without swords, the scabbard thereof only girded to and hanging at their side.

5. Those on the side of the conquered, who fell in a rencounter or battle, were to be represented without coats of arms: the sword at their side and in the scabbard; the visor raised and open; their hands joined before their breasts, and their feet resting against the back of a dead and overthrown lion.

6. The Gentleman who had been conquered and slain in the lists in a combat of honour, ought to be placed on his tomb, armed at all points, his battle ax lying by him, the left arm crossed over the right.

7. The Gentleman victorious in the lists, was exhibited on his tomb armed at all points, his battle ax in his arms; the right arm crossed over the left.

8. As to what concerns the tombs of Ecclesiastics, it is customary to represent them clothed in their sacerdotal habits. The Canons with the surplice, square cap, and aumasse * or amice.

9. The Abbots with their mitres and their crofters turned to the left.

10. The Bishops with their great copes, their gloves in their hands, holding their crofters with their left hands, and seeming to give their benediction with the right; their mitres on their heads, and their armorial bearings round about their tombs supported by angels.

11. The Popes, Cardinals, Patriarchs and Archbishops, are likewise all represented in their official habits.

* The undermost part of the Priest's habit.

THE Grossiereté of the manners of our Ancestors has been instanced in the account of the coarse buffooneries and vulgar amusements encouraged and used by King Edward the Second, published in a former Number. The following jocular letter written by Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, eldest daughter of King James the First, to James Hay, Earl of Carlisle, will shew that elegance and delicacy, at least of expression, had not made any great advances even at a much later period.

This lady was born in Scotland, August 19. 1596, and was married February 14th, 161¹/₂, to Frederick the Fifth, Count Palatine of the Rhine Duke of Bavaria, Silesia, &c. Elector, Cup-bearer, and High Steward of the empire, and titular King of Bohemia.

After the death of her husband in 1632 she went to reside at the Hague, where she continued till after the restoration of her nephew King Charles the Second. She arrived in London, May 17, 1661, and died at Leicester-house, Feb. 13, 166¹/₂.

My Lord,

This great fat knave * hath so carried himself here, as I cannot but complain of him; you gave him a true name in calling him a villain, I pray let him know that I do tell you so; the King had done better to have sent a smaller timber'd man over, for this great fellow shews so big, that he fills up half the Hague, and goeth for the bodie of the voluntiers in the armie; he can tell you all the news both of that place and this, and without jest he is still the oulde man, though he can better travel than he did in your dear friend's time, who sent him with a packet. I find no change in him, but still true and honest; he hath payed you for your villanies, he tells me how much you are mine enemy, which to be revenged of, I will loose no means whereby I may shew your ouglie camel's face that I ame

Your most constant Frend,

The Hagh this 1¹/₂ May.

ELIZABETH.

* Sir Robert Anstruther, Ambassador at the Hague.

Communicated by Thomas Astle, Esq.

THE MARKET-HOUSE, &c. OF WOODSTOCK.

WOODSTOCK is situated about eight miles north-west from Oxford. It was a place of note in the Saxon times, deriving its name from its great woods. Wudestock in the Saxon language signifying a woody place. Here was a royal palace, in which King Alfred translated Boetius de Consolatione Philosophiæ. A parliament was assembled here by King Ethelred.

After the conquest, King Henry the First took great delight in this palace, and made some additions to it; and here Henry the Second received the homage of Rice Prince of Wales, in the year 1163. It was more particularly famous in history for a labyrinth built by that King, called Rosamond's Bower, to secrete his beautiful mistress Rosamond Clifford.

Queen Elizabeth was kept prisoner for some time in this palace, on this account she took so great a distaste to it, that she could never be prevailed upon to keep her court here, this caused the town to fall to decay; to remedy which, the Queen directed an act of parliament to be passed in the eighteenth year of her reign, by which it was made a staple of wool.

The town of Woodstock is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, four Aldermen, and sixteen Common-Councilmen, and sends two members to parliament. The streets are well paved, and here are very good inns, which are greatly supported by the persons who come to visit Blenheim-House. Here is a manufacture of steel chains for watches, and other high polished work; and the best wash-leather gloves in England are said to be made in this town; in both these a number of hands are employed. The market-day is on Tuesday, and there are annually five fairs held on the following days, 25th of March, and Tuesday in Whitsun-week, for all sorts of cattle. The Tuesday after the first of November, and on the second of October, for cheese and all sorts of cattle, and on the 17th of December, for cheese and hogs.

The honour and manor of the town and hundred of Woodstock were, in the reign of the late Queen Anne, settled by parliament upon John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, who commanded the allied army against France and Spain, and on his descendants male and female, as a monument of national gratitude for his bravery and conduct; on which a palace having been also erected for him at the public expence on a beautiful situation about half a mile distant from this town, was to commemorate the important victory he obtained over the French and Bavarians at Blenheim, called Blenheim House.

It

It was built by Sir John Vanbrugh, and though a heavy building, is by no means destitute of magnificence.

In this park, Dr. Plot says, was one of the best and strongest polysyllabical echoes he ever met with. In day time, when there is but little wind stirring, it returns very distinctly seventeen syllables, and in the night twenty, as he found by experiment.

*A Translation of the Fragment of Ancient French Poetry, given in
No. XIV. Page 28.*

1.

NOW listen, both great and small, to the dreadful tale concerning a number of men collected together, plowing the salt seas, assembled by the King of France, and commanded by Evan of Wales, a man of most dreadful ferocity.

2.

On a Tuesday appeared this army of his soldiers, composed of lusty Saragossians, a people furious on an attack. It was directed for the Vason, on that dreadful day when they proposed to put us all to the sword.

3.

One John L'Etoc, who had arisen earlier than customary, going to his sheepfold in the grey of the morning, saw this company halting on the great marsh, at which he was extremely astonished.

4.

Seeing in his road a horse ambling along, which, in fact, was a gelding that had escaped from the army; he mounted it, and riding all over the island, cried, like one in despair, in one word, To Arms, To Arms.

5.

For you will find an army resting on the Vason; hasten therefore my brave boys, or the whole country will be plundered. Put all to the sword, and risk yourselves in time, or you will die dreadful deaths.

6. Evan

6.

Evan of Wales, a true warrior, was the leader of this army : a man famous for adventures in foreign countries ; he did not look behind him till he received the red garter made neither of silk nor velvet.

7.

For he was stricken with a murderous halbert by a youth named Richard Simon, of the mill in the quarry, so that both his thigh and right hand were cut off by this brave comrade.

8.

On the hill of St. Peter's Port the dreadful conflict raged, wherein five hundred and one men were slain, including those of the island with the army. Piteous it was that day to hear the lamentations of the assembly of ladies of St. Peter's Port.

9.

Thomas le Lorreur was indeed our captain that day, but Rof Hollande was the warrior, and bore away the honour of the field. His poor life was endangered, for he had his legs cut off, of which he was near dying.

10.

Blows were every where dealt furiously about, the vallies ran with blood, and the dead bodies of the slain were trampled under foot ; a * murdering shot was discharged from the great fort which much injured the strangers.

11.

Eighty brave English merchants arrived in the evening, but the army was much disordered and suddenly raised the siege, having no other resource but to cry for mercy to God.

12.

They were constrained to fly, taking their way angrily by the bordage to pass into the street, but the English stopped them and filled the streets with the dead bodies of these praters.

13.

By force they took to the castle the tide being very low, where they were slain in great heaps, being all put to the sword. The sea was dyed with the blood of this troop, whose dead bodies was thus immersed therein.

* Une meutriere fut tiré. This may be either from a canon or machine of the Balista kind, which is not expressed.

14.

The ships and boats encircled the back part of the island, these were by our peasants treated very roughly. They came from the castle of the Corbiere by the bec to the cheare, to make their traverse amongst the rest of these loobies.

15.

Their failors re-embarked and suddenly set sail, irritated like young lions at having lost such a booty; the General very much displeased, commanding them to land in the harbour of St. Sampson.

16.

They repaired to the abbey of St. Michael, where Bregard was commissary, and received them heartily - - - - -

- - - - - which was a lady in the army named the princess Alimon.

17.

For Evan had married her in France in the county of Gravelle, where he enjoyed mountains of riches, the goods of this great match. The abbot caused great joy in the army by the gold, silver, and money, which he largely distributed among them.

18.

Evan the enemy ascended the neighbouring mountain of the poor castle of St. Michael, where Evan made his mines. Brother Bregard out of courtesy addressed himself to the castle with a desire of increasing his treasures.

19.

Edmond Roffe, governor of the powerful castle of the Archangel, declared he would sooner be cut in pieces than yield it to foreigners. But if his people would agree that Bregard should dispose of their lands by campart,* he would consent to it.

20.

The poor people, greatly to their loss, yielded to that abbot, who, by his artifices, had agreed with the enemy for them, whereby they subjected the greatest part of their lands to pay two sheaves, named at present the Compards.

* It is quils citoient D'accord, in the original; but to make sense ought to be q'u'il etoit D'accord.

To

TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

HEREWITH I send you the Charter of Withred, King of Kent, whereby he gave Lands to the Church of Liming in that County.

IN times preceding the seventh century, property was usually conveyed without any Writing or Charter, by oral declaration, made by the Grantor in the presence of a great number of respectable Witnesses; and the better to perpetuate the memory of the transaction, it was customary upon those occasions for him to deliver to the grantee a cup, a horn, a sword, a helmet, or some other valuable moveable, which was known to be his property.

Sir Henry Spelman in his Discourse upon ancient Deeds and Charters*, says, anciently, where the Saxons gave or sold lands absolutely, they usually did it without Deed, but when they gave them in a special or limited manner, then they did it by Writing.

Many Charters of more ancient date than the present, are entered in the Leidger Books of Religious Houses, but the authenticity of several of them hath with reason been doubted.

This Charter of King Withred, may be accounted one of the most ancient original Charters or written Instruments now extant, whereby property in this kingdom was conveyed. The characters much resemble those of the four Gospels written about the year 686, now in the Cottonian Library, (Nero D. 4.) and called St. Cuthbert's Gospels; and are very similar to the Gospels preserved in the church of Durham, which was written about the same time. Other instances might be produced of the similarity of the characters in which this Charter is written, to the MSS. of the seventh century, but let it suffice to observe, that the present Charter is written in the hand which was used in England at the time it bears date.

This Charter is not only mentioned in the annals of the church of Canterbury, but by most of the authors who have written concerning the affairs and possessions of that church; in Chronico Gervasii Dorobernensis MS. in Bibl. Cotton. *sub titulo*, Donationes Maneriorum & Ecclesiarum Ecclesiæ Christi Cantuarien. & nomina donantium unâ cum privilegiis & libertatibus eidem Ec-

* P. 253.

clesiæ concessis; sic continetur. “ Anno Domini 693 Withredus Rex Cantia
 “ dedit terram quatuor aratorum, pro amore Dei & Brithwaldi Archiepiscopi
 “ Ecclesiæ beatæ Mariæ, quæ sita est apud Liminge, quæ terra vocatur
 “ Nunhelsestun.” *

There is in the Cottonian Library (Galba E. 3.) a catalogue of the benefactors to Christ Church, Canterbury, which mentions at what time commemorations were made for each benefactor. From this MS. it appears, that King Withred was annually commemorated upon the day of his death, for having given the lands conveyed by the present Charter: † the words are, “ 9 Kal. April. obiit Withredus Rex Anglorum, qui dedit Wyelmestone.” With respect to the church or convent of Liminge ‡, in favour of whom this Charter was made, it appears that in the year 633, Ethelburga, daughter of King Ethelbert, the first Christian King, after the death of her husband Edwin, King of Northumberland, returned into Kent, and by the favour of her brother King Eadbald, built a monastery at this place, which she dedicated to the Virgin Mary, placing therein Nuns; but afterwards, this house came under the government of an Abbot, and continued till about the year 964. But having suffered very much by the Danes, it came soon after, with all its possessions, into the hands of the Archbishop or Church of Canterbury, by whom they were enjoyed till the reign of King Henry VIII. in the twenty-ninth year of whose reign Archbishop Cranmer exchanged them for other lands with the crown; and King Henry VIII. in the thirty-sixth year of his reign, granted the manor of Liming, &c. to Sir Anthony Aucher.

The C H A R T E R is as follows:

† In Nomine Dñi Dñi nostri Ihu Xpi, Ego Withredus Rex Cantuariorum, providens mihi in futuro, decrevi dare aliquid omnia mihi donanti, et Consilio accepto, bonum visum est conferre, Basilicæ beatæ Mariæ genitricis Di quæ sita est in loco qui dicitur Limingæ. Terram liii. Aratorum quæ dicitur Wieghelmestun, cum omnibus ad eandem Terram pertinentibus, juxta notissimos Terminos, id est, Bereueg et Meguines Pæð, et Stretleg. Quam donationem meam volo firmam esse in perpetuum: ut nec Ego, seu heredes mei, aliquid minuere præsumant. Quod si aliter temptatum fuerit a

* See more concerning this Charter in Mon. Angl. Vol. I. p. 19. Hickes's Thes. Vol. II. p. 263. An ancient Copy is preserved in the Cotton Library, Aug. 2. 83.

† This King built the Monastery of St. Martin in Dover, and was buried at Canterbury within the porch, on the south-side of the church of St. Mary, which had been built by his great grandfather King Eadbald.

‡ This place was called Nunborough, from its being the habitation of the Nuns.

PI D LAMING. circa 1 D. 603

dens mihi in futuro
n sum est conferre
ur luringae terram
erram perantibus
quam donationem mea
uque pnae sumant.
as interdictione sciat
t signū scāe crucis ubiq̃abile
xldum archiepiscopū unū.)

hagana

theabul

æssica

uilio in diocione xma

- + **I**n nomine dñi dñi nostri ihū xpī Ego uilfridus rex cantuariorum providens mihi in futuro decreui dare aliquid omnia mihi donata & consilio accepto bonum uisum est conferre basilicæ beatae mariae genitricis dñi quæ sita est in loco qui dicitur limingæ terram in anatororum quæ dicitur pieghelme stan. cum omnibus ad eam deam terram pertinentibus iuxta notissimos terminos id est beneuet & meguines pæd & stredlet. quam donationem meam uolo firmam esse in perpetuum ut nec ego seu heredes mei aliquid minuire præsumant. Quod si aliter temptatum fuerit & qualibet persona sub anathematis interdictione sciatur se præuocari ac deius confirmatione ac proignora a litterarum signū scæe crucis ubiq̃ ubiq̃ expressi & testes idoneos ut subscribent notari id est benichtuāldum archiepiscopū mū.)
- + Ego benichtuāldus episcopus rogatus consensi & subscripsit
- + Signum manus uilfredi regis + Signum manus æthilburgæ reginae
- + Signum manus enfridi + Signum manus æthilfridi + Signum manus hagana
- + Signum manus botta + Signum manus bernhærdi + Signum manus theabul
- + Signum manus prodi + Signum manus æthelici + Signum manus æssica
- + Signum manus ædda + Signum manus egisbructa aciam in mense iulio in diocione xma

in Origine in Bill. Thoma. Acta. Com.

qualibet persona, sub Anathematis interdictione sciat se praevaricari, ad cuius confirmationem, *pro Ignorantia literarum* † Signum Scæ Crucis expressi et Testes idoneos ut subscriberent rogavi, id est Berichtualdum Archiepiscopum*, virum venerabilem.

† Ego Berichtualdus Episc. rogatus consensi et subscripsi.

† Signum manus Uihfredi Regis.

† Signum manus Aechtburgae Reginae.

† Signum manus Enfridi.

† Signum manus AEsilfridi.

† Signum manus Hagana.

† Signum manus Botta.

† Signum manus Bernhaerdi.

† Signum manus Theabul.

† Signum manus Frodi.

† Signum manus Aehcha.

† Signum manus Aeffica.

† Signum manus Adda.

† Signum manus Egisberichti.

Actum in Mense Julio. Indictione X^{ma}.

With respect to the lands granted by this Charter, they are, as I conceive, four aratra or plough lands, situate at Wilmington in the lathe of Scray and hundred of Wye in the county of Kent.

It appears by an indorsement upon this Deed, that the ancient name of this place was Berdelhameswic; the words are *æœy landey boc æt Berdelhamey picum boc nunc pigelmignætun*. This place was afterwards called Nunhelmstun, probably because it belonged to the Nuns of Liming. As to the orthography which was in use when this Charter was written, it is observable that the letters *a* and *e* are written separately; the letter *r* is written like the letter *n*, which was not unusual in the seventh and eighth centuries †. Crosses instead of Seals were used by the Ecclesiastics, who introduced the practice of conveying property by written instruments, and this custom prevailed invariably till the conquest, and occasionally for near a century afterwards.

April 29, 1777.

T. ASTLE.

* Archbishop Brathwald's festival was celebrated at Canterbury the 9th of January. He was consecrated in 693, and died in 731.

† V. M. S. in Bibl. Harl. No. 2965.

VOL. II. N^o VI.

L 1

Part

*Part of an OLD SONG used to be sung at WAKES and CHRISTMAS in
the North of ENGLAND.*

* * * * *
* * * * *

THIS ean night, this ean night,
Every night and awle ;
Fire and * fleet and candle-light,
And Christ receive thy sawle.
When thou from hence dost passe away,
Every night and awle ;
To Whinny-moor thou com'st at last,
And Christ receive thy sawle.
If ever thou gav'st either hosen or shune,
Every night and awle ;
Sit thee down and put them on,
And Christ receive thy sawle,
But if hosen nor shune thou never gave nean,
Every night and awle ;
The whinnes shall prick thee to the bare beane,
And Christ receive thy sawle.
From Whinny-moor then thou may'st passe,
Every night and awle ;
To brigg of dread thou com'st at last,
And Christ receive thy sawle.
From brigg of dread that thou may'st passe,
Every night and awle ;
To purgatory fire thou com'st at last,
And Christ receive thy sawle.
If ever thou gav'st either meat or drink,
Every night and awle ;
The fire shall never make thee shrink,
And Christ receive thy sawle.
But if meat and drink thou never gav'st nean,
Every night and awle ;
The fire shall burn thee to the bare beane,
And Christ receive thy sawle.

* Fleet, in Saxon Flete, is *Cremor Lactis* ; hence Flett or Flit-Milk.

*The SIEGE of KARLAVEROK in SCOTLAND,
continued from Page 108.*

HENRI le bon Conte de Nichole
De proweſſe en braſſe y a cole
E en ſon coer le a ſouveraine
Menans le eſchiele primeraine
Baniere ot de un cendall ſaffrin
O un lion rampant porprin.

Oue li Robert le Fitzwauter
Qe bien ſiet de armes le meſtier
Si en feroit quanqs il devoit
En la jaune banier avoit
Feſſe entre deus chevrons vermaus.

E Guillemes li Mareſchaus
Dont en Irelande ot la baillié
La bende de or engreillie
Portoit en la rouge baniere

Hue Bardolf de grant maniere
Riches homs preus e courtois
En aſure quint fueilles trois
Portoit de fin or eſmere.

Un grant feigneur mout honore
Puis je bein nommer le cikime
Phillipe le Seigneur de Kime
Qui portoit rouge oue un chevron
De or croiſelle tout environ.

HENRY the good Earl* of Nichole
led the firſt ſquadron, he was of
great prowefs and valour both in arm
and heart ; he had on a banner of taſſety
a lion rampant pourple in a yellow or
field.

With him came Robert de Fitzwal-
ter, well fitted for the profeſſion of
arms, which when called on by duty
he right worthily exerciſes ; he bore
on a yellow banner a feſs between two
chevrons gules.

And William le Mareſchal who led
the army into Ireland, he carried in a
red banner a golden bend engrailed.

Then in great magnificence Hue
Bardolf, a rich, valiant and courteous
gentleman ; he bore three azure cinq-
feuelles in a field of pure gold.

I may name in the fifth place a great
and much honoured Lord, Philip
Lord of Kimes, who bore gules, a
chevron ſurrounded with croſſelets of
gold.

* Lincoln. Henry Lacy, grandſon to John Lacy, Earl of Lincoln. He was the ſecond Earl of Lincoln of this family, Baron of Houlton, Lord of Pontifraſt and Blackbournſhire ; he was alſo Lord of Roſs in Wales and Rouvennohe ; he bought the houſe in London, which from his reſiding there has ever ſince been called Lincoln's Inn. He died Anno 1310.

Henry de Grai vi je la
 Ki bien & noblement ala
 Ovec son bon Seigneur le Conte
 Banier avoit é pardroit conte
 De vi pieces la vous mesur
 Barre de argent e de asur.

Robert de Montant y estoit
 Ki mout haute entente i mettoit
 De faire a haute honeur ateinte
 Baniere avoit en assure teinte
 Que un lyon rampant dargent.

E compaignes a cele gent
 Thomas de Multon se fu
 Ke avoit baniere & escu
 De argent oue trois bars de goules.

Ces armes ne furent pas soules
 De fiente en la parellement
 Car telles ou ressemblent
 John de Lancaster entre meins
 Mais ki en lieu de une barre mieins
 Quarter rouge e jaune luppert.

E de celle mesme part
 Fu Guillemis li Vavasours
 † Ki darmes nest muet ni sour
 Baniere avoit bein connoissable
 D'or fin oue la daunce de fable.

Johan de Oldeston ensement
 Ki bien e adessément
 Va darmes toutes les faisons
 Au Counte estoit si est faisons
 Ke nomes soit entre sa gent
 Rouge portoit frette dargent.

I saw there Henry de Grai, who
 made a noble appearance with his good
 Lord the Earl; his banner being rightly
 reckoned was barry of six pieces ar-
 gent and azure.

Robert de Montalto was also there,
 a strenuous candidate for fame; he
 had on a banner tinged with azure, a
 silver lion rampant.

And in this noble company was
 Thomas de Multon, who on his ban-
 ner and shield bore argent three bars
 gules.

These arms were not single, for such
 or much resembling them were in the
 hands of John de Lancaster, * who
 bore a bar less, and in a red quarter a
 yellow leopard.

Likewise in this body was William
 de Vavasours, ever sensible to the call
 of arms; he had a very distinguishable
 banner of fine gold with a dauncet
 fable.

Next John de Oldeston, who ap-
 pears at all times well and adroitly in
 arms; as he was with the Count it is
 proper he should be named in his com-
 pany; he bore gules a fret argent.

* His arms were argent, two bars in a quarter gules, in the quarter a leopard, or.

† Who respecting arms is neither dumb nor deaf.

Le bon Robert le Fitz Rogier
Vi je sa baniere a rengier
Les cele au Counte en cele alee
De or et de argent esquartee
Que une bende taint en noier.

I saw in this march ranged with the
banners of the Count, that of the good
Robert Fitz Roger, quarterly or and
argent charged with a bend sable.

A Johan son filz et son heir
Ki de Clavering a sur nom
Nestoit diverse de rien non
Fors de un label vert seulement
Se estoient du retenement.

Also John his son and heir, who
has the surname of Clavering; his
arms were not in any ways different
saving a label vert.

Au bon Conte et au bien ame
Suit cil ke ci vous ai nomme
Ses companis fu li conestables
Joefues homes riches e metables
Ki Quens estoit de Herefort
Baniere et de Inde cendal fort
O une blanche bende lee
De deus costices entre alee
De or fin dont au dehors assis
Or en rampant lyonceaux fis

The good and well-beloved Earl
was followed by those I have named, in
his company was the constable brisk,
rich, and valiant; he was Earl of
Hereford. * His banner was of azure
taffety with a silver bend, having
two cotises and six young lions ram-
pant, all of fine gold.

Nicholas de Segrave o li
Ke nature avoit embeli
De corps et enrichi de cuer
Vaillant pere et qui jetta puer
Les garbes et le lyon prist
A ses enfauns en si a prist
Les corageus a ressembler
Cels ot la baniere son pere
Au label rouge par son frere.

With him Nicholas de Segrave,
whom nature had embellished in per-
son and enriched with courage; a va-
liant and redoubtable father. He took
the lion and wheat-sheaves, and taught
his children to resemble him in cou-
rage; these had their father's banner,
his brother bore it with a red label.

* Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, Lord of Brecknock and Constable of Eng-
land, slain at Burrowbridge in Yorkshire by Andrew de Harcla, Anno 1322.

Johan he li aînez estoit
 E ki entire la portoit
 Li peres et de la meillier
 Cinq filz estoient chevalier
 Preu et hardi et defensible
 O un lyon de argent en fable
 Rampant et de or fin coronne
 Fu la baniere del aîne.

Ke li Quens Marechaus avoit
 Mis el service kil devoit
 Por ce ke kil ne i pooit venir
 Il ne me puet pas soutenir
 Ke baneret i fuissent plus
 Mes si le voir vous en conclus
 Bons bachelers i ot bein cent
 Dont nuls en ostell ne disent.
 Nulle foiz tant ke il aient tour
 Cherchies les passages doutour
 O ens che vouchent chescun jour

Li marechal li herbergours
 Ki livrent places a logier
 A ceus ke doivent herbergier
 Par tant ai dit de vant garde
 Ki font dedeinz et ki la garde.

Johans li bons Quens de * Warene
 De lautre eschelle avoit la rene
 A justicier et gouverner
 Com cil ki bien scavoit mener
 Gen feignourie & honnouree
 De or et de asur eschequeree
 Ffu sa baniere noblement.

John, who was the eldest, bore it
 entire, he the best of fathers of five
 sons, was a gallant and hardy knight.
 The banner of the eldest was a silver
 lion rampant crowned with fine gold
 in a fable field.

He who was sent to perform the ser-
 vice due from the Earl Marschal who
 could not attend, nor I cannot recollect
 what other banners there were, but you
 shall know them in the conclusion.
 There were an hundred good bachelors,
 none of whom esteemed themselves in
 their quarters, until they that reconni-
 tred the environs about which they
 daily patrolled.

There were also the marshal and har-
 bingers, who distributed the lodgings
 to those who had a right to quarters.
 I have now described the vanguard,
 with those that composed it.

John the good Earl of Warren held
 the reins to regulate and govern the
 other squadron, as one who well knew
 how to lead a noble and honourable
 company. His banner was nobly che-
 quered with gold and azure.

¹ John Plantagenit, Earl of Warren and Surry, and also by King Henry III. created Earl of Suffex. It was this Earl that on some trial respecting his property, was cited before Allen Lord Zouch, then Chief Justice of England, when suddenly drawing his sword, he said, "By this my grandfather held his lands, and with this I will keep them." He died Anno 1304.

It ot en fon assemblement
Henri de Perci fon nevou
De ki sembloit ke eust faet vou
De aler les escos de rampant
Jaune o un blew lyon rampant
Ffu sa baniere bien vuable.

He had in his company Henri de Perci his nephew, who seemed to have made a vow to humble the Scots; his banner was conspicuous with a blue lion rampant on a yellow field.

Robert le Fitz Payne fievable
Or sa baniere flanc a flanc
Rouge a passans lyons de blanc
Trois de un baston bleu surgettez.

Robert de Fitzpayne cognisable by his red banner and three white passant lions, furcharged with a blue battoon.

Gautiers de Monci ajoustez
Estoit en cele compaignie
Car tuit furent de une maifine
Cils ot baniere eschequeree
De blanc et rouge couluree.

Add to these Walter de Monci, who was in this company, for they were all of one house; they had their banner chequered with gules and argent.

Le valence * Aymars li Vaillans
Belle baniere i fu baillans
De argent et de asure burlee
O la bordure poralee
Tout entour de rouge merolos.

The valiant Aymer de Valence bore a beautiful banner, barry, argent and azure, with a bordure encompaffed with red martlets.

Un vaillant hom et de grant los
O lui Nichole de Karou
Dont meinte foiz orent paru
Li fait en couuert et en lande
Sur la fellounne gent D'Irlande
Baniere et jaune bien passable
O trois passans lyons ele sable.

And Nicholas de Karru, a valiant man of great fame, as had frequently been shewn both in cover and on the plains, against the rebellious people of Ireland; his banner was yellow, charged with three lions passant fable.

† Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke and Weifhord, Lord of Montigniac, Lord Governor of the realm of Scotland. He died without issue, Anno 1328. His arms barry, argent and azure, an orle of martlet gules.

Rogier de la Ware avec eus
Ung Chivaller sage et preus
Ky les armes et vermeillestes
O blanc lyon et croisseletes.

With these Roger de la Ware a wife
and gallant knight, whose arms were
gules, with a white lion and crosslets.

De Warwick le Count † Guy
Coment ken ma rime de Guy
Ne avoit voisin de lui mellour
Baniere et de rouge couleur
O feasse de or et croissilie.

Guy Earl of Warwick, to whose
name I have not been able to find a
better rhyme, bore a red banner with
a fess between six crosslets, or.

Jaune o Crois noire engreelie
La portoit John de Moun.

John de Moun bore there or, a cross
engrailed fable.

Cele de Tateshale a oun
Por sa valour o eus tirce
De or de rouge eschequeree
Au chief de ermine outrement.

Tatershal had a banner, for valour
he might have borne three; it was
chequered gold and gules, with a chief
ermine.

Rauf le Fitz Guilleme autrement
Ke cil de Valence portoit
Car en lieu de merles metoit
Trois chapeaux de roses vermeilles
Ke bien seioient a merveilles.

Ralph de Fitzwilliam bears different-
ly from him of Valence, for instead of
three black-birds he has three chaplets
of red roses, which became his mar-
vellously.

Guillemes de Ros assemblans
I fu rouge a trois boutz blans.

William de Rose had gules three
water bougets azure.

E la baniere Hue Pointz
Estoit barre de viii pointz
De or et de goules ouelment.

And the banner of Hugh Pointz
was barry of eight or and gules.

† Guy Beauchamp, the thirteenth Earl of Warwick. He was one of the noblemen who
caused Piers Gaveston to be beheaded. He died Anno 1315.

T H E

ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

D U N B A R T O N C A S T L E .

DUNBARTON CASTLE stands on a bitopped, insulated rock, of a stupendous height, rising abruptly out of the sands, forming one of the strongest passes between the Low Country and the Highlands. It is bounded by the river Lever to the west, by the Clyde to the south, by marshes overflowed every tide to the east, and towards the north the rock is perpendicular. On one of the summits are the remains of an ancient building, supposed by many to have been once a Roman Pharos; on the other, the powder magazine: in the hollow between is a large well of water, according to Mr. Pennant, fourteen feet deep; the sides of the rocks are immense precipices, and often over-hang, except in that side where the governor's house stands, which is defended by walls and a few guns, and commonly garrisoned by invalids.

The Britons, it is said, kept this castle for three hundred years after the Romans left the island, and according to Bede, it was in his time the best fortified city belonging to the Britons, and was the last held by them against the Saxons. In 756, reduced by famine, it surrendered to Edbert, king of

Northumberland. Ever since it has been in the possession of the Scots, it has at times been very useful to them. It held out long against the English under king Edward the First, and on the defeat of David the Second, it served him for an asylum, until the governor, Sir Michael Flemming, could convey him to France. From hence too Mary queen of Scots was shipped off for France, when the English army came as far as Edinburgh to demand her for Edward the Sixth. Its antient name was Alclud or Arclud, the place on the Cluid; but in after times it obtained the name of Dunbritton. Boetius makes the Scots possessed of it some ages prior to the time here mentioned, and pretends that it resisted the efforts of Agricola, by whom it was besieged.

From this its natural strength it was deemed in former times impregnable. The following daring surprize of it in 1571, may, as Mr. Pennant observes, be compared with the capture of the Numidian fortrefs, in the Jugurthine war, by Marius, or the more horrible surprize of Fescamp in Normandy, by the gallant Bois rosé, related in Sully's Memoirs.

“ On the day after the expiration of the truce, (says Robertson in his History of Scotland) which had been observed with little exactness on either side, captain Crawford, of Jordan Hill, a gallant and enterprizing officer, performed a service of great importance to the regent, by surprizing the castle of Dunbarton; this was the only fortified place in the kingdom of which the queen had kept possession, ever since the commencement of the civil wars. Its situation on the top of a high and almost inaccessible rock, which rises in the middle of a plain, rendered it extremely strong, and in the opinion of that age impregnable; as it commanded the river Clyde it was of great consequence, and esteemed the most proper place in the kingdom for landing any foreign troops that might come to Mary's aid. The strength of the place rendered lord Fleming, the governor, more secure than he ought to have been, considering its importance. A soldier who had served in the garrison, and had been disgusted by some ill usage, proposed the scheme to the regent, endeavoured to demonstrate that it was practicable, and offered himself to go the foremost man on the enterprize. It was thought prudent to risque any danger for so great a prize: scaling ladders, and whatever else was necessary, were prepared with the utmost secrecy and dispatch. All the avenues to the castle were seized, that no intelligence of the design might reach the governor. Towards the evening

“ Crawford

“ Crawford marched from Glasgow, with a small but determined band; by
 “ midnight they arrived at the bottom of the rock: the moon was set, and
 “ the sky, which hitherto had been extremely clear, was covered with a thick
 “ fog. It was where the rock was highest, that the assailants made their at-
 “ tempt, because in that place there were few centinels, and they hoped to
 “ find them the least alert. The first ladder was scarce fixed, when the
 “ weight and eagerness of those who mounted, brought it to the ground.
 “ None of the assailants were hurt by the fall, and none of the garrison
 “ alarmed by the noise. Their guide and Crawford scrambled up the rock,
 “ and fastened the ladder to the roots of a tree which grew in a cleft; this
 “ place they all reached with the utmost difficulty, but were still at a great
 “ distance from the foot of the wall. Their ladders were made fast a second
 “ time, but in the middle of the ascent they met with an unforeseen difficulty:
 “ one of their companions was seized with some sudden fit, and clung
 “ seemingly without life to the ladder; all were at a stand. It was impos-
 “ sible to pass him; to tumble him headlong was cruel, and might occasion
 “ a discovery; but Crawford’s presence of mind did not forsake him, he
 “ ordered the soldier to be bound fast to the ladder, that he might not fall
 “ when the fit was over, and turning the other side of the ladder they mount-
 “ ed with ease over his belly. Day now began to break, and there still re-
 “ mained a high wall to scale; but after surmounting so many greater diffi-
 “ culties this was soon accomplished. A centry observed the first man who
 “ appeared on the parapet, and had just time to give the alarm before he was
 “ knocked on the head. The officers and soldiers of the garrison ran out
 “ naked, unarmed, and more solicitous about their own safety, than capable
 “ of making resistance. The assailants rushed forward with repeated shouts,
 “ and with the utmost fury, took possession of the magazine, seized the
 “ cannon, and turned them against their enemies. Lord Fleming got into
 “ a small boat, and fled all alone into Argyleshire. Crawford, in reward of
 “ his valour and good conduct, remained master of the castle, and as he
 “ did not lose a single man in the enterprize, he enjoyed his success with
 “ unmixed pleasure. Lady Fleming; Virac, the French envoy; and Ha-
 “ milton, archbishop of St. Andrews, were the prisoners of greatest dis-
 “ tinction.”

From the summit of this rock is a fine view of the country, of the town of
 Dunbarton, the river Leven, the Frith of Clyde, (the Glota of Tacitus) here
 a mile broad, and of the town of Greenock and Port Glasgow, on the oppo-
 site shore.

The Description of IRELAND, continued from Page 123.

DONDALK is a small town, consisting almost of one great street, situated near the bank of a small river, which at high water has sufficient depth to bring vessels nearly up to the town, if the sands did not choak up the entry. Near it are to be seen a chain of high mountains, which run out into the sea, where they form a promontory seen in front on leaving the town, after passing this river, over which there is no bridge. I never saw finer fish, and so great a variety, as in the market of this little place; for it must be owned, that the coasts of Ireland and Scotland are the most abundant in fish of any in Europe; and water-fowl are frequently here taken in such quantities, and sold so cheap, as to take away the pleasure of sporting for them; for my part I will say, that I could never have believed it, however it might have been affirmed to me, if I had not seen them in flocks on the sea-shore, and sometimes the air for leagues together darkened by these fowl: besides that there are in the interior parts of the country several large lakes and pools full of fish, among which in the province of Ultonie, that of St. Patrick's Purgatory is remarkable: it has a little island, where near a convent the voices of divers persons may be heard under a rock, groaning and lamenting like the souls of persons suffering in purgatory; therefore the inhabitants of the place say, that St. Patrick, the apostle of Ireland, besought God that he would cause the cries of the souls in purgatory to be heard here, in order to convert the people to the Christian religion, whence this lake has been named St. Patrick's Purgatory, or the Purgatory of the Island. One may from this judge, that in general fish is as plenty in the middle of the island as on the sea-coasts which surround it. It is saying every thing, to relate that navigators who frequent these parts, complain that their vessels are sometimes obstructed by the quantities of fish they meet with in their course.

It is a peculiarity in this island, that there are no venomous animals, not even frogs, toads, lizards, spiders, nor any other kind, which is a mark of the purity and goodness of its air. Some persons have tried the experiment, whether any creatures of this sort brought from other places would live here, but it is a certainty, that they die as soon as they arrive in the country; and farther it is said, that the touch of a native of Ireland proves mortal to any
of

of these animals in any foreign country whatsoever, and that a circle being made about any venomous creature with a stick which grew in this island, the animal will instantly die. Let not then the island of Maltha boast of being the only island in the world, which neither nourishes nor suffers any venomous animals, since we have that of Ireland so near to us which has this natural virtue, enjoyed by Maltha only some little time, and that by a particular miracle of St. Paul, as the sacred history informs us, and as we have related in the voyage to Maltha.

After having passed the little river at the end of Dondalk, you must ascend the high mountains which enclose the small town of Carlinfort, these I left on my right, and on the left hand Armagh, distant about twenty miles from thence. It was formerly the capital town of this kingdom, and in Catholick times had an archbishoprick, one of the four which are in this island, over nine-and-twenty bishopricks: at present it is only a village, remarkable for the fine antiquities of an abbey and its handsome church, equal in size to the largest in all England. The way by these mountains is through a desert strewed with flint and other stones, from whence one sees on the left hand some valleys filled with cattle, where I passed a river, and farther on I came down over a large wooden bridge and arrived at Newry. A great gulf is formed here that brings vessels up to the town, which is situated on an eminence, extending to the river's side. Here I feasted on fish, which made me halt here for the space of two days, during which time I diverted myself with walking and visiting the environs. From hence I set out for the mountains by a desert road covered with flint-stones to Braklen; continuing still by the mountains, come to a river, from whence I arrived at Dromore upon a river. They pretended to me that it was a good town, and had formerly a bishoprick, but there is no appearance of it. I remember I eat of a sallad made according to the mode of the country, of I know not what herbs; I think there was sorrel and beets chopt together; it represented the form of a fish, the whole without oil or salt, and only a little vinegar made of beer, and a quantity of sugar strewed over it, that it resembled Mount *Ætna* covered with snow, so that it is impossible to be eaten by any one not accustomed to it. I made my host laugh heartily in the presence of a gentleman, a lord of this town, on asking for oil to season this sallad, according to the French fashion; and after having dressed it I persuaded the gentleman to taste it, who was pleased to hear me speak of the state and customs of France.

He had studied at Dublin, and told me he was extremely desirous of seeing France, and that before he died he would certainly make that voyage; he begged me to stay only eight days in his house, promising that I should pass my time in all sorts of pleasures and diversions, both of walking and the chase; that he rarely saw any strangers or Frenchmen pass through those parts: and he was still more astonished when I informed him, that I came only out of curiosity after having visited the most southern parts of Europe. He shewed me many curiosities in the cabinet of his castle, of which he shewed me all the apartments; they were well furnished, and hung with tapestry. He knew not how sufficiently to entertain and make me welcome, in order to induce me to remain with him some days, but as I had resolved to prosecute my journey, I was obliged to thank and take leave of him. He conducted me a mile on the way, after which I got to Hildbara, otherwise Tilburg, where there is a large castle, one of the finest in Ireland, situated on a river which runs out of a large pool, where I passed over a great causey, which finished where the mountains begin, near Lenegiardin, whose large castle and its garden are filled with wonders, like many others in the same town, which is on an eminence, the foot whereof is washed by the river. After this the country is but ill cultivated, and corn dear.

Few windmills are to be seen in Ireland, they eat here, as well as in some parts of Scotland, cakes called Kets, that they bake on thin iron plates, under which they make a fire; these being sufficiently baked on one side, they turn them on the other, till they become as dry as a biscuit; they are made without leaven, and sometimes so ill baked, that a person who is not used to them, cannot eat them; although throughout all the inns on the road they eat no other sort of bread than these cakes; these they however do not spare to cover with butter, and thick cheese, here very cheap, costing only a penny per pound; the common people therefore live chiefly on this, especially in places distant from the rivers and lakes. Afterwards I arrived at Belfast, situate on a river at the bottom of a gulf, where barks and vessels anchor on account of the security and goodness of the port, wherefore several merchants live here who trade to Scotland and England, whither they transport the superfluities of this country. Here is a very fine castle, and two or three large and straight streets, as in a new-built town. Here one may often procure a passage for Scotland, but as I could not meet with one I went to Knockfergus, which is at the entry of this gulf, and within eight miles of Belfast.

KNOCK-

KNOCKFERGUS.

Knockfergus is a strong town, and one of the most ancient in the kingdom; it is situated, as it were, at one of the ends of the island, at the entry of a gulf environed by mountains, whereby it is sheltered from the winds, having besides a port enclosed by a great mole built with large flints, composing a large quay in the form of a semi-circle, by the side of which there are always a number of vessels; the entrance is defended by a large castle on the sea-shore elevated upon a rock, that renders it difficult to be scaled; there are garrisons in both the town and castle, as there are in all the strong places in Ireland. I was not disappointed in procuring a passage for Scotland, but the wind being contrary obliged me to wait eight days, during which time I walked about all the environs of the town and upon the sea-shore, which are very agreeable. I was well entertained here both on fish and flesh for a shilling a day, exclusive of my horse, which I had sent back to Dublin, where I hired him to this place. I nevertheless began to tire, being without company, or any person to discourse with, unless in the English language, in which I had great difficulty to make myself understood in a long discourse, as well as to understand what was said to me in the same tongue, wherefore my whole amusement was to walk and see the town, expecting the change of wind and weather. They took me into the great castle, which is enclosed by very thick walls, and defended by round towers placed all about it, having in the middle a large keep or donjon, over whose gate are many pieces of canon; these command the city and also the port. About a month before my arrival, the garrison was in arms against the viceroy, who had not payed them; he being informed of this, equipped six large ships of war and three thousand land forces, with which he besieged this castle, it resisted three months, without the guns being able to do any thing, but the provisions and ammunition failing, they were obliged to make conditions with the viceroy, who caused five or six of the most guilty leaders to be punished. At the distance of about an hundred paces in the city, near the sea-side, are still to be seen some old towers, of an ancient castle. Another day I went to see the great palace, which is at one of the ends of the town; it is a great square pavillion, having, I think, as many windows as there are days in the year. The top is terraced, and surrounded with balustrades: the entry is handsome. You first come into the outer great court, surrounded with the officers lodgings,

lodgings, having a gallery over it, from whence there is a view of the sea and all over the town; then you advance to a draw-bridge between two little turrets, which accompany a small pavillion rising over the gate of the draw-bridge; this leads from the first to the second court, and faces the grand edifice. Its stair-case is admirable, and its gate, or door, much more so, on account of many pieces of sculpture and engraving with which it is ornamented. The town has properly but two principal streets, in the largest there is a market-place, where are the town-hall and parade; a small river runs through the middle of it, and empties itself at the port, whither I often went to see if the wind was changed.

The etymology of Knockfragus, according to the opinions of many of the natives, comes from the embarkation made by the King Fragus for Scotland, from near that rock on which the castle stands; a rock being in the Irish tongue called Knock, or Karrick, which added to Fragus, the name of the King, gave the name of Knock Fragus, or Karrick Fergus, to this town.

I knew that the common passage for the post and packet-boat was six miles above this town, at a little village called Larne, and that formerly this passage was to Arglas and to Denocadi, villages below Belfast, but for security, and finding an opportunity of passing from Knockfragus, or Karrickfergus, in Scotland, I would wait for proper wind and weather to do it. During my stay, I saw the burial of the governor of the town, who was carried in procession about all the streets, followed by all the officers and soldiers of the garrison, and the most considerable burghers of the town; the arms trailing on the ground, with many trumpets playing sorrowfully and in a dismal tone, until they came into the church, where after all these ceremonies, before he was put into the grave, they fired a general discharge on the spot where he was placed in the middle of the church.

As the water throughout England is in general unfit to drink, they make a sort of beer they call *Smal Bir*, or weak beer, for the servants and children, instead of water. It is made solely of what remains after they have drawn off the good beer, by the addition of water passing through the grains, which is afterwards well boiled up; this small beer is extremely proper to quench thirst and to refresh, but has neither strength nor nourishment.

The wind at length became favourable for leaving Knockfergus, from whence we kept the Irish coast for some time, until it was stark calm; this gave occasion to our sailors to observe, that it was a presage of our having
presently

presently a brisk gale, and in effect early in the morning so violent a wind arose, that though it was abast, it obliged us to take in all our sails, and run into the great gulf of Dombritton, at the entry of which there is the great rock Aliza. The storm increased so much that the sea often covered our vessel, and passed over it, threatening to bury us in its waves. This gulf is skirted by high mountains and bare rocks, whence we saw on the right hand Yroüen. Towards the approach of night the wind began to abate, owing to some clouds which signified rain and a change of wind, that came on with a fury, and in so tempestuous a manner, that resistance was impossible, and our sailors were obliged to put out all the anchors they had in the little gulf of Krinock, trusting to the mercy of God, in which were placed all our hope. We arrived there after the storm was over, which both wetted and greatly fatigued our sailors, happy to get off so well. This town is the passage of the Scotch post and packet-boat to Ireland. Its port is good, sheltered by the mountains which surround it, and by a great mole, by the side of which are ranged the barks and other vessels for the conveniency of loading and unloading more easily. We made good cheer together as companions of fortune. After which I left this town, and coasting the gulf of Dombritton, where is Nieuark, with a castle, from whence may be seen the town of Dunbritton, and its castle, elevated on a steep rock, which renders it impregnable. This town has been much damaged by the late wars, and its trade in salmon much diminished; these are caught in such great quantities in the gulfs, and among the islands about this place, and the kingdom of Scotland, that they furnished several foreign provinces: they still continue to catch them every year, and to transport them to almost all parts of Europe; they likewise collect many barrels of tar, drawn from the firs that grow in the mountains which border all these gulfs, with which I have seen several vessels loaded, as also with fine woods proper for cabinet-makers.

The kingdom of Scotland is ordinarily divided into two parts, which are on this side and beyond the river Tay; each part is sub-divided into provinces, called Clirifdomes. This kingdom is bounded on the north-side by the Orcade islands, Schetland and Farro, inhabited only by fishermen, and persons who subsist almost entirely on fish, and a little game they take by hunting in the mountains, with which these islands are generally covered. It is bordered to the west by the Ebudes islands, and divers other small islets, which are at the entrance of an almost infinite number of great gulfs advanced

into the kingdom, which they furnish with fish in abundance, but the country is so mountainous and so ingrateful in some places, that it is not worth cultivation. Join to this the intense cold, which will not permit grain to ripen. On the south is the kingdom of England, and on the east the German sea, otherwise the fishy sea, or *Haringzee*, because there are caught by the Flemish and Dutch all the salmon cod, and principally herrings, with which, after salting, they serve France and other kingdoms; this fishery making the best part of their riches.

I know very well that the northern part of this kingdom beyond the river Tay, is almost uninhabited, on account of the high mountains, which are only rocks, where there is no want of game in great quantities, but there grows but very little corn, which obliges the inhabitants of the interior parts of the country to subsist on fish, which they dry by means of the great cold, after having caught them in the great lakes, which are to be found all over the kingdom; and some of the villages by the sea-side export as much fish as furnishes them with corn and other necessaries of life. It is said, that there are certain provinces on that side the country, where the men are truly savage, and have neither law nor religion, and support a miserable existence by what they can catch; but I likewise know, that the southern part of the kingdom on this side the Tay contains many fine towns, good sea ports, great tracts of fertile land, and beautiful meadows filled with herds of all sorts of cattle, but the extreme cold prevents their growing to the common size, as is the case all over Europe. The principal towns are, Edinbourg, Lyth, Sterling, Glasgo, Saint Andreau, Abernethy, Dunkeld, Brechin, the old and new Aberdeen. The port of Cromary, Dornok, the town of St. Johnstone, where are the four fine castles of Scotland.

After having passed through Nieuwark, that is on the side of the gulf of Dunbriton, which I left on my left hand, to enter into a country surrounded almost on all sides by mountains, I descended into some very agreeable vallies, as Kemakoom; from whence I followed a small river where the country grew a little better, to go to Passet on a R. covered with a large bridge abutting to the castle, where there is a very spacious garden enclosed by thick walls of hewn stone. It was once a rich abbey, as I discovered by a mitre and cross, that appeared half demolished, upon one of the gates of the castle, which was the abbey house. Those who go from Krinock to Glasgo pass from Kemakoom by [Reinfreu, but the way is full of marshes,
difficult

difficult to pass over, and where there is a boat which does not work on Sundays, according to the custom of England, as it happened when I was travelling that road, which caused me, in order to avoid these difficulties, to change my route, which was after Paislet, to enter into a fine country upon the banks of the river Clyd, which I followed to the suburbs of Glasgo, joined to the town by a large bridge, this I passed before I could enter

G L A S G O.

Glasgo is the second town in the kingdom of Scotland, situated upon a hill which extends gently to the brink of the river of Clyd, capable to bear vessels, since the tide rises here a little from the gulf of Dunbritton, into which it empties itself, so that vessels can come from Ireland to Glasgo, whose streets are large and handsome, as if belonging to a new town, but the houses are only of wood, ornamented with carving. Here live several rich shop-keepers. As soon as I had passed the bridge, I came to the entry of two broad streets; in the first is a large building, being the hospital of the merchants, and farther on the market-place and town-hall, built with large stones, with a square tower, being the town clock-house, under which is the guard-house, as in all the towns of consequence in England. Although Glasgo has no other fortification, that does not prevent it from being very strong, for towards the east side it is elevated upon a scarped rock, the foot whereof is washed by a little river, very convenient to that part of the town through which it passes. I lodged in this fine large street; the son of the owner of the house was then studying philosophy at the university. He conducted me every where, in order to point out to me what was most remarkable in the town; he began by the college, of which he shewed me the library, which is nothing equal to that I saw at Oxford. From hence I came into a large and very fine garden, filled with all kinds of fruit-trees deemed scarce in that country. At length we entered into the great court, the facade whereof is the great body of the house newly built, under which are the classes sustaining the galleries and lodgings for the scholars and students. He introduced me to the regent in philosophy, who asked me many things respecting the colleges and universities of France, principally of that of the Sorbonne; upon which he told me, he was astonished that throughout all Europe there was not one uniform faith, since we all sought the same end, to go to Paradise, the road to which we Catholics had made so difficult, although God
by

by his sufferings and mercy had rendered it very easy, and was desirous all the world should enter.—To whom I answered, that God was at once both merciful and just, and that we could not arrive at heaven but by the difficulties and labours that he himself had suffered, in order to point out the way to us.

I was unwilling to continue this discourse, whereby I could learn nothing useful in my voyage, wherefore I took leave of him in order to visit the metropolitan church of the archbishoprick. It is perhaps the longest and best built in the kingdom, and ornamented round about with many figures of faints, some of which have been thrown down and broken, when the Protestants made themselves masters of it, after having driven out the Catholics. The chapel behind the choir contains some very remarkable tombs. There are two high towers over the principal doors of this handsome church. The archbishop's palace is large, and very near it. We went and walked in the market-place, where a market is held twice a week; it is a cross way, formed by the handsomest streets in the town; on that towards the left hand is the butchery, and the great general hospital.

In the environs of Glasgo are several pits, from whence they dig very good coals, which is used for fires instead of wood in winter time, here severe and of long duration. One had only need to look at the sphere to know t'is, and at the same time that the days in summer are more than twenty-two hours long, since the sun sets only three or four hours at night, so that as the days are long in summer, they are proportionably short in winter. I left Glasgo to go to Edinbourg, and passed over a great plain where stands Cader, and afterwards Cartelok, where there is a castle on a river; and shortly after, towards my left hand, I left a great castle in the bottom of a little valley, at the foot of the mountains, from whence issues a little river that I passed at Fakirk. Here great quantities of stuffs and cloths of all sorts are made. Leaving it, on the left hand one sees the extremity of the gulf of Edingbourg, where the river of Forthna empties itself near the town of Stirling, situated at the foot of a range of the highest mountains in Scotland, to go to Lithquo.

[To be continued.]

The SIEGE of KARLAVEROK in SCOTLAND,
continued from Page 140.

JOHANS de Beauchamp proprement
 Portoit le banniere de vair
 Au douz tens et au souefair

Pretes a bascier les ventailes
 Ensi se aroutent les batailes
 Dont ja de deus oi aves
 E de la tierce oier deues

Edward Sires de Irois
 De Escoc et de Angleterre rois .
 Princes Galois Duc de Aquitaine
 La tirce eschele unpoi loingtaine
 Conduit e Guye areement
 Si bel e si ferrament
 Ke nul de autre ne se depart
 En sa banier trois luparts
 De or fin estoient mis en rouge
 Courant feloun fier e harouge
 Par tel signifiante mis
 Ke aussi est vers ses enemis
 Li rois fiers felouns et haustans
 Car sa morsure neest tastans
 Nuls ki n'en soit envenimez
 Non porquant tot est ralumez
 De douce debonairete
 Quant il requerant se amiste
 E sa sa pais veullent venir
 Tel prince doit bien avenir
 De grans gens estre chievetaine

JOHAN de Beauchamp bore hand-
 somely a banner vair, azure and
 argent.

Thus were the battalions marshal-
 ed; I have already mentioned two of
 them, and shall now inform you con-
 cerning the third.

Edward Lord of Ireland, King of
 Scotland and England, Prince of
 Wales and Duke of Aquitaine, con-
 ducted the third squadron, the rear
 brought up at a small distance by Guye,
 they marched so regularly and close
 that there were no straglers. On his
 banner he bore in a red field three
 leopards passant, of fine gold; fierce,
 cruel, and untameable; thus placed to
 signify, that, like them, to his ene-
 mies the King is dreadful, fierce and
 haughty, and the effects of his resent-
 ment terrible, not but his gentle good
 nature is soon re-kindled towards such
 as seek his friendship or protection in
 his kingdom. Such a Prince was well
 chosen to be the chieftain of noble per-
 sonages.

Son neveu Johan de Bretagne
 Por ce ke plus est de li pres
 Doy je plus toit nomer apres
 Si le avoit il bien deservi
 Com cil ki son oncle ot servi
 De se enfance peniblement
 Ed de querpi outreement
 Son pere et son autre lignage
 Por demourer de son maisnage
 Kant li Rois ot besoigne de gens
 E il ke estoit beaus e gens
 Banierie avoit cointe et parce
 De or e de asur eschequeree
 A rouge ourle o jaunes dupars
 De ermine estoit le quarte pars

Johan de Bar, iluec estoit
 Ke en la banierie Inde portoit
 Deus barres de or e fu croissillie
 O la rouge ourle engrellie

Guillemes de Grant-son palee
 De argent et de asur furalee
 De bende rouge o trois eglefaus
 Portoit de or fin bien fais e beaus

Bien doi mettre en mon ferventois
 Ke Elifs de Aubigni li courtois
 Banierie et rouge ou entaillie
 Ot fesse blanche engreellie

Mais Eurmenions de la Brette
 La Banierie ot toute rougette

I must next mention his nephew John de Bretagne, as being his nearest relation, and this preference he has well deserved, having assiduously served his uncle from his infancy, leaving his father and other relations to dwell in the King's household, when there was occasion for his services; he was handsome and genteel, and bore a shewey and ornamented banner, chequered gold and azure, with a red ourle and yellow leopards, having a quarter of ermine.

Johan de Bar was likewise there, who in a blue banner bore two bars of gold, with crosslets within a red bordure engrailed.

William de Grant-son paly argent and azure, surcharged with a red bend, having on it three beautiful eaglets of fine gold.

I may justly place in my list the courteous Elifs de Aubigny, who had a red banner with a white fess engrailed.

But Eurmenions de la Brette had a plain red banner.

Apres

Après ceus ei truis en mon conte
 * Hue de Ver le filz au conte
 De Oxenfort et frere son hoir
 O le ourle endentée de noir
 Avait baniere e long & lee
 De or e de rouge esquarterlé
 De bon cendal non pas de toyle
 E devant une blanche estoyle

After these I find in my account
 Hue de Ver, son of the Earl of Oxford
 and brother to his heir. He had a long
 and narrow banner, not of cloth but
 raffety, with a black indented border,
 and quartered or and gules, having in
 front a white star.

† Johan de Riviers li appareil
 Ot macle de or et de vermeil
 E partant compare le a our
 Au bon Morice de Crooun

Johan de Riviers, whose caparisons
 were lozengy, or and gules, similar to
 the arms of the good Morice de
 Crooun.

Robert le Seigneur de Clifford
 A ki raisons donne confort
 De ses enemis encombrer
 Toutes le fois ke remembrer
 Ki puet de son noble lignage
 Escose preyn a tesmoignage
 Ke bien et noblement comence
 Com cil ki est de la semence
 Le Conte Marechal le noble
 Ki par de la Constantinople
 Al unicorne se combati
 Et de souz li mort le abati
 De li de par mere est venus
 A ki fu bien pareil tenus

Robert, the good Lord of Clifford,
 to whom reason administreth comfort,
 ‡ and who always remembers to en-
 gage his enemies, who may call Scot-
 land to bear witness of his noble lineage,
 that originated well and nobly, as be-
 ing of the seed of the noble Earl Maref-
 chal, who, at Constantinople, fought
 with an unicorn, and struck him down
 dead at his feet; his mother came
 from a stock equally esteemed; her
 father, the good Roger, all whose vir-
 tues seem revived in his grandson. I
 well know there is no degree of praise

* Quarterly gules and or, in the first quarter a mullet argent are the arms of the Earls of Oxford in all the books of heraldry.

† Gules, six maces, or.

‡ Probably the family motto.

Li bon Rogier pere son pere
 Mes ne ot value ki ne opere
 Resuscitee el filz del filz
 Par coi ben fai ke onques ne en filz
 Loenge dont il ne soit dignes
 Car en li est aussi bon signes
 De estre preudom ke nul ke envoie
 Le Roi son bon Seigneur convoie
 Sa baniere moult honnoree
 De or et de asur eschequeree
 O une fesse vermeillette
 Si je estoï une pucelette
 Je li douroie ceur et cors
 Tant est de li bons li recors

De bon Hue le Despensier
 Ki vassaument sur le courfier
 Savoît desrompre une melleé
 Fu la baniere esquartee
 De une noire bastown sur blanc getté
 E de vermeil jaune frette

Del bon Hue de Courtenay
 La baniere oubliee ne ay
 De or fin o trois rouges rondeaus
 Et a furins fu li labeaus

Et le Aumari de Saint Amant
 Ki va prouesse reclamant
 De or et de noir frette au chief
 O troi rondeaus de or derichief

Johan de Engaigne le ot jolie
 Rouge dance de or croissillie

of which he is not worthy, as he exhibits as many marks of prudence as any of those who convoy our good Lord the King. His much honoured banner was chequered gold and azure, with a vermillion fess. Was I a young maiden I would bestow on him my heart and body, so great is his fame.

The good Hue le Despensier, who faithfully on his courser knows well how to charge in battle, his banner was quarterly, argent and gules, on the argent a black battoon, and on the gules a fret of gold.

I have not forgot the banner of the good Hue de Courtenay, of gold with three tourteaux gules and a label argent.

Aumary de Saint Amand, who goes demonstrating his prowess, fretty, or, and sable, a sable chief charged with three golden beasants.

John de Engaigne had a handsome banner, gules, a dancette and croflets, or.

Puis

<p>Puis i out Wautier de Beauchamp Sis merlos de or el rouge champ O une fessé en lieu de dance Chevalier selon ma cuidance Un des mellours fut entre touz Se il ne fuit trop fiers et estouz</p>	<p>Then there was Wautier de Beauchamp, having six martlets of gold in a red field, with a fess instead of a dauncette. He was, in my opinion, one of the best Knights of the whole, if he had not been too fierce and violent.</p>
---	---

<p>Mes vous ne orrez parler James De Senescal ke ne ait une * mes</p>	<p>But you will never hear the Senescal spoken of without a but.</p>
---	--

<p>Cil ke a tout bien faire a cuer lie Au fautoir noir engrellie Jaune baniere ot e penoun Johan Boutourte et a noun</p>	<p>One with a joyous heart, doing good to all, bearing a yellow pennon and banner with a black saltier engrailed. His name is John Boutourte.</p>
--	---

<p>Baniere bel appareille Jaune o crois rouge engreelie La Eustace de Hache estoit</p>	<p>The banner of Eustace de Hache was well appointed; it was yellow with a red engrailed cross.</p>
--	---

<p>Adam de Welle la portoit Jaune o une noir lyoun rampant Dont la coue en double se espart</p>	<p>Adam de Welle bore or a lion rampant fable, whose tail divides itself into two.</p>
---	--

<p>Robert de Scales bel et gent Le ot rouge a cokilles de argent</p>	<p>The handsome and genteel Robert de Scales bore gules six escalope shells argent.</p>
--	---

<p>Emlam et Thouches chevaliers de bon los Le ot vermeille a jaune merlos</p>	<p>Emlam and Touches, knights of good fame, had gules with yellow martlets.</p>
---	---

<p>Cele au Conte de Laonois Rouge o une blanc lyoun connois E blanche en estoit le ourleure A roses del enchanpeure</p>	<p>That of the Earl of Laonois, known by the red field and white lion, having a white border with roses coloured like the field.</p>
---	--

* Mes, mais, Lacombe

Patrick de Dunbar filz le Conte
Ne le portoit par nul aconté
Fors de un label de inde diverse

The arms of Patrick de Dunbar,
son of the Earl, bore in no ways dif-
fering from his father except an azure
label.

Richard Suwart ke o eus conversee
Noire baniere o apresee
O crois blanche o bous flourettee:

Richard Suwart had a black banner
adorned with a white cross fleury.

Symon Frefel de cele gent
Le ot noire a rosettes de argent

That of Symon de Frefel was sable
with white roses.

Le beau Brian le Fitz Aleyn
De courtoisie et de honour pleyne
I vi o baniere barree
De or et de goules bien parée
Dont de chalenge estoit le poinz
Par entre lui et Hue Poinz
Ki portoit cel ni plus ne meins
Dont merveille avoit meinte & meins

The handsome Bryan Fitz Aleyn,
full of honour and courtesy, I saw with
his well-adorned banner barry of or and
gules, between whom and Hue Poinz
was a dispute, they bearing the same
coat, neither more nor less, at which
many and many a person has marvel-
led.

Puis i fu Rogier de Mortaigne
Ki se poine ke honnour a taigne
Jaune le ot o sis bleus lyons
Dont les coues double dions

Then there was Rogier de Mortaigne,
who suffers no blemish on his honour;
he bore on a yellow field six blue lions
with double tails.

E de Honterecombe li beaux
De ermine o deus rouges jumeaus

E of the handsome Hontercombe
ermine with two red bars jumelles.

Guilleme de Ridre i estoit
Ke en la baniere inde portoit
Les croissans de or enluminez

William de Ridre too was there,
who in a blue banner bore croissants
resplendent with gold.

Avec

Avec eus fu achiminez
 Li beau Thomas de Fourneval
 Ki kant feoit sur le cheval
 Ne sembloit home ke someille
 Six merlos e bende vermeille
 Portoit en la baniere blanche

Johan de la Mare une manche
 Portoit de argent en rouge ovree

Johan le Estrange le ot livree
 Rouge o deus blancs lyons passans

Encore I fu je connoissans
 Johan de Gray ki virree
 I ot sa baniere barree
 De argent et de Asur entaillie
 O bende rouge engreellie

E Guillemes de Cantelo
 Ke en honnour a tous tens vescu
 Fesse vaire ot el rouge escu
 De trois fleurs de lis de or espars
 Naissans de testes de lupars

E puis Hue de Mortemer
 Ke bien se scavoit faire amer
 O deus fesses de vair levoit
 La baniere ke rouge avoit

Mes a Symon de Montagu
 Ke avoit baniere et escu
 De inde au grifoun rampant de or fin
 Pernoit la tiers eschiel fin

La quarte eschiele ou son couroy
 Conduit Edward le felz le Roy
 Jouvenceaus de dix et set ans
 Et de nouvel armes portans

With them marched the handsome
 Thomas de Fourneval, who when on
 horseback does not resemble a man
 sleeping; he bore six martlets and a
 bend gules in a white banner.

John de la Mare bore a manch ar-
 gent on a red field.

John le Estrange had for his livery,
 gules, two white lions passant.

There I know likewise John de Grey,
 whose banner was barry of argent and
 azure, with a red engrailed bend.

And William de Cantelo, who has
 at all times lived in great honour, had
 on a red shield a fess vaire, and three
 fleurs de lis of gold issuing from three
 leopards heads.

And next Hue de Mortemer, who
 well knew how to make himself loved,
 had a red banner with two fesses vair.

The third squadron ended with
 Symon de Montagu, who on an azure
 banner and shield had a griffon ram-
 pant of fine gold.

The fourth squadron was conducted
 by Edward the King's son, a youth of
 seventeen years of age, then first bear-
 ing arms; he was of body straight and

De

De corps fu beaus et aligniez
 De cuer courtois et enseigniez
 E desirans de bien trouver
 Ou peust sa force esprouver
 Si chevauchoit marveilles bel
 Et portoit o un bleu labell
 Les armes le bon Roy son pere
 Or li doint dieus grace ke il pere
 Aussi vaillans et non pas meins
 Lors porront choir en ses meins
 Tel ki nel beent faire oan

Li preus Johan de Saint John
 Fu par tout o lui assemblans
 Ki sur tonz ses garnemens blancs
 El chief rouge et de or deus molettes

Blanche cote & blanches alettes
 Escu blanc et baniere blanche
 Portoit o la vermeille manche
 Robert de Tony ki bien signe
 Ke il est du chevalier au ligne

Baniere ot Henri li Tyois
 Plus blanche de un poli lyois
 O un chievron vermeil en mi

Prouessi ke avoit soit ami
 De Guilleme de Latimer
 Ke la crois patee de or mior
 Portoit en rouge bien portraite
 Sa baniere ot cele part traite

Guilleme de Leybourne aussi
 Vaillans homs sans mes et sans si
 Baniere i ot o large pans
 De inde sis blanc lyouns rampans

handsome, valiant, courteous, and well instructed, very desirous of finding an occasion to try his prowess. He rode wonderfully well, and bore with a blue label the arms of the good King his father. May God grant that he prove no less valiant than his father, then the evil doers may fall into his hands.

The brave John de Saint John was every where near to him, who on all his garments bore argent a red chief and two golden mullets.

A white coat and white plumage, a white shield and banner were borne by Robert de Tony, with a red manch, which well point out that he is of knightly lineage.

Henry le Tyois bore a banner whiter than a fresh lilly, having in the midst thereof a red chevron.

Prowess had made a friend of William de Latimer, who bore well depicted on his banner in a red field a cross patee of gold.

Also William de Leybourne, a truly valiant man without buts or ifs, bore an ample blue banner with six white rampant lions.

R U M S E Y.

THIS venerable Pile was the conventual Church of the Nunnery once standing here. The History of its Foundation is thus given by Tanner :

“ King Edward the Elder, or Ethelwald, a Saxon nobleman, built a Monastery here, wherein King Edgar, A. D. 967, placed Benedictine Nuns, under the government of the Abbess Merwenna. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Elleda, (sometime a Nun and Abbess here, daughter of the said Ethelwald) and rated 26 Hen. VIII. at 393l. 10s. 10d. ob. per ann. Dugdale, and 528l. 8s. 10d. ob. Speed. The site of this Abbey was granted to the inhabitants of the town, 35 Hen. VIII. and afterwards, viz. 38 Hen. VIII. to John Bellow and R. Bigot.” Divers lands belonging to this house, were afterwards given by Edward VI. to his uncle, Thomas Lord Seymour, then Lord High Admiral of England. Here were buried King Edward, his son Alfred, and St. Eadburga, the daughter of the founder. Browne Willis, in his History of Abbies, has not only preserved the name of the last Abbess, which was Elizabeth Ryprose, but also that of her chaplain or confessor, Henry Warner, who, at the dissolution, had a pension of 11l. 8s. 8d. per ann. assigned him.

From the same authority it appears, that Anno 1553, here remained in charge 6l. for fees, and 54l. os. 8d. in annuities.

The length of the Church was, as he says, a little more than 90 of his steps; its breadth nearly 46.

From this Nunnery Matthew of Alsace, son of the Earl of Flanders, found means to convey privately the Princess Mary, the only daughter and heir of King Stephen, then Abbess thereof, whom he married; but by the authority of the church was obliged to restore her, even after she had borne him two children.

An OLD SONG on the Praise of M A L V E R N.

AS I did walk along,
Late in an evening;
I heard the voice of one,
Most sweetly singing,
Which did delight me much,
Because the song was such,
And ended with a touch—

O praise the Lord.

The God of sea and land,
That rules above us,
Stays his avenging hand,
’Cause he doth love us;
And doth his blessings send,
Although we do offend,
Then let us all amend—

O praise the Lord.

Great Malvern on a rock
 Thou standest surely,
 Do not thyself forget
 Living securely;
 Thou hast of blessings store,
 No country town hath more,
 Do not forget therefore
 To praise the Lord.

Thou hast a famous church,
 And rarely builded;
 No country town hath such,
 Most men have yielded;
 For pillars stout and strong,
 And windows large and long—
 Remember in thy song
 To praise the Lord.

There is God's service read,
 With reverence duly;
 There is his word preached,
 Learned and truly,
 And every Sabbath-day,
 Singing of psalms they say,
 It's sure the only way
 To praise the Lord.

The sun in glory great,
 When first it riseth,
 Doth bless thy happy state,
 And thee adviseth,
 That then its time to pray,
 That God may bless thy way,
 And keep thee all the day,
 To praise the Lord.

Thy prospect it is good,
 None can deny thee;
 Thou hast great store of wood,
 Growing hard by thee,
 Which is a blessing great,
 To roast and boil thy meat,
 And thee in cold to heat—
 O praise the Lord.

Preserve it I advise,
 Whilst that thou hast it;
 Spare not in any wise,
 But do not waste it,
 Lest thou repent too late,
 Remember Henley's fate,
 In time shut up thy gate,
 And praise the Lord.

A chase of royal deer,
 Round doth beset thee;
 Too many I do fear,
 For ought do get thee;
 Yet though they eat away,
 Thy corn, thy grafs, and hay,
 Do not forget I say
 To praise the Lord.

That noble chase doth give,
 Thy beasts their feeding;
 Where they in summer live,
 With little feeding;
 Thy sheep and swine there go,
 So doth thy horse also,
 Till winter brings in snow—
 Then praise the Lord.

Turn up thine eyes on high,
 There nigh thee standing,
 See Malvern's highest hill,
 All hills commanding;
 They all confess at will,
 Their sovereign Malvern hill;
 Let it be mighty still,
 And praise the Lord.

When western winds do rock,
 Both town and country;
 Thy hill doth break the shock,
 They cannot hurt thee;
 When waters great abound,
 And many a country's drown'd,
 Thou standest safe and sound—
 O praise the Lord.

Out of that famous hill,
 There daily springeth,
 A water passing still,
 Which always bringeth,
 Great comfort to all them,
 That are diseased men,
 And makes them well again,
 To praise the Lord.

Hast thou a wound to heal,
 The which doth grieve thee?
 Come then unto this well,
 It will relieve thee;
 Noli me tangere,
 And other maladies,
 Have here their remedies—
 Praised be the Lord.

To drink thy waters there,	A thousand bottles there
Lye in thy bulhes,	Were filled weekly,
Many with ulcers fore,	And many costils rare,
Many with bruises,	For stomachs sickly,
Who succour find from ill,	Some of them into Kent,
By money given still,	Some were to London sent,
Thanks to the christian will,	Others to Brunswick went,
Praise to the Lord.	Praised be the Lord. Amen.

DRAWINGS OF TWO ANTIENT CHAIRS, &c.

THIS Plate contains Drawings of Two Antient Chairs, the first or uppermost (No. 1.) is said to have belonged to the venerable Bede. It is of oak rudely fashioned, seeming as if hewn out with an ax; it is nevertheless kept under lock and key in the vestry of Jarrow church near Newcastle in Northumberland, once a monastery, wherein Bede passed much of his time. The person to whose care it was intrusted a few years ago, shewed it as a very great curiosity, under the denomination of *Admiral Bede's* great Chair, a small corruption of the title of *Admirable*, which is sometimes given him, and very pardonable in an inhabitant of the sea coast.

The other (No. 2.) represents the patriarchal or archiepiscopal Chair, or throne, kept in the cathedral of Canterbury, in which the archbishops of that see, or their proxies, are always enthroned with great ceremony. Gervas the monk, who mentions it, says also, that, according to the customs of the church, the Archbishop was wont to sit on it, on principal festivals, in his pontifical ornaments, whilst the solemn offices of religion were celebrated, until the consecration of the host, then he came down to the altar of Christ and performed the solemnity of consecration.

The age of this Chair is not known, but the circumstance of its being mentioned by Gervas, who was living in the year 1174, shews it is at least six hundred years old; it is of grey marble, and consists of three pieces, (Batteley, by mistake, describes it as one entire stone) and is adorned with pannels, having some plain moldings. The seat is solid from the pavement, it stands between the altar and the chapel of the holy trinity. F. G.

Canterbury, Dec. 4, 1776.

THE Lituus, or Staff, with a crook at one end, which the augurs of old carried as badges of their profession, and instruments in the superstitious exercise of it, was so far from being appropriated to that order, that we often see it on coins and bas-reliefs, borne by men of all ranks, and of boys too attending at sacrifices and religious processions; but, I think, never by females.

Among

Among the vast variety of antique instruments collected by the curious, I don't know that one of this kind and form is mentioned as to be seen in their cabinets; from whence I judge the Lituus was not made of metal, but of some more perishable material.

Whether to call it a work of art or nature may be doubted. Some were probably of the former kind; others, Mr. Hogarth, in his *Analysis of Beauty*, calls *lusus nature*, found in plants of different sorts, and, in plates, gives a specimen of a very elegant one, a branch of ash.

I should rather style it a distemper or distortion of nature; for it seems the effect of a wound by some insect, which, piercing to the heart of the plant with its proboscis, poisons that, while the bark remains uninjured, and proceeds in its growth; but formed into curious stripes, flatness and curves, for want of the support which nature designed it.

The beauty some of these arrive at might well consecrate them to the mysterious fopperies of heathenism, and their rarity occasion imitations of them by art; such I take to be that in the plate, facing page 200, in Rosinus's *Roman Antiquities*, [Letter V.] copied, it seems, from a coin [k] in that facing page 230 of the same work: I find it also in Montfaucon, but not as a Lituus actually in being.

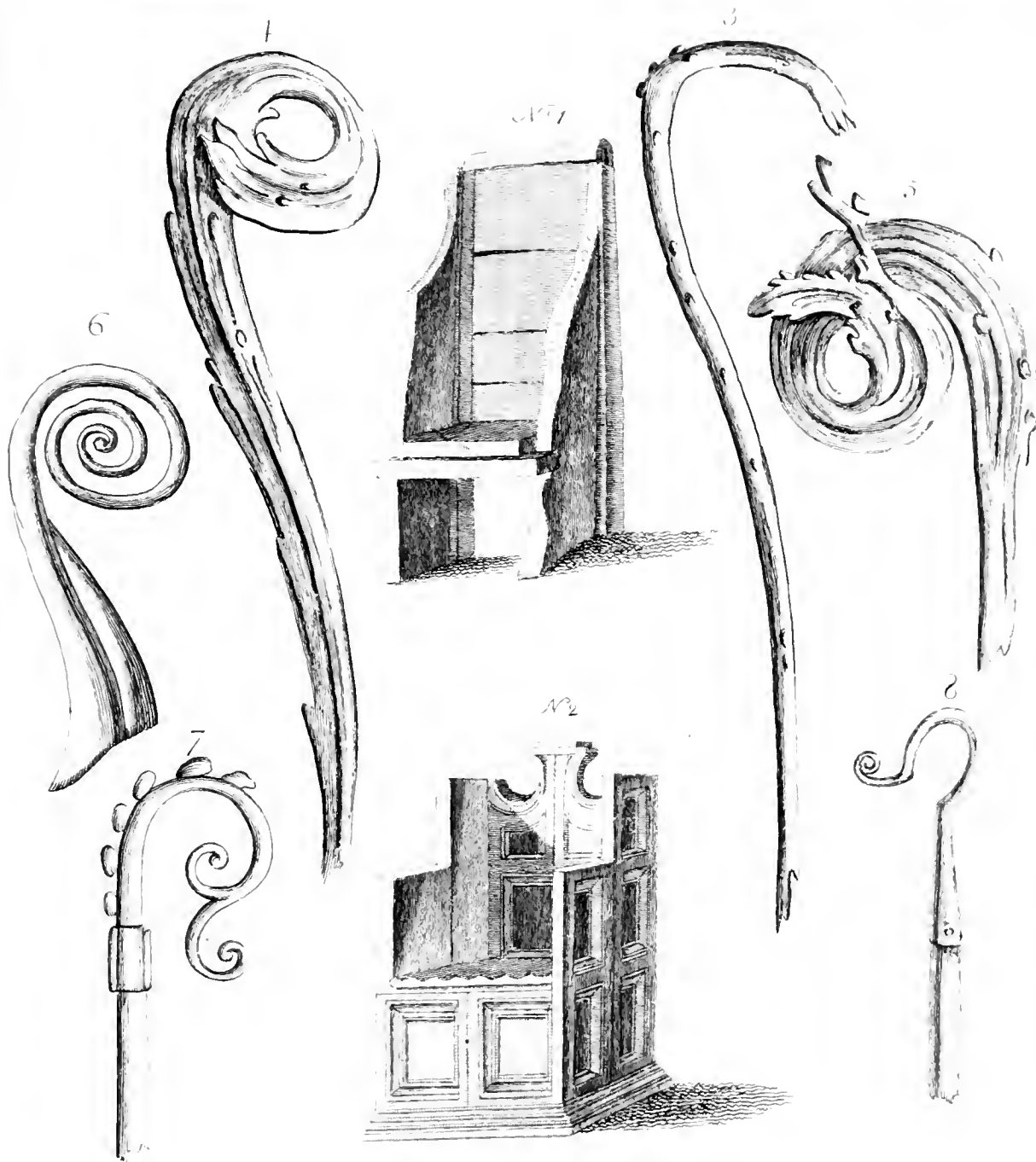
The Pastoral Staff of several prelates in the church of Rome, seems formed from the vegetable Lituus. The name indeed, and their character, as overseers of Christ's flock, lead us to think of the Shepherd's Crook, but this the fashion of them will hardly do. Many years ago I saw one of them in Salter's coffee-house at Chelsea, which, to the best of my remembrance, might well be designed from something like what Hogarth's print has given; and with many of those we see in pictures of Roman saints may help to countenance my opinion: so perhaps may these drawings of some ash ones collected by the writer of this letter, who gladly contributes what he can to the stores in your curious Repertory.

W. GOSTLING.

[No. 3, 4, 5, Carved branches of ash.—6. Lituus from Rosinus.—7. Pastoral staff, from a print.—8. Common shepherd's crook.]

P. S. In page 29, line 18, of your 14th Number, the word *originally* should have been left out. Canterbury had long ago a supply from springs belonging to St. Augustine's Monastery, (an estate of the Hales' family) but the pipes being decayed by age and neglect, Sir John Hales was at the expence of laying new ones to a very elegant conduit in the city, built for receiving these waters by archbishop Abbot, who died 1633.

In 1754 this conduit was taken away, for improving the street, and the water conveyed to cisterns at St. George's Gate.



T H E

ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

ST. DONAT'S CASTLE, *GLAMORGANSHIRE*.

THIS Castle stands on an eminence near Nash Point, five miles west of Cowbridge.

The exact time of its erection is not known, but it occurs in history as early as the fourth year of the Reign of William Rufus, when in the division of the lands in Glamorganshire by Robert Fitzhamon, among the Norman Knights who assisted him in the conquest, Caradoc, in his History of Wales, says, "Item, to Sir William le Esterling, alias Stradling, he gave the Castle and Manor of St. Donat's, or St. Denwit's, being one Knight's fee, now parcel of the possessions of Sir Edward Stradling, Kn^t." It continued in the family of the Stradlings for 684 years.

It is not to be understood that the present edifice, as it now stands, was the building here mentioned; it is more than probable, that a new Castle was built by Sir William on acceding to it, which might be repaired, altered and enlarged by his successors during their long possession.

As a capital mansion it was very pleasantly situated, but considered as a fortress, the choice of its situation reflects little judgment on its constructor,

it being commanded from the park much within the distance to which the ancient battering machines would carry. It was nevertheless used as a place of strength, as its guard room, still shewn, sufficiently testifies. Part of the buildings are now inhabited. The park which stands on its west side is finely wooded, in it is a watch tower of ancient fashion, deemed coeval with the Castle.

This view shews nearly the south side of the building fronting towards the Severn. This Castle and Manor is the property of the representatives of the late Mrs. Tyrwhitt, who died possessed thereof.

XX

Copy of a Letter from ROBERT DUDDLEY to Archbishop PARKER, from the Original in the Library of Bennet College, CAMBRIDGE.

To the right honorable, and my singular good Lorde, my L. of Cantbries Grace, gave these.

MY L. The Q. Ma^{tie} being abroad hunting yesterday in the Forrest, and having hadd veary good Happ, beside great Sport, she hath thought good to remember yo^r Grace, with P^r of her Pray, and so comaunded me to send yo^e from her Highnes a great & fatt Stagge killed with her owen Hand. Which because the Wether was woght, and the Dere somewhat chafed, and daungerous to be caryed so farre, wovt some Helpe, I caused him to be p^rboyled in this sort, for the better p^rservac^on of him, w^{ch} I doubt not but shall cause him to come unto yo^e. as I wold be glad he shuld. So having no other Matter at this psent to trouble yo^r Grace w^{al}, I wyll comytt yo^e to th^ealmighty, and w^t my most hartty comendacyons take my Leave in Hast

At Wyndfor this iiiith of September

Yo^r G assured

R. Dudley

A N E C D O T E, *proving the Longevity of the TORTOISE.*

IN the Library at Lambeth Palace is the Shell of a Land Tortoise, brought to that place by Archbishop Laud, about the year 1633, which lived till the year 1753, when it was killed by the inclemency of the weather; a labourer in the gardens having for a trifling wager dugged it up from its winter's retreat, and neglecting to replace it, a frosty night, as is supposed, killed it.

Another Tortoise was placed in the gardens of the Episcopal House at Fulham, by Bishop Laud, when bishop of that see, Anno 1628; this died a natural death, Anno 1753-4. What were the ages of these Tortoises at the time they were placed in the above gardens is not known.

EPITAPH *on Mr. LEVETT's Huntsman, interred in Greenhill Church yard, near Litchfield, Staffordshire.*

HERE's run to ground just in his prime,
 The stoutest huntsman of his time;
 None e'er loved better hound or horse,
 No ditch till this e'er stopp'd his course.
 Tho' out at length he here is cast,
 By fate untimely hurry'd,
 Yet in at Death he'll be at last,
 When Death himself is worried.
 Who—whoop—

Cut on a Bench in the Road between Gosport and Fareham.

Anno MDCCCLIX.

STOP, Traveller, look round on me,
 Sad Emblem of Mortality:
 A Prince I was, fed (Fide Bona)
 Lubrica sunt, Fortuna Dona,
 Angola's Scepter once I sway'd,
 My Word, my Nod, was then obey'd.

Mars

Mars forc'd me from my torrid Zones,
 On Gosport Beach to leave my Bones;
 But thanks to the Surveyor of these Highways,
 (Tho' cheap he Bought me by his nighways)
 My shipwreck'd Limbs here rest at ease
 From thund'ring Guns and roaring Seas.

*Extract of a Letter from Sir FRANCIS KNOLLYS to Secretary CECIL, relative
 to the Queen of Scottes, soon after her Arrival at Carlisle.*

From the Original in the Cotton Library, Colig. C. 1.

—SO that nowe here are Six wayting Women, althoe none of reputa-
 cion but Mystres Marye Ceaton, who is praysed by this Q. to be the fynest
 busker, that is to say, the fynest dresser of a Woman's heade and heare that
 is to be seen in any Countrye, whereof we have seen divers experiences since
 her comyng hether, and among other pretie devyces, yesterday and this day
 she did set fotche a curled Heare upon the Queen that was said to be a
Perewyke, that shoed very delycately, and every other Day hightherto she
 hathe a newe Devyce of Heade dressing withoute any Coste, and yett fetteth
 forthe a Woman gaylye well.

Carlyll, 28th June, 1568, at Mydnight.

B E L V I D E R E.

BELVIDERE in Kent, the seat of Sir Sampson Gideon, stands on
 Lefnes, or, as it is called, Leeson Heath, an eminence overlooking the
 village of Erith, and commanding an extensive prospect of the river Thames.
 This seat formerly belonged to Lord Baltimore, but was purchased by Mr.
 Gideon, father of the present proprietor, who added a very elegant drawing-
 room: all the rest of the house has since been rebuilt by Sir Sampson, who
 has also greatly improved the grounds, so that it is universally allowed to be
 an elegant, as well as pleasant mansion.

This Drawing was made Anno 1777, by Major Hayman Rooke.

The

*The SIEGE of KARLAVEROK in SCOTLAND,
continued from Page 160.*

* **E** Puis Rogier de Mortemer
Ki de ca mer et de la mer
A porte quel part ke ait ale
Lescu barree au chief pale
E les cornieres gyrounees
De or et de asur enluminees
O le escuchoun vuidie de ermine
Avec les autres se achemine
Car il et li devant nomez
Au filz le Roy furent comes
De son frein guyour et gardein
Mes coment ke je les ordein
Li seins Johans li Latimiers
Baillie li furent des premiers
Ki se eschiele areer devoient
Com cil ki plus de ce favoient
Car quere aillours ne seroit preus
Deus plus vaillans ne deux plus prens

Ami lour furent et voisin
Deus frere au filz le Roy cousin
Thomas et Henry les nome on
Ki furent filz mon sire Eymon
Frere le Roy le miens ame
Ke onques oisse ensi nome

‡ Thomas de Langcaster estoit
contes
Si est de ses armes tiels li contes

NEXT Roger de Mortimer, who bore wherever he went, either on this side or beyond the sea, a shield barry with a chief in pale, the corners gyronny. Illuminated with gold and azure and an escutcheon of ermine voided, he proceeded with the rest, for he and him before named were as governors and guardians to the King's son; but how shall I marshal them without Johans le Latimer; the direction of this squadron being from the first entrusted to them, as best versed in such matters, for it would not be prudent to seek elsewhere for two more valiant or prudent men.

Their friends and neighbours were two brothers, cousins to the King's son, named Thomas and Henry; they were the sons of the King's brother † Eymon, his best beloved of that name.

This is the account of the arms of Thomas Earl of Lancaster; he bore those of England with a label of France,

* Roger de Mortymer, barry of 6 pieces or and azure on a chief, in the first 3 pallets between two esquires, bast, dexter and sinister; of the second an escutcheon of pretence argent.

† Edmond Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, who by Queen Blanch, the widow of the King of Navarre, had the two sons here mentioned.

‡ Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, beheaded at Pontefract, leaving no issue

De Engleterre au label de France
Et ne veul plus mettre en souffrance
* Ke de Henri ne vous redie
Ki touz jours toute se estudie
Mist a ressembler son bon pere
Et portoit les armes son frere
Au bleu bastoun sans label

† Guillemes de Fferieres bel
Et noblement fu remes
De armes vermeilles bien armes
O masceles de or del champ voidies

Cely dont bien furent aidies
Et achievees les amours
Après grans doubtez et cremours
Tant ke diens l'en vout delivre estre
Par la Contesse de Gloucestre
Par ki long tens souffri grans maus
De or fin o trois chievrons vermaus

Lot baniere seulement
Si ne faisoit pas malement
Kant ses propres armes o estoit
Se avoit nom ‡ Rauf de Monthermer

Après li vi je tout premier
Le vaillant Robert de la Warde
Ke bien sa banier rewarder
Vairie est de blanc e de noir

being unwilling to display any others.
Of Henry there is no contradicting,
that it was his daily study to resemble
his good father; he bore the arms of
his brother, with a blue batoon and
without the label.

William de Fferiers was nobly ac-
counted and well armed with vermil-
lion arms and gold mascles voided of
the field.

He who had happily accomplished
his amours after great doubts and fears,
from which he was delivered by the
Countess, of Gloucester, for whom he
a long time suffered great evils, had
only a banner of fine gold with three
chevrons gules.

This banner made no bad appear-
ance when ornamented with his pro-
per arms; his name was Ralph de
Monthermer.

After him I saw first the valiant
Robert de la Warde, who honours his
banner, which is vairey fable and ar-
gent.

* Henry, after brother's decease, Earl of Lancaster, died at Leicester, Anno 1345.

† William de Fferieres, gules, seven lozenges or mascles. 3, 3, and 1.

‡ Ralph de Monthermer, second husband to Joan of Acre, daughter of King Edward the First, and in her right Earl of Gloucester and Hertford; his arms in York's Union of Honour are blasoned differently, being there said to be, or, an eagle display'd vert, membered and beaked, gules.

Johan de St. Johan son hoir
 Lour ot baillie a compaignon
 Ki de son pere avoit le noun
 Et les armes au bleu label

* Richard le Cont de Arundel
 Beau Chevalier et bien ame
 I vi je richement armé
 En rouge au lyon rampant de or

† Aleyn de la Souche tresor
 Signefioit ke fust brifans
 Sa rouge baniere o befans
 Car bien fai kil a despenda
 Trefour plus ke en bourse pendu

Par amours et par compaignie
 O eus fu jointe la maisnie
 Le noble Eveske de Doureaume
 Le plus vaillant Clerk de roiaume
 Voire voire de Crestiente
 Si vous en dirai verite
 Par coy se entendre me volez
 Sages fu et bien en parlez
 A tempres droituriers & chastes
 No onques riche home ne aprochastes
 Ki plus bel orderaste sa vie
 Orguel convetise et envie
 Avoit il del tout gette puer
 Non porquant hautain ot le cuer
 Por ses droitours maintenir
 Si kil ne lessoit convenir
 Ses enemis par patience
 Car de une propre conscience
 Si hautement se conseilloit
 Ke chescuns se ensemerveilloit
 En toutes le guerrers le Roi

The heir of Johan de St. Johan was
 there a companion, he bore the name
 of his father, and also his arms with
 a blue label.

I saw there richly armed that hand-
 some and well beloved Knight Richard
 Earl of Arundel; he bore gules a lion
 rampant, or.

Aleyn de la Souche bore in his red
 banner bezants, signifying perishable
 treasures, but it is well known that his
 treasure is not all laid up in his purse.

With them were joined both in
 company and affection, the forces of
 the noble Bishop of Durham, the most
 valiant Clerk in the kingdom, and
 truly a true Christian; by which it
 would be understood that he was wise,
 eloquent, temperate, just and chaste,
 unequalled by any rich man in his re-
 gular manner of living. He had nei-
 ther pride, avarice, nor envy, not that
 he wanted a proper spirit to defend
 his rights, when he could not work on
 his enemies by gentle measures, for
 he was so guided by his conscience as
 to make every one marvel. In all the
 King's war he used to appear in noble
 array, attended by a numerous and
 honourable retinue.

* Richard Fitz Allan, the second Lord of Arundel, died 30th Edward I. Anno 1302.

† Aleyn de la Souche, guies, ten bezants, &c. &c. p. 21.

Avoit esté de noble aroi
 A grant gens et a grands courtages
 Mas je ne say par quels outrages
 Dont un plais li fu éntames
 En Engleterre estoit remes
 Si kén Escoce lors ne vint
 Non purquant si bien li sauvint
 Du Roi ke emprise la voi a
 Ke de ses gens li envoia
 Cent et seiffante homes a armes
 Onques Artours por touz ces charmes
 Si bean prisent ne ot de Merlyn

Vermeille o un fer de molyn
 D'ermine i envoia se enseigne

Celuy ki tot honneur enseigne
 Johan de Hastings a non
 Devoit conduire an son non
 Car il estoit o li remez
 Li plus privez li plus amez
 De kanques il en i avoit
 Et voir bien estre le devoit
 Car conneus estoit de touz
 Au fair des armes fiers et estouz
 En ostel douz & debonnaire
 Ne onques ne fu justice en aires
 Plus voluntiers de droict jugier
 Escu avoit fort et legier
 E baniere de oeure pareille
 De or fin o la manche vermeille

* Eymon ses frere li vaillans
 Le label noir i fu cuellans
 A ki pas ne devoit faillir
 Honnours dont se penoit cuellir

* Edmond de Hastings, or, a manche maltall gules, a label with three lambeaux sable.

But he had I know not in what disturbance received a wound, which detained him in England, and prevented his coming into Scotland; he nevertheless knowing the King's expedition, sent him one hundred and sixty of his men at arms, possessed of more accomplishments than Arthur received from Merlin.

He sent also his ensign, which was gules with a fer de moulin of ermine.

He whom honour directs, John de Hastings by name, had the conduct of these forces in his name, for they were entrusted to his care, he being his most trusty and beloved friend, and well deserving of this preference, it being well known by all, that as in the field of battle he was bold and impetuous, so in the hall he was gentle and debonnaire, and no justice in eyre was more upright in his judgment. He had a light and strong shield, and a banner of like workmanship of fine gold with a red manche.

The valiant brother Edmond chose the black label. He could not miss of those honours which he took so much pains to acquire.

Un bachaler jolif et cointe
 De amours et d'armes bien acointe
 Avoient il a compaignon
 * Johan Paignel avoit a non
 Ken la baniere verde peinte
 Portoit de or fin la manche peinte

He had for a companion a jolly and
 smart batchelor, well versed in love
 and arms, named John Paignel, who
 bore on a banner tinged green a manch
 painted with fine gold.

Et kant li bons † Eymons Deincourt
 Ne pont mie venir a court
 Ses deus bons filz en son lieu mist
 O sa baniere o eus tramist
 De Inde coulour de or billetee
 O une dance furgette

The good Edmond Deincourt not
 being able to attend himself, sent his
 two brave sons in his stead with his
 banner of azure, billeted with gold
 and furcharged with a dancet.

‡ De Johan le Fitz Marmenduc
 Ke tout prissoient Prince et Duc
 E autre ke li connoissoient
 La baniere rembellissoient
 La fesse et li trois papegay
 Ke a deviser blancs en rouge ai

John le Fitz Marmenduc, esteemed
 by Princes and Dukes, and all other
 persons acquainted with him. On his
 banner was the resemblance of a fess
 and three popinjays distinguished by
 white and red.

§ E Morices de Berkelee
 Ki compaignes fu de cele alee
 Baniere o vermeille cum sanc
 Croissillie o un chievron blanc
 O un label de asur avoit
 Pour ce q ces peres vivoit

And Morice de Berkelee, who was
 present at this expedition, he had a
 banner red as blood, crofslets, and a
 white chevron with a label of asur, be-
 cause his father was living.

* Johan Paynell, vert a manche maltall or.

† Edmond Deincourt, azur a fesse dancette between eight billets or.

‡ John le Fitz Marmaduke, gules, a fess between three doves argent.

§ Morrys de Berkeley, gules, a chevron between five crofslets pales argent, a label with
 three lambeaux azure.

* Mes Aliffandres de Bailloel
 Ke a tout bien faire gettoit le oel
 Blanche baniere avoit el champ
 Al rouge escu voidie du champ

But Alexander de Bailloel, ever attentive to do good, had a white banner and field with a red shield voided.

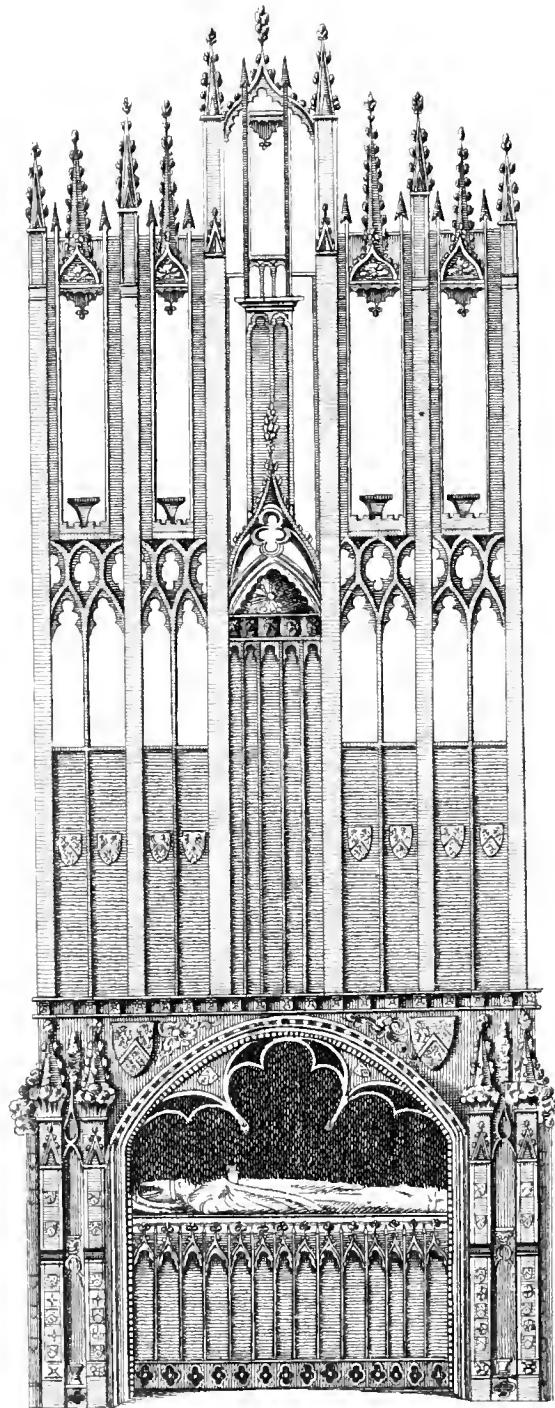
A cestui daerein nomme
 Ai fans les doubles affome
 Seiffante et vint et set banieres
 Ki tiennert les voies plenieres
 Au chastel de Karlaverok
 Ne pas neert pris de eschek de Rok
 Ainz i aura trait de lancie
 Engine leve et balancie
 Com nous vous en avifferons
 Kant le assant en devifferons

To those last named, without reckoning double, were sixty and twenty-seven banners occupying the ways to the castle of Karlaverok, which was not to be taken with a chefs rook, so that there will be strokes of the lance, engines raised and balanced, as we shall shew when we describe the assault.

* Alyfander de Bailloel, argent, an urle gules.

End of the first Canto.

L I F E



LIFE OF THOMAS HATFIELD, Bishop of DURHAM.

OF this great prelate, whose monument is prefixed, we meet with few accounts previous to his promotion to the see of Durham, except his being a prebendary of Lincoln and York, and secretary to Edward the Third, by whom he seems to have been much esteemed.

Before this time, the popes had for many years taken upon them the authority of bestowing all the bishopricks in England, without ever consulting the King; this greatly offended the nobility and parliament, who enacted several statutes against it, and restored to the churches and convents their antient privilege of election.

Richard de Bury, bishop of Durham, dying 24th of April, 1345, King Edward was very desirous of obtaining this see for his secretary Hatfield; but fearing the convent should not elect, and the pope disapprove him; he applied to the pope to bestow the bishoprick upon him, and thereby gave his holiness an opportunity of reassuming his former usurpations; glad of this, and of obliging the King, and shewing his power at the same time, immediately accepted him: objections however were made against him by some of the cardinals, as a man of light behaviour, and no way fit for the place: to this the pope answered, that if the King of England had requested him for an abs, he would not at that time have denied him; he was therefore elected 8th of May, and consecrated bishop of Durham 10th of July, 1345.

Whatever his former behaviour, on which the cardinals grounded their objections, may have been, is uncertain; but it is scarce to be imagined, that a King of Edward's judgment and constant inclination to promote merit, would have raised him to such a dignity, had he been so undeserving; nor would he have employed him in so many affairs of consequence, as he appears to have done, had he not been capable of executing them.

In the year 1346, David King of Scotland at the head of 50,000 men invaded England, and after plundering and destroying the country wherever he came, encamped his army in Bear-park near Stanhope in the county of Durham, from which he detached parties to ravage the neighbouring country: to repel these invaders, a great number of the northern noblemen armed all their vassals, and came to join the King, who was then at Durham; from thence they marched against the Scots in four separate bodies, the first of which was

com-

commanded by Lord Percy and Bishop Hatfield, who on this occasion assumed the warrior, as well as several other prelates. After a severe battle, the Scots were routed with the loss of about 15000 men, and their King taken prisoner: the victory being over, the English returned to Durham, and after a solemn mass, offered the banners there taken at the shrine of Saint Cuthbert.

In 1354 the Bishop of Durham and the Lords Percy and Ralph Nevill, were appointed commissioners to treat with the Scots about the ransom of King David. This affair ended in a treaty, which was concluded at Newcastle 13th of July, 1354, whereby David was freed, on condition of paying 50,000 marks of silver; he was not however set at liberty till 1357.

In 1355 King Edward went into France at the head of a large army, to give battle to the French King. He was attended there by his two sons, the Bishop of Durham, and a great many northern noblemen, the borders being secured by a truce granted the Scots at their own request.

In 1359 King Edward again went to France, and penetrated as far as Rheims in Champagne (the usual place where the Kings of France are crowned) here he proposed to be invested with the royal diadem of France by the Bishops of Durham and Lincoln, who attended him for that purpose, but the place being well defended, prevented him from effecting his purpose.

To this worthy prelate, Trinity College in Oxford owes its foundation; it was at first called Durham College. Originally it was intended for such monks of Durham as should chuse to study there, more particulars of which may be seen in Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*. At the dissolution it was granted in 1552 to Doctor Owen, who sold it to Sir Thomas Pope, by whom it was refounded, endowed, and called Trinity College, which name it now retains.

Before Hatfield's time, the Bishops of Durham had no house in London to repair to, when summoned to parliament; to remedy this, this munificent prelate built a most elegant palace in the Strand, and called it Durham House (lately Durham Yard) and by his will bequeathed it for ever to his successors in the bishoprick.

This palace continued in possession of the Bishops till the reformation, when it was in the fifth of Edward the Sixth demised to the Princess Elizabeth. In the fourth of Mary, it was again granted to Bishop Tunstall and his successors, and afterwards let out on a building lease, with the reservation

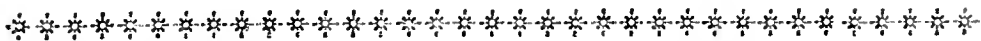
tion of 200l. a year out-rent, which the Bishop now receives. On this plat of ground the Adelphi buildings are erected.

He was the principal benefactor, if not the founder of the Friery at Northallerton in Yorkshire for Carmelites or White Friars.

The records of his time give large accounts of his charities to the poor, his great hospitality and good housekeeping, of the sums he expended in buildings and repairs during the time he held the bishoprick.

After a life spent in an uniform practice of virtue and doing good, he died at his manor of Alford near London 7th of May, 1381, and by his will directed his body to be buried in his own cathedral, and is there entombed in the south aisle under a monument of alabaster, prepared by himself in his life-time, which is now remaining very perfect, though without any inscription, and of which the annexed Drawing is a true representation. Mr. Penant says, it is ornamented with as many coats of arms as would serve any German prince.

DUNELMENSIS.



To the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

IN skimming over the fourth Volume of the *Archaeologia*, I fell upon " *Observations on a Coin of Robert Earl of Gloucester* ;" this, it seems, has been by some attributed to Robert Duke of Normandy, eldest son of William I. but the writer of this article is of opinion it belongs to the Earl of Gloucester, bastard son of Henry I. without producing even the shadow of an argument in favour of this hypothesis. For what has the interpretation of the Saxon *Eorl* to do here ; and his supposition that Robert of Normandy would have assumed the title of *Rex*, instead of *Dux*, may be easily shewn to be of no weight. As to the blunders of the Minters, it inclines not the scale to one side more than to the other. But I am afraid the blunders are rather in the Antiquary than the Minters. The kings and nobles could neither write nor read ; therefore the minters did not know one letter from another, nay could not spell their own, or the most common names ; particularly *Robert*. " *In this of Redbertus had the D been put in its proper place, and the*

T left out, it would have been Roberdus Dux." But with the learned modern Antiquarians leave, will the Minter say, both the D and T are in their proper places; as every one, the least acquainted with the grounds of our own language, will allow, the name being compounded of two very common words, viz. *Red, Ræd, Rad, or Rod*, counsel; and *Beorht, Berht, Briht or Bryht*, bright or famous; these joined form *Rodbertus* as on the coin. In like manner we have *Ralpb* from *Radulph*, more anciently *Rodolph*; *Roger*, *Rotgarius*, *Rodgarus*; *Rowland*, *Rolland*, *Rodland*.

DUNELMENSIS:



The STATUTES of ELTHAM, &c. made by HENRY VIII. for the Government of his Priuey Chamber: Also of EDWARD VI. and Q. MARYE; together with the Oathe administred bye DRUE DRURYE, Gent. Usber to the Priuey Chamber of Queene ELIZABETH.

The Statutes and Ordinances of our late Soveraigne Kinge of famousse Memorye, Henry VIII. for his orderingne an gouerninge of his Majestys Priuey Chamber, made at Eltham in the 17th Yeare of his moste prosperousse Raigne.

The Kinges Priuey Chamber.

IN soe muche as in the pure and cleane keepinge of the Kinges Priuey Chamber, wth the goode order thereof, consisteth a greate parte of the Kinges quyett, reste, comfort, and preseruacion of his healthe; the same aboute all other thinges is principallie and moste heighlie to bee regarded. And consideringe that righte meane persones, as well for their more commodity, doe retyre and withdrawe themselves aparte, as for the wholesomenesse of their Chambers, doe forbear to haue any greate or frequent reforte into the same.

Muche more it is conuenient, that the Kinges Heighnesse haue his Priuey Chamber and inwarde lodgeinges preserued secrete, to the pleasure of his Grace, without repayre of any greate multitude unto it.

It is therefore ordayned, that no persone of what state, degree or conditione soeuer he be, frome henceforthe presume, attempte, or be in anywise suffered

suffered or admitted to come or repayre in to the Kinges Priuey Chamber, other than suche as his Gr. shall from tyme to tyme call for or commande, except onely the minystrs now deputed, or in the lieu of them hereafter to be deputed for attendaunce in the same, viz. Marques of Exeter, the Kinges kinsman, and sixe gentlemen, two gentlemen ushers, four groomes, the Kinges barbor and one page, beinge in all fifteen persons, whome the Kinges Gr. for their goode behauioure and quailities hath elected for that purpose, and whose names hereafter doe follow, viz. Sir Wylliam Tyler, Sir Thomas Cheyney, Sir Anthonie Browne, Sir Jo. Russell, Mr. Norrye and Mr. Carye, to be the faide six gentlemen wayters; Roger Radcliffe and Anthonie Knevett, Gent. Ushers; Wylliam Breereton, Walter Walshe, John Carye, Hizean Breereton to be the groomes; Permye to be the barbor, and younge Weston to be the Kinges page.

The Kinges mynde is, the faide six gentlemen with the ushers and groomes, barbor and page, shall diligentely attend upon his person in the faide Priuey Chamber, in doing humble, reverend, seecrett and comelye service, about all suche thinges as his pleasure shall be to depute and put them to doe, not pressing his Gr. nor aduancinge themselves, either in further service then his Gr. wyll or shall assigne them unto, or intermeddle with suites, causes, or matters, whatsoever they be. Of whiche number of sixe Gent. divers be well languaged, expert in outward partes, and meet and able to be sent on famyliar messages to outwarde Princes when the cause shall requier.

Item. The Kinges pleasure and commaundement is, That the four groomes of his Priuey Chamber shall from tyme to tyme diligentely give their attendaunce in the same, doinge such manner of service without groudge, contradiction or disdayne, as to the groomes thereof dothe appertayne. And forasmuche as the faide groomes shall not be lodged in the faide Priuey Chamber, but shall have a lodginge assigned to them from tyme to tyme in the courte; it is therefore the Kinges straight commaundement and pleasure, that everye daye all the faide four groomes, or two of them at the leaste, shall repayre and be in the Kinges Priuey Chamber at the furthest between 6 and 7 of the clocke in the morninge, or sooner, as they shall have knowledge that the Kinges Heighnesse wyllbe earlye upp in the morninge, whiche groomes so comminge to the Chamber, shall not onely remove the palliatts from the Chamber, but purgeinge and makinge cleane the same of all manner of filthinesse, in suche manner and wyse as the Kinges Heighnesse at his uprisinge
and

and cominge thereunto, shall finde the faide Chamber pure, cleane, hole-some, and neate, withoute anye displeasent ayre or thinge, as the healthe, commoditie and pleasure of his moste noble person doth requier.

And because mannye tymes such service as should be don bye the groomes of the Priuey Chamber, hath been executed bye their pages and servants, and other meane persons, his Gr. therefore striclye chargeth, that from henceforth no groomes or pages of his outwarde Chamber, or any of the servants of the groomes of his Priuey Chamber, doe presume to enter, or be suffered to enter into his sayde Priuey Chamber for doinge anye service therein. But that such service as is by the groomes to be executed, be don by the faide groomes only of the said Priuey Chamber, and no other, uppon paine of incurringe the Kinges displeasure and losinge of their service.

Semblablye the Kinge ordaineth and commandeth the two Gent. Ushers of his Priuey Chamber, or one of them at the leaste, doe daylie repayre and be in the same Chamber bye 7 of the clocke at the furthest, or sooner, as his Heighnesse shall determyne to ryse in the morninge, there not onely to attend and keepe each dore of the sayed Chamber, withoute sufferinge anye personne to enter into the same but onely suche as bee of the sayed Priuey Chamber, or the K. pleasure bee to have, but alsoe to see, veiwe, and controle, that the sayed groomes doe all the premisses before the K. uprisinge accordinglye, not saylinge hereof, as they will avoyd the K. displeasure.

It is alsoe ordained, that the 6 Gent. Wayters by seaven of the clocke or sooner, as the K. the nighte before determine to arise in the morninge, shall bee in the sayed Chamber there diligentlye attendinge uppon his Heigh. cominge forthe, beinge readye and prompte to apparell his H. puttinge on suche garm^{ts}. in reverende, discreete, and sober manner, as shall be his H. pleasure to weare, and that none of the sayde groomes or ushers doe approach or presume, unlesse they bee otherwise by his H. commaunded or admitted to laye hande uppon his royall person, or intermeddle wth apparrylinge or dressinge the same, but onely the faide 6 Gent. Ushers, unlesse it bee to warme cloathes, or bringe to the sayed Gents. suche things as shall appertayne to the apparrellinge and dressinge of the K. sayed person. It is also ordered, That the K. doublet, hose, shoes, or anye other garments, w^{ch} his pleasure shall bee to weare from daye to daye, (the gowne onely excepted) shall be honestlye and cleanlye broughte by the yeomen of the wardrobe of the robes, or in his absence by some other of the same office, to the K. Priuey

Priue Chamber doore, wthoute enteringe into the same, where one of the Groomes shall receave the sayede garim^{ts}. and apparrell, bringinge and deliveringe the same to one of the sayed 6 Gent. to be ministred to the K. person, as shall stande wth his pleasure.

It is ordayned that twoe of the sayde 6 Gent. shall nightlye lye on the pallyate wthin the K. sayed Priue Chamber, wh^{ch} pallyate shalbee everye night prepared and made readye by the Groomes of the Priue Chamber, and the ffyers made upp and lights ordered before they shall departe oute of the K. Priue Chamber to their lodgings.

Item y^t is the K. pleasure, That Mr. Norris shalbee in the roome of Mr. Compton, not onlye givinge attendaunce as groome of the K. stoole, but alsoe in his bedchamber, and other priuey places, as shall stand with his pleasure; and the K. expresse commaund^t is, That none other of the sayde 6 Gents. presume to enter or followe his H. into the sayed bedchamber, or anye other secreate place, unless he shalbee called or admitted thereunto by his H.

Item y^t is ordayned, That suche persons as bee appoynted of the Priue Chamber shalbee lovinge together, and of good unitye and acorde, keepinge seacreate all suche thinges as shalbee doen or sayed in the same, wthoute disclosinge anye parte thereof to anye person not beinge for the tyme present in the Chamber; and in the K. absence, withoute they bee commaunded to goe wth his H. they shall not onlye give their contynuall and diligente attendaunce in the sayde Chamber, but alsoe leave harkeninge or enquiringe where the K. is, or goeth, be it earlye or late, wthoute grudginge, mumblinge, or talkinge of the K. pastime, late or earlye goinge to bedde, or any thing doen by his H. as they will avoyde his displeasure. And it is alsoe ordered, that in case they of the Priue Chamber shall heare anye of his fellowes, or other person of what estate or degree soever, bespeake or use anye unfyttinge language of the K. he shall with diligence disclose and shewe the same, wth the specyalties thereof unto his H. or unto some of his Priue Counsell, suche as he thinks y^t meet to shewe and declare unto his H.

Item. The K. pleasure is, That the sayed 6 Gent. Ushers shall have a vigilante and a reverende respecte and eye to his Matye, soe that by his looke or countenance they maye knowe what lackethe or is his pleasure to bee hadd or doen. And that as well the ushers as groomes doe place themselves in their standings and attendinge in convenyente distaunce from the K. person, wthoute too homelye or to bould advauncinge theirselves thereunto, otherwise than unto their roomes doethe appertayne.

Item. It is also ordered, That the K. being absent out of the Priuey Chamber, the same shall bee honestlie kept by suche as bee appointed to be thereof, without usinge immoderate or continuall playe of dice, cards, or tables therein. And that the sayde Chamber be not used by frequent and intemperate playe, as the groom-porters house: howbeit the K. can be contented, that for some pastime in the saied Chamber in the absence of his Gr. they shall and may use honest and moderate playe, as well at cheffe and tables as at cardes, foreseeing that as soone as they shall perceiue or have knowledge that the K. is repayingne to the saide Priuey Ch. they shall leave and desiste from the saide play, so as at his saide entrie they be reverently attendant, as to the office of good, reverend, and humble servants doth appertayne.

It is also ordered, that none of the saide Chamber shall aduance himselfe further in service than by the K^s Heighnesse he shalbee appointed unto, nor presse his Gr. in makinge of suites, nor intermeddle with causes or matters whatsoever they bee, otherwise they shall by his Gr. be commaunded. Alwayes regardinge and rememberinge the more nigher his Gr. has called them unto his person, the more to be humble, reverent, sober, discret, and serviceable in all their doinges, behaviour and conversations, to th' entent that not onely thereby they may deserve the increase of the K^s favoure and good reporte, and brute may arise thereby to the good examples of others, but alsoe greate honor and wisdome may be ascribed to the K^s Heighnesse, that his Gr. hath so circumspectlye chosen suche well qualified, mannered, and elect persons to be nigh, about, and attendant upon his noble person.

For bringinge in of Bred, Wyne, and other Vyandes into the
K^s Priuey Chamber.

It is alsoe ordered, that in case the K^s Matye wyll have bred or drinke, that one of the Gent. Ushers of the Priuey Ch. shall commaunde one of the Groomes of the same to warne the officers of the buttrye, pantrye, and feller, to bringe the saide bred and drinke to the dore of the saied Priuey Ch. where one of the ushers takinge the assay^s shall receive the same, bringinge it to the cupborde, and attendyn thereof, till he bye one of the saied 6 Gent. shall be discharged thereof. And semblablye such meate as is provided for the K^s breakfaste shall bye one of the saide Groomes bee broughte into the borde or cupborde in the saide Priuey Ch. where one of the Ushers shall, as afore-saiede, take the assaye, attendinge and standinge, charged therewith untill he

he shall bee discharged bye one of the saide 6 Gent. Ushers. And in lyke manner when the K. is served for all night, after the same be delyvered, one of the Gent. Ushers shall attende thereupon untill he bee discharged thereof, as shall accorde.

It is alsoe ordered, that all such fewell, wyne, beare, ale, bred and waxe, as shalbee spent in the K^s saide Priuey Ch. shall from tyme to tyme be recorded bye one of the Gent. Ushers, causinge daylie one of the saide Groomes of the Priuey Ch. to carrye to the Chaundrye all the remayne of mortar, torches, quarriers, pricketts and sifes, wholelye and entirelye, without embezzleinge or purloynynge any parte thereof. These to be employed to the K^s profit and advantage.

It is alsoe ordeyned, that the K^s Barbor shalbee daylie by the K^s uprysinge readye and attendaunt in the Priuey Ch. there havinge in readinesse his water, clothes, bason, knyves, combes, scissars, and suche other stuffe as to his rome doeth appertayne, for trymminge and dressinge the K^s heade and bearde. And that the saide Barbor doe take an espeeiall regarde to the pure and cleane keepinge of his own person and apparell, usinge himselfe alwayes honestlye in his conversacion, without resortinge to the companye of vyle persons, or misguided women, in avoydinge such danger and annoyance as by that meanes he might doe to the K^s most royall person, not faylinge this to doe upon payne of losinge his rome, and further punishment at the K^s pleasure.

And semblablye that the K^s Page be before his Gr. uprysinge in the saide Priuey Ch. and to give contynuall attendaunce for doinge such service as it shall please the K^s Heighnesse to commaund him.

All whiche articles aforesaide, the K^s Heighnesse straight chargeth and commaundeth to be duelye observed from tyme to tyme bye the Gent. Ushers, Groomes, Barbor, and Page, of the saide Priuey Ch. without digressing from any parte of the same, as they wyll avoyde the punishment before rehearsed, and have the contynuance of his gracious favoure.

And forasmuch as it is not conveyent that anye tyme certayne shalbee prefixed for the K^s goinge to dynner or supper as is aforesaide, and that it is requisite the 6 Gent. of the K^s Ch. the 2 Ushers and 4 Groomes, with the Barbor and Page, shall attende, some upon the K^s person and some in the Chamber, bye reafone whereof they cannot observe the howers of meales prefixed for the howshoulde and chambers. It is ordeyned therefore, that all lowance.

lowance and provisyon be made for one messe of meate to be ordinarilye appointed for the saiede Groomes and Barbor; and that the 6 Gent. and two Ushers frome tyme to tyme to be appoynted for that purpose as the K. shall remove, be served with two messes of meate well and substauntially fyrnyshted, for whiche purpose a good portyon of meate shall bye the officers of the howsehoulde be delyvered to the Cookes of the K^s Priuey Kitchen, there to be well dressed, and to be served at suche tymes as shalbee convenyent.

And because that heretofore whensoever the K^s Matye hath gone forthe on walkinge, huntinge, hawkinge, and other disports, the most parte of the noblemen and gent. of the courte have used to passe with his H. by reason whereof not only the courte hath been leaste disgarnished, but alsoe the K. disporte lett, hindred, an ympeached. It is therefore the K. pleasure and straight commaundment, That noe person of what estate, degree, or condition whatsoever he bee, doe from henceforth presume to passe before or after the K. H. at his sayed tymes of disporte, but suche onely as by the K^s commaundement shalbee appoynted and warned from tyme to tyme by one of the Gentlemen Ushers of the K. Priuey Chamber, or some other person of the same, in avoyedinge the K. displeasure and avoyedinge frome the courte.

F I N I S.



The Description of SCOTLAND, continued from Page 152.

L I T H Q U O.

LITHQUO is situated in a very good country, although it is environed by high mountains; it stands on the bank of a large lake, with a castle on the highest part of the town, being on a rock commanding its whole extent. It is flanked by several large towers; these render it one of the strongest in the kingdom. There is a very handsome church at one of the ends of the market-place, in the center of which is a fountain in a bason which receives its waters: the chief street crosses the market-place and the whole town. Here is a manufactory of cloth and fine linen. I left this place, and passed through Kalkester to go to Edinburgh.

E D E N.

EDENBURGH.

Edinburgh is the capital town, and the handsomest of the kingdom of Scotland, distant only a mile from the sea, where *Lith* is its sea port. It stands on a hill, which it entirely occupies. This hill, on the side whereon the castle is built, is scarped down as steep as a wall, which adds to its strength, as it is accessible only on one side, which is therefore doubly fortified with bastions, and a large ditch cut sloping into the rock. I arrived by the suburbs at the foot of the castle, where at the entry is the market-place, which forms the beginning of a great street in the lower town, called *Cowgate*; on coming into this place one is first struck with the appearance of a handsome fountain, and a little higher up with the grand hospital or alms-house for the poor: there is no one but would at first sight take it for a palace; you ascend to it by a long stair-case, which ends before a plat-form facing the entry at the great gate. The portico is supported by several columns, and the arms and statue of the founder, with a tablet of black marble, on which there is an inscription, signifying, that he was a very rich merchant, who died without children. There are four large pavillions, ornamented with little turrets, connected by four large wings, forming a square court in the middle, with galleries sustained by columns, serving for communications to the apartments of this great edifice. One might pass much time in considering the pieces of sculpture and engraving in these galleries, the magnitude of its chambers and halls, and the good order observed in this great hospital. Its garden is the walk and place of recreation for the citizens, but a stranger cannot be admitted without the introduction of some inhabitant. You will there see a bowling-green, as in many other places in England. It is a smooth even meadow, resembling a green carpet, a quantity of fruit-trees, and a well-kept kitchen-garden. From thence I proceeded along this great street to see some ancient tombs in a large burial ground, and farther on the college of the university. I was shewn a pretty good library, but the building is not remarkable; there is a court, and the schools round about it.

This lower town is inhabited by many workmen and mechanics, who, though they do not enoble the quarter, render it the most populous. Here are a number of little narrow streets mounting into the great one, that forms the middle of the town, and which from the castle extends gently to the bottom of the hill, that seems enclosed on two sides by a valley, which serves for a ditch; in one is what we have called the lower town, and in the

other are the gardens separated from the town by a great wall. I lodged at Edenburgh in the house of a French cook, who directed me to the merchant on whom I had taken a bill of exchange at London. He took me into the castle, which one may call impregnable on account of its situation, since it is elevated on a rock scarped on every side, except that which looks to the town, by which we entered after having passed the draw-bridge, defended by a strong half-moon, where there is no want of cannon; this brings to my mind one seen in entering the court, which is of so great a length and breadth that two persons have laid in it as much at their ease as in a bed. The people of the castle tell a story of it more pleasant than true: they say, it was made in order to carry to the port of Lyth against such enemies as might arrive by sea; we saw several of its bullets of an immeasurable size. This court is large, with many buildings without symmetry. There are some lodgings pretty well built, which formerly served for the residence of the Kings of Scotland, and at present for the Vice-Roys, when the King of England sends any, for at the time I was there, there was only the Grand Chancellor, who had almost the same authority and power as a Vice Roy.

Descending from this castle by the great street one may see its palace, and a little before the great market-place the custom-house, where are the King's weights. This street is so wide that it seems a market-place throughout its whole extent. The cathedral church is in the middle, its only ornament is a high square tower; beside it is the parliament-house, where the Chancellor resides. There are several large halls well covered with tapestry, where the pleadings are held, and a fine court. In the great hall are several shopkeepers, who sell a thousand little curiosities. There is besides a large pavillion, having a little garden behind it, where there is a terrace commanding a view over all that part of the town called the Couguet, at the foot of this palace and pavillion where the Chancellor resides. This fine large street serves for the ordinary walk of the citizens, who otherwise repair to the suburb of Kanignet in the ancient palace of the Kings of Scotland.

This suburb is at the end of the great street, where there is another of the same size, and almost as handsome, which adjoins to the palace called the King's house, said to have been formerly an abbey, great appearances thereof being still remaining. In entering you pass the first great court, surrounded with lodgings for the officers, and from thence into a second, where appears the palace, composed of several small pavillions, intermixed with galleries and turrets, forming a wonderful symmetry; but it has been much damaged by fire. There is likewise the church, the cloysters, and the gardens of
this

this ancient abbey. This suburb is separated from the town by a gate with a bell tower, wherein is a clock; and on one side appears the little suburb of Leyth-oye, the way leading to the port of Leyth. In the middle of the street is a very fine hospital, which carries some marks of having formerly been a convent, and close to it a handsome church, once belonging to a priory, when the Catholic religion was prevalent in the kingdom of Scotland.

It is difficult to hear mass at Edinburgh, for it is strictly forbidden to be celebrated, although there are some Catholics, Flemings, and Frenchmen who dwell there, with whom I made an acquaintance, and who visited me sometimes in my inn; they one day begged me to go a shooting with them, assuring me that we should not return without each of us filling his bag with game; nevertheless, it was not this consideration that caused me to go, but rather the hope of learning some curiosity of the country and the city of Edinburgh, where these gentlemen had resided a long time.

We set out at four o'clock in the morning, being four in company, with three good dogs; we came to the sea-side on a great beach, from whence the tide had retired, where we found some water-fowl, of which we killed three, and six large wood cocks; and near this place were some little hills covered with heath and bushes, where we went to beat for hares and rabbits, which frequently strole near the sea-side. Our dogs put out a large leveret, which was soon knocked down; we then went to get some of our game cooked for breakfast at a village not far off, and afterwards returned to hunt along that gulf which we coasted in going to Edinburgh, whither we carried of our shooting six young wild ducks, four woodcocks, and two rabbits. I was very much fatigued, yet nevertheless lent my hand as heartily to the business as any present in getting the supper ready, in order to have it the sooner done, when in the combat that ensued every one did wonders, where the glasses served for muskets, the wine for powder, and the bottles for bandileers, whence we returned from the field all conquerors and unwounded. These gentlemen invited me several other times to go sporting with them, but I always refused, on account of the great fatigue I had undergone. I chose rather to visit Leyth, a mile distant from Edinburgh, from whence coaches set out every moment to go by a paved road over a large and very fertile plain. Seeing a gibbet in my way I could not refrain from laughing, as it brought to my mind the many tricks played at Rome to the hangman's servant, who is obliged to carry a ladder from his house to the place of punishment, where his master is to execute the criminal. He carrying this
ladder

ladder is mounted on a horse, led by a man with a drawn sword in his hand to defend him; but let him do what he will every one will have a stroke at him; some refresh him with pails of water which they throw out of the windows, the others embroider his clothes with handfuls of mud, some rejoice his nose with rotten melons, and others overwhelm him with stones, accompanied with this reproach, *Boya*, so odious among Italians: they also pull his feet and ladder to make him fall, insomuch that it is pleasant to see in what a pickle he arrives on the gallows; but in England it is not so, for the executions are performed only every six months, and it signifies nothing at what time the criminal is condemned to death, he being always kept till that day, and is taken from the gibbet to be interred on Good-Friday.

L Y T H.

Lyth is a little trading town and a good sea-port, situated at the mouth of the little river Lyth in the gulf of Edenburgh, which is above forty miles in length and twelve broad at its entry, and before Lyth about eight. In the middle there is a small island, on which is an impregnable fort. There are many good harbours and large towns along this gulf, with mines yielding tin, lead, and sea-coal, in such quantities that the Flemish, the Dutch, the Danes and the Swedes, and even the French are served from hence. Moreover in this same gulf they prepare salt, which the Dutch purchase to cure the fish caught in the Scotch seas, although many persons say this salt will not preserve them long, and that the things pickled with it are apt to spoil; but without straying from Lyth, I can say it is one of the most famous sea-ports in Europe, frequented on account of its traffic by all the nations in Europe; and it is at the mouth of this little river, which is so deep that the largest vessels can come up into the center of the town, and lie loaded along the quay, sometimes to the number of more than fifty. This river forms the separation of a large village which lies on the other side, to which you must pass over a stone bridge that joins it to the town: this village is the residence of fishermen and sailors, and here sometimes large vessels are built. On the same side is a citadel close to the sea, which has almost ruined it by its waves, having undermined the bastions in such a manner, that it is as it were abandoned, for there is no garrison to guard it. Adjoining to the quay is a mole fashioned like a wooden bridge, advancing more than two hundred paces into the sea, to prevent the sand brought by the tide from choaking up the entrance of the port, which is extremely necessary for the town of Edenburgh for the merchandizes that arrive by sea, or are shipped for foreign countries, principally for the north.

[To be continued.]

T H E

ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

P E M B R O K E C A S T L E.

PEMBROKE CASTLE was first built by Arnulph, son to Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, according to Caradoc of Lhancarvan, in the reign of William the Conqueror, Anno 1094. Other writers place its erection in the reign of Henry the First, among whom is Giraldus Cambrensis, who says it was only a slight work, composed chiefly of turf and twigs, or fascines.

It was afterwards rebuilt, perhaps on account of its weakness, or, as some say, having been destroyed by fire. Its second founder was Giraldus, the King's Lieutenant in those parts, who, Anno 1106, rebuilt it, as Caradoc has it, in a place called Congarth Fechan. This manner of expression seems as if Geraldus had chosen a different spot from that whereon the former Castle stood; and yet the word rebuilt, implies that the same foundations were made use of.

Shortly after its re-edification it was surprised, plundered, and set on fire by Cadwgan ap Blethyn, who carried away prisoners the wife and children of Giraldus, he himself having made his escape through the privy.

The situation and state of this Town and Castle is thus described by Leland in his Itinerary :

“ Pembroke standith upon an arme of *Melford*, the wich about a mile
 “ beyond the towne creeketh in so that it almost peninsulateth the towne, that
 “ standith on a veri maine rokki ground.

“ The Toune is welle waulid, and hath iii gates by est, west and north,
 “ of the wich the est gate is fairest and strongest, having afore hit a com-
 “ passed tour not rofid, in the entering whereof is a portcolys *ex solido ferro*.

“ The Castel standith hard by the waul on a hard rokke, and is veri
 “ large and strong, being double wardid, in the utter ward I saw the
 “ chaumbre where King Henri the VII. was borne, in knowledge whereof a
 “ chemmeny is new made, with the armes and badges of King Henri the VII.

“ In the bottom of the great stronge rownd tower in the inner ward is a
 “ marvelous vault caulled *the Hogen*. The toppe of this round towr is ga-
 “ therid with a rose of stone, almost *in conum*, the top whereof is keverid
 “ with a flat mille stone.

“ In the toune be a two parochie chirchis, and one in the suburbe.”

In the civil wars between King Charles and his parliament, this castle was besieged, and made a gallant defence for the King, notwithstanding that, and the depredations of time, the vaulted ceiling described by Leland, was remaining in the year 1772.



*The Gent. Ughers Office of the Privye Chamber, accordinge to the Reporte of
 Sir Richard Blunt, who was in Office in the Tyme of K. Edward the 6.*

FIRSTE, to bee there att a convenyente hower in the morninge, to see
 theee Groomes strowe the Chambers that are to be strowed, sweep those
 that are matted, to make ffyers in all those Chambers where the K. Matye
 reseyrethe, and the Chambers to bee dressed upp in all other things, and
 made as sweteete as may bee. viz. palliats to be avoyeded, the clothe of estate
 and chayres to be sett in order, the windowes and the cupbords to be fur-
 nished wth coshens.

The Gent. Ughers dutye is to cause the Groomes to delyver to the Groom
 Porter all the remaynes of torches and quarriers.

The

The Gent. Ushers, the Gent. of the Chamber, savinge those that bee of the Bedd Chamber, oughte to goe noe farther than the Pryve Chamber, unlesse they bee called. The Gent. Ushers dutye is to bee allwayes at the dore, yf the K. bee presente.

When the K. Matye is readye, then the Gent. Usher must seeke to knowe his pleasure what tyme he wyll goe to breakefastte, his pleasure being knowne then to commaunde a Groome to warne the Officers.

The Gent. Usher to knowe his pleasure what tyme he will goe to service to the clofett, and to goe in convenyent tyme before to see that the Minysters be readye, and that the Clarke of the Clofett have provided all thinges that apperteyneth thereto. The Gent. Usher to go before him thither, and to take assaye of the coshens.

The Gent. Usher to knowe his Matye's pleasure what tyme he wyll goe to dynner, he againste that tyme to cause a Groome to warne the Officers to suffer noe Officer to come in unlesse the K. pleasure were knowne.

The Gent. Usher to dischardge all Officers, and he to bringe in their services himselfe. Firste the Ewrye, then the Pantrye, then the Seller.

The Gent. Usher is not to appointe anye extraordinaye to wayte except the K. pleasure be knowne.

When the K. shall washe, the Gent. Usher to delyver the towell and bason to the beste personages that bee present, he takinge the assaye to them.

Of all services that Officers bringe, the Usher to delyver lardge assayes.

At breakfaste, dynner and supper, the Gent. Usher is chardged with the cupborde; also his chardge is to see that no meate be given away unlesse the K. commaunde yt.

The Gent. Usher maye commaunde all tymes of the daye bred, wyne, beare and ale, to the chambers as he shall thinke goode bye his discrecion, yet in anye wise to be verie circumspect what and howe he commaundeth.

The Gent. Ushers dutye is to make recorde everye daye of all suche breade, wyne of all sortes, beare, ale, sugar, spices, wood and coles, that is spent in the Chamber the same daye, and to the same recorde to sett his hande, and cause it to be sent the next morninge to the green-cloth when they sitt, or yf they sitt not, to cause yt to be delyvered to anye of the Clarkes of the green-cloth.

At night the Elquier of the bodye and the Gent. Usher abroad, wyll bringe the service for all night, and they have beene occasioned to come in wth all.

The

The Cellerer bringethe a service, besides w^{ch} the Gent. Usher oughte to discharge, unless he knowe the K. pleasure theye shoulde come in.

If the K. Matye remove to anye straunge howse, although he yt be the Gent. Ushers dutye abroad to see thereunto, yet yt shalbee well done yf the Gent. Usher of the Privey Ch. to knowe whither he shall goe before, to see that all the roofes and flores be strong and fuer, and that it rain not in anye of his chambers, and to see that his bed chamber especyallye, and all other his privye chambers have noe backdores into gardens or courts, but that he cause them to be stopped yf he thinks so good. And if there be backdores into anye lodgings, to see that they be lodged there that be nearest the Kinge, and yf there be no backdores, see there be none lodged under the K. Chambers, and especyallye the bed chamber, but suche as were about him for displeasinge him. If the lodgings under his chambers, especyallye under his bed chamber be not convenient for suche as be neare about him, and that the storyes belowe wherebye the K. might bee diseafed let them be unlodged.

Alsoe to see that the watch chamber be not nere to the K. whereby he might be diseafed.

The Gent. Usher hath in all places where the K. walketh privilye; in parkes, orchardes, gardens, or gallories, he to goe before him.

If the K. Matye goe oute of his Privey Ch. into the Ch. of Prefence anye daye of estate, holye daye, or other daye to dynner to service, or for anye other cause, the Gent. Usher of the Privey Ch. hath nothinge to doe to goe before him, or to meddle with anye service, unless it bee the K. pleasure he shall.

The gen^l rall rule of the Gent. Usher in all thinges he doeth to knowe the K. pleasure.

Gent. Ushers of the Privey Chamber, their Allowance.

Firste, their chamber, their bouge of courte, two cartes for their carriage.

Theire wages synce the comminge in of the Lladie Anne of Cleve 30*l.* by the yeare, and 3 yardes of fatten at Newycares tyde.

K. Henrye 8th did use to give the Gent. lyverye of cotes of veivett x yardes for a cote. Then the Gent. Ushers had in all thinges suche allowance as the Gent. had.

At

At the coronacon of K. Edwarde all the Gent. of the Chamber and Gent. Ushers had allowed them for gownes certayne yardes of trymson velvett, and certayne yardes of tynshey to lyne them.

Before the cominge of the Lladye Anne of Cleve, the Gent. Ushers wages was but xx by the yeaere, but they had there———th allowauncye in theire Chamber duelye——e messe of meate at dynner, one other —— supper for theire Chamber, keep——d servants and theire doublets of fatten notwithstanding, and all their other bouge of courte.

Waiters on the Gent. and Ushers besides the Pages.

Everye Gent. of the Privey Ch. that wayted that daye, had one man waited upon him, everye one of the Ushers had two men, the w^{ch} servants when theire masters had dyed tooke the reversion wth the pages.

The Gent. oughte to have of everye Byshoppe that is made v, whiche the Clarke of the Clofett was to receive and bringe him at 8 of the clocke in the morninge, a coarſe manchett and a coarſe cheate loafe, and certayne ale, at the faide hower in summer, 4 faggotte, and everye Sundaye a burthen of rushes at 3 in the afternoon, and 8 at nighte a coarſe manchett and certayne ale, at the Chaundre in sommer twoo cotton candles, one liste, twoo llynckes in the weeke, and everye morninge in the woodyarde 8 faggotts and certayne athen topps in the weeke, how manye I am uncertayne.

Orders made to bee kepte in the firste Teare of Queen Marye, accordinge to the Reporte of Mr. John Norrys, Gent. Usher of the Privey Chamber.

IMPRIMIS. That noe man or woeman, of what estate or degree soever they bee, shall presume to come into the Priuye Chamber other than bee appoynted by the Q. H. or suche as shalbee called in by her commaundement.

Item. Theise Gent. in the Priuye Chamb. viz. 6, Mr. Rice, Mr. Bassett, Mr. Kemp, Mr. Walter Earle, 2 Gent. Ushers, Mr. Norrys, Mr. Higgins, and four Groomes, in all tenne persons.

What everye Man oughte to doe in his Office.

Imprimis. Two of the Groomes oughte to bee in the Chamber by 6 of the clock in the morninge, and rarer yf neede bee, and then to take awaye

the palliatts, and make the ffyers, sweepe the chambers, set the cussions and the chayres in theire places, and see all thinges doen that are needfull.

Item. A Gent. Usher to bee in the Chamber by 7 or 8 o'clock in the morninge to see all thinges doen by the Groomes as is aforefayed, and to see them discharge all the plate and other things of everie office.

Item. A Gent. Usher to commaunde a Groome at 8 of the clocke to goe to the Yeomen Ushers, and bidd them goe for breakefaste, and bringe it to the Priuie Chamber dore, and there taken in by a Gent. Usher and a Groome. And when breakefaste is doen the Groome to discharge all things oute aygane.

Item. The Q. boarde of estate was allwayes in her Priuie Chamber, and the servyce broughte to the dore and taken in by the Ladyes & Gentlewomen, and Gent. Usher standinge by the Assayes to see the discharge. And likewise a Gent. Usher to discharge all other officers whatsoever they bee.

Item. The Ewrer, the Pantler, and the Sellerer, to bringe the Sirvyce in, yf the Q. bee not there; yf her H. bee there, then to take in suche sorte as the other service.

Item. A Gent. to carve, a Gentlewoman for the cuppe, a Gent. woman to keepe the cupborde, a Gent. Usher to appoynte this to bee doen, 2 Groomes to take away dishes and to goe for all thinges needful, a Gent. to sewer yf they were not otherwise occupyed in the Q. busynesse, yf they were then to take one of the ordinarye sewers withoute, and hee to come to the dore, and there to bee discharged.

Item. All those wayters aforefayed to dyne together, all others to goe to their ordinarye, as the La. to M^{rs} Clarentias, the Groomes in their owne chambers havinge a messe of meate for themselves.

Item. A Gent. Usher to be alwayes in the Priuie Chamber, to see that no man or woman come in but suche as bee appoynted or called by the Q. commaundement, and to see for anye thinge that is needfull for the Q. or the Chamber, as he shall think by his discretion needfull, beinge noe waste, as hee will answere to being called thereunto.

Item. A Gent. of the Chamber to bee allwayes in the Priuie Chamber, or els to leave worde wth a Gent. Usher where he shall have him if the Q. at any tyme shall call for one of them to send anye where, or anye els her H. pleasure.

*The Oathe ministred bye Drue Drurye, Gent. Usher to the Q. Matye Privy
Ch. Anno primo Eliz.*

You shall trewlye serve the heighe and mightye Princeffe Elizabeth Q. o England, F. and Irelande, defendor of the faith, her Graces Heignes and lawfull successors trewlye and faithfullye, both in the office you be called unto, and in all thinges touchinge her honoure and suretye.

You shall not doe yourselfe, nor procure nor consent to be don bye anye others, any thinge prejudicial to the suretye of her royall person, state or honor.

And yf you shall heare or understande of anye bodilye hurte, dishonour, or prejudice, to be pretended bye anye whatsoever, you shall doe as much as lyeth in you to lett the same, and besides to disclose the same either to her owne person, or suche of her Gr. Privy Counsell attendynge neare her person, as you may next come unto, and bye all wayes and meanes you may to procure the same to come to her Heighnesse knowledge; you shall not knowe of anye debate or strife of accompte within the Privy Chamber, but you shall doe the best to staye or utter it to some of the Privy Counsell, so that it may be stayed: you shall not disclose any secrett concerninge her Matyes person or state that you shall heare w^{thin} the Privy Ch. And alsoe shalbee obedient to the Ushers of the Privy Ch. in all thinges concerninge the service of her Matye, and not to departe the distance of 12 myles frome the cowrte withoute licence——her Matye, or of the Ushers aforesa^de. So help you God and the h—— contents of this booke.

The TOMB of ANASTATIA VENETIA LADY DIGBY.

This Tomb stood in Christ-Church, London, and was destroyed in the great Fire.

Mem. Sacrum.

Venetiae

Edwardi Stanley Equitis Honoralis, Ord.

Balnei

Balnei (Filii Thomae, Edwardi comitis Derbiæ
Filii) Filia ac cohaeredi, ex Lucia Thomæ
Comitis Northumbriæ Filia et Cohærede;

Posuit

Kenelmus Digby Eques Auratus

Cui quatuor Peperit Filios

Kenelmus Nat. VI. Octobr. MDCCXXV.

Joannem Nat. XXIX. Decemb. MDCCXVII.

Everardum (in cunis Mortuum) Nat. XII. Jan. MDCCXXIX.

Georgium Nat. XVII. Jan. MDCCXXXII.

Nata est Decemb. XIX. MDC.

Denata Maii. I. MDCCXXXIII.

Quin lex eadem monet omnes
Gemitum dare forte sub una
Cognataque funera nobis
Aliena in morte dolere.

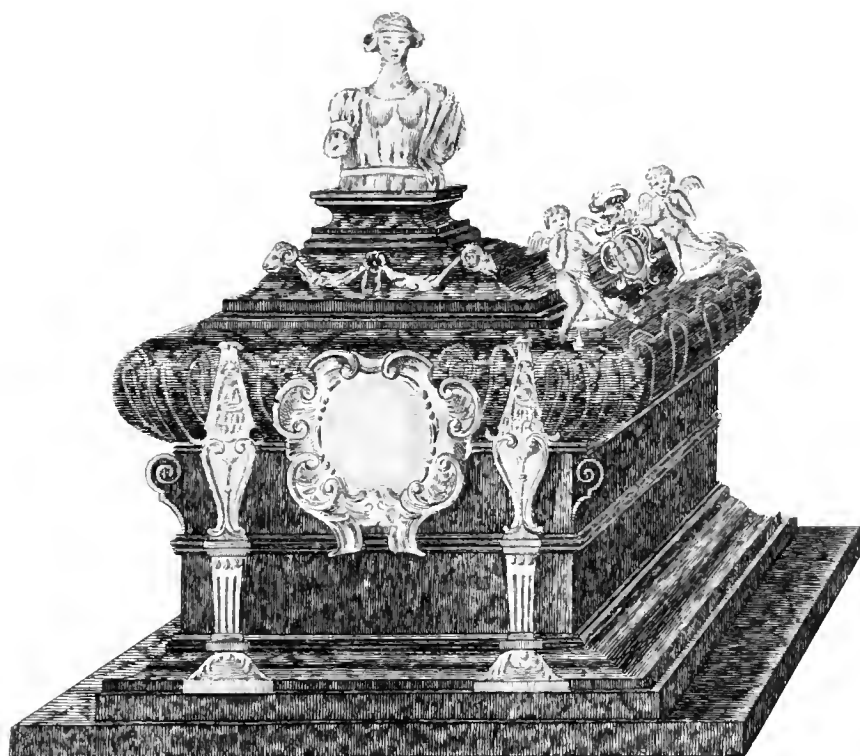
The following account of this Lady is given by Mr. Grainger :

Venetia, daughter and coheiress of Sir Edward Stanley, grandson of Edward, Earl of Derby, and wife of Sir Kenelm Digby. Her beauty, which was much extolled, appears to have had justice done it by all the world. It is not quite so clear whether equal justice was done to her reputation, which was far from escaping censure. The Earl of Clarendon mentions Sir Kenelm's " marriage with a Lady, though of an extraordinary beauty, of as " extraordinary a fame."* Mr. Skinner has a small portrait of her by Vandyck, in which " she is represented as treading on Envy and Malice, and is unhurt by a serpent that twines round her arm.† Here the Historian and Painter illustrate each other. This was for a model for a large portrait of her at Windsor.

There is a portrait of her at Althorp done after she was dead, by Vandyck. Mr. Walpole has a miniature of her by Peter Oliver, after the same picture. He has also miniatures of eight other persons of the same family. There are two fine busts of her at Mr. Wright's, at Gothurst, near Newport-Pagnel, Bucks, formerly the seat of Sir Kenelm Digby.

Communicated by T. Pennant, Esquire.

* Life of the Earl of Clarendon. † Anecdotes of Painting, Vol. II. 2d Edit. p. 102.



The Description of SCOTLAND, continued from Page 188.

I RETURNED to Edinburgh, and after taking my leave of some French people of my acquaintance, departed for Barwick, by the following route. Leaving the town, I had the gulf on my left hand, and on my right, the great road to Newcastle, near a small river at Nedrik, where there is a castle. Molsburg, where there is another on a river, having always the agreeable view of this gulf, which one is obliged continually to follow, on account that the road is bordered by high mountains, which it is impossible to pass. Come to Trenat, where there are mines of very good coal, with which I saw several vessels loaded. The country where they are commonly found, is somewhat mountainous, and covered with bad soil, as hereabouts at Arington on a river. Here is a large market-place, and a fine street adjoining to the principal church, which it is said the French held a long time, when they made themselves masters of a good part of this kingdom, and from whence they were at length driven out, as I was informed by my landlord's son, in conducting me out of the town. I followed the river, full of good fish, particularly trout of a delicious taste; on it I saw a large castle on the right hand, going to Linton, where I passed this river, which runs among the rocks: shortly after, one has a view of the same gulf, passing over a country covered with sand-hills to Dunbart.

This village is famous for its great fishery of herrings and salmon, which are carried into France and other parts of Europe; the port would be good for nothing, if the road which is before it was not covered by some high rocks, which border those coasts; at the foot of these is a part of the village, the habitation of fishermen; and another above it, where there is a very fine large street. I lodged in the house of one who spoke French, and had served Louis the Thirteenth in the Scots Guards. He related to me many things that had happened in his time. He had been at the siege of Rochelle, the history of which he gave me, with many particulars; he treated me with fish of all sorts, among others, with a piece of salmon dressed in the French manner, and a pair of soles of a great size. The beer usually drank in Scotland is made without hops, they call it ale; it is cheaper than the English beer, which is the best in Europe.

From Dunbarton, through a champaign country, I came to Cobrspech, whence having passed some little mountains, I still followed the sea, and went

through five or six small hamlets, in a plain near a river. The country herabouts is but badly cultivated, and full of heaths, till I descended into a bottom to Aiton, where there is a castle on a river, which I crossed, and afterwards passed a high mountain, adjoining to some meadows near the sea-side and along the banks of a river, following which I arrived at Berwick.

B A R R W I C K.

Barrwick is the first town by which I re-entered England, and being a frontier to Scotland, has been fortified in different manners ; there is in it at present a large garrison, as in a place of importance to this kingdom. It is bounded by the river Tweed, which empties itself into the sea, and has a great reflux, capable of bringing up large vessels, was it not prevented by sands at the entrance into its port. I arrived here about ten of the clock on a Sunday, the gates were then shut during church time, but were opened at eleven, as is the custom in all fortified places. Here is an upper and a lower town, which are both on the side of a hill, that slopes towards the river. On its top there is a ruined and abandoned castle, although its situation makes it appear impregnable ; it is environed on one side by the ditch of the town, and on the other side by one of the same breadth, flanked by many round towers and thick walls, which enclose a large palace, in the middle of which rises a lofty keep or donjon, capable of a long resistance, and commanding all the environs of the town.

The high town encloses within its walls and ditches those of the lower, from which it is only separated by a ditch filled with water. In the upper town the streets are strait and handsome, but there are not many rich inhabitants, they rather preferring the lower town, in which there are many great palaces, similar to that which has been rebuilt near the great church, and in all the open areas are great fountains, and in one of them the guard-house and public parade, before the town-hall or sessions-house, over which is the clock tower of the town ; so that by walking over Barwick, I discovered it to be one of the greatest and most beautiful towns in England.

The greatest part of the streets in the lower town are either up or down hill, but they are filled with many rich merchants, on account of the convenience and vicinity of its port, bordered by a large quay, along which the ships are ranged. There is not a stone bridge in all England, longer nor better built than that of Berwick, which has sixteen large and wonderfully

well

well wrought arches; it is considered as one of the most remarkable curiosities of the kingdom. I passed over it in leaving the place; adjoining to it is a large suburb, from whence the country is covered with heath and briars to Aghton, where there is a castle; Bowklin, where the sea appears on the left, and a small island not far off, which forms a pretty good harbour near a village, having a castle. All this sea-coast is covered with large sand banks, and the interior country to Belfort; an entire desert as it is for above twenty miles round about, being only fitted for feeding cattle, occasioned by divers rivulets which run through meadows, where great herds of all sorts of cattle may be seen feeding.

They say, that in Scotland there are so many wolves, that the inhabitants cannot go out of their villages without danger of being devoured, but that is far from being the case in England, since there is not one to be found, so that the flocks of sheep are left out all night in the fields without any shepherd to guard them. It is true, they are enclosed in great pens whence they cannot get out, or straggle and lose themselves. Almost throughout England the fields are encompassed by hedges, so that every one may be the master of his own property; inasmuch that one may sometimes travel half a day's journey between two hedges, or in an avenue of trees. The country hereabouts would be the worst and most sterile that I have seen in England, was it not for its mines of sea-coal which are here so plenty, that it may justly be called the magazine whence all Europe is furnished with that commodity. These coals are ordinarily loaded at Nieucassél, called Neuchastel, which proves that each country has some peculiar produce of its own. Thus England yields sea-coal, lead and tin, Sweden copper, Norway large timber for building ships, Germany iron, France wine, Spain silk, and fine linens.

I passed these deserts by Cheberton, Alnwick with its castle near a river, and farther on divers commons or heaths to come to Morpet, whose half ruined castle stands near a river. Staruilton on a river, the same country continuing quite to Newcastle.

NIEUCASSEL.

Nieucassél is a sea-port, frequented by all the nations of the world, on account of the quantity and goodness of the sea-coal loaded there, digged from the mines in the environs of that great town; as also lead and very fine tin; in so much that it is one of the most mercantile places in the kingdom: it is situated on the banks of the river Tyne, which divides it into two unequal parts,

parts, both on the side of a hill, declining gently to the great quay, which borders this navigable river, emptying itself at the distance of five miles near Tinemouth, where is the good harbour of * Chil, for the vessels ready to depart and sail; from thence the tide flows up quite into the town of Nieucassel, rising there two fathoms, so that loaded vessels may come up close along the quay, which is separated from the town by a thick wall, upon which there is a fine walk, it being the properest place to have a view of this port, much resembling that of St. Malo in France. To see Newcastle properly one must begin at the place where I entered, which is a broad street distinguished by a large market-place in the middle gently descending, where the houses are built with great stones, such as are used for grindstones for the Cutlers, and are brought from hence to Paris, being so remarkable for their great size. This street, after passing over against the butchery, comes to the fish-market, a great covered building ornamented with a fine fountain, with a handsome basin receiving the water. I must just observe, that butchers meat is no where to be seen finer than in England; the sheep are so large and so fat as to surpass little cows in height; besides this, their wool is extremely fine, of which we see in Paris, cloth called English cloth, as beautiful as if made of silk. The great street also joins this fish-market, in going up it you see a rivulet made by several fountains, and which cleans it in its descent. There is in the middle of this street a meeting of two others, and a fine fountain, that disperses its waters into different parts of the town. From hence you may go and see the great church not far from the old market-place, which is a great space of a round figure, surrounded by the houses of divers workmen. Here a market is held once a week.

One may then visit the castle, which is of a great compass, since it encloses within its walls like a little city, the habitations, as I think, of all the cobblers of Newcastle. There is in the middle a high donjon, which is a large and very strong square tower made of large hewn stone, at present it is used for the prison of the town, but it has no garrison or soldiers to guard it; it seems to me, nevertheless, to be very strong, being on the corner of a rock, enclosed on one side by thick walls, and steeply scarped on the other that looks to the town, which it commands. The next day I went to see the great market-place; there is not a handsomer or larger in England. Here is the town-house, one of the finest buildings I saw in my travels; the architecture of its stair-case deserves admiration: its clock is ornamented with

* Shields.

several figures: under this great edifice is the Exchange, where the merchants assemble to treat on matters of commerce, in a great hall sustained by many columns, having one opening to the quay, and the other towards the market-place. This part of the town is the chief habitation of the richest merchants of Newcastle, which is without dispute one of the richest and largest towns in the kingdom. To go into the lesser part of the town, called Gatesend, you must pass over a large stone bridge covered with houses and shops: it is inhabited by divers manufacturers employed in making cloth and worsted stockings in great quantity, which are here very cheap, wherefore they are sent all over Europe, even to Paris: they are esteemed for the fineness of their wool and the excellence of their workmanship. I was told they used here in England machines, whereby they made them in a small time; but here they knit them in the same manner as in France, somewhat different from the manner used in Turkey and Spain, as I have remarked in those countries. One may go down the river at every ebb, by the means of little boats which they call *Bots*. To see its mouth, the great port where the vessels are loaded with coal, where one may see a quantity of salt made from sea-water, which is boiled with fire made of this coal. All along the banks of this river quite to Newcastle, are many fine houses, so that one may walk on a quay almost entirely bordered by large stones quite to the town, from whence it appears all environed by mountains. While the cities of Newcastle and Carlisle were frontiers toward Scotland, there was a huge wall which formed the bounds and separated the two kingdoms. I went purposely to see some remains of it, which I was told were to be seen in the country, but I could not find any. It is said, there was a great wall which passed cross England, from one sea-coast to the other, which was from the town of Newcastle to that of Carlisle, and that within this wall, fortified with many towers all well garrisoned, there was hidden a tube of lead or brass, by the means of which one might speak from one end to the other, and give the watch word to the guards of the wall, who could in an instant hear by means of a small hole in the tube, to which they were to apply their ear, any thing said to them, though ever so far off, a signal being first given by the discharge of a cannon.

At leaving Newcastle you ascend a hill, and passing through the woods leading to Chester you see the coal-pits, from thence the mountains and heathy grounds reach quite to Durham.

[To be continued.]

TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

IN a tour through Flanders which I made last summer, I met with some curiosities which fall within the plan of your Work; as anecdotes relative to English History. One of them at Antwerp: where, against a pillar in the church of St. Andrew, is a monument in memory of the unhappy Mary, Queen of Scotland, of which the following account was given me by a Flemish gentleman of consequence and learning, residing there.

Barbara Mowbray, and Elizabeth Curle, both Ladies of the Bed-chamber to Mary, Queen of Scots, and faithful companions of her various fortunes, after her execution, were permitted to retire hither, and to take the head of their mistress with them, which they interred near a pillar opposite the chapel of the holy sacrament, by the entrance at the grand door of the church of St. Andrew, the spot they had chosen for their own sepulture. On the pillar they placed the portrait of the Queen, of which I herewith send you a copy; it is in an oval frame, and is about twenty inches high, well executed; the face extremely beautiful, and much differing from any other I have seen: her hair is represented as bright flaxen. It is said this portrait was painted in France soon after she first became a widow. Under it, upon a tablet of black marble, is the following inscription in letters of gold.

Anno 1558 In Angl. refug. Causa decedens, Cognæ. Elisb. Ibern. prævidiâ Senat. Hæret. Invidia post XIX Captivat. Annos Relig. ergo, Capite obtrunc martyrium consumavit. Anno Dom. Ætat. Reg. 45.

D. O. M.

Nobliss. Duarum é Britannia Matronarum Monument. viator spectas, quæ ad Regis Cath. Tutel. Orthodoxæ Religionis á patria profug. hic in spe resurrectionis quiescunt in primis Barbara Mowbray. D. Joannis Mowbray Baronis F. quæ Sereniss. Mariæ Stuartæ. Reginæ Scotiæ, a Cubiculis; nuptiis datæ Gulielmo Curle, qui amplius XX Annis a secret. Reg. fuerat, unaque sine querela Ann XXIV. vixerat, Liberosque Octo sustulerant, sex Cælo transtulit, Filii duo superstites, in studiis liberaliter educati, Jacobus societate Jesu, sese Madriti aggregavit in Hispania; Hypolitus, natus minori, in Gallia-Belgica Societatis Jesu pro v. adscribi Christi Militem voluit

luit. hic moestus, cum lacrymis optimæ Parentis P. C. qui pridie Kal. Augusti 1617, Ætat 57. vitam caducam cum Oeterna commutavit.

Item Elizabetha Curle, amitzæ ex eorum Nobil. Curleorum stirpe, Maritæ quoque Reginæ a Cubiculis, Octo annis vinculi fidei sociæ, cui moriens ultimum tulit sua, perpetua coelibis, meribusque castis. ac piensissima, Hippolitus Curle fratris ejus F hoc monumentum grati animi pietatisque erga lib. merito Pos. hæc dum ultimam vitæ clausit A^o Christi 1620 Ætat 60 die 29 Maii.

D. O. M.

Sub hoc lapide duarum Feminarum vere piarum conduntur Corpora : D. Barbaræ Moubray & D. Eliæ Bethæ Curle uterque Scotæ. nobilissimæ Mariæ Reginæ a Cubiculis, quarum monumentum superiori affigitur Columnæ. Illa vidua mortalium lege cessit XXXI July A^o 1617 Ætat. LVII. dum hæc, semper cœlebs XXIX Maij Ætat LX A^o Dⁱ MDC.XX. R. T. P.

As nothing is said respecting the interment of the Queen's head in either of these inscriptions, and the circumstance of its being brought hither not being mentioned by any of our historians, it seems most likely the story is groundless. I made these objections to the Gentleman before-mentioned, who thereupon invited me to his house, where from an ancient Welsh manuscript he translated to me, the substance of what he had before related.

On telling this matter to Thomas Astle, Esq. he was so kind as to favour me with the sight of an original letter from Sir Amias Pawlet to Sir Francis Walsingham, dated Fotheringhay Castle, Feb. 25, 1586, containing an account of the jewels, plate, &c. of Mary, late Queen of Scots. In it Elizabeth Curle appears to have had in her custody, besides many other valuable effects, a book of gold, enamelled, containing the pictures of the Queen, her husband and son. Possibly the Original from whence that on the Monument was taken.

In the same letter it is said, that the body was embalmed and enclosed in lead, under the direction of a physician at Stamford. Had the need then been wanting, the deficiency would in all probability have been taken notice of.

The next is in the window in the Chapel of the Circumcision in the Cathedral Church at Antwerp, which is said to have been given by Henry the Seventh, where is the following inscription :

Scilicet

Septimus Anglorum Rex prudens, Rexque benignus
 Henricus regnum belli virtute recepit,
 Crudeli Brito superato Marte Tyranno,
 Connubieque domum clarus conjunxit utramque.
 Elizabetha fuit conjux & Regia proles,
 Nobilis Eduardi Regis pia filia quarti,
 Fœmina progenie illustris decoraque forma
 Perpetuo in Miseros clemens cunctisque benigna.

Another occurs in the Cathedral Church at Ghent, where are four grand brass candlesticks of two different sizes, formerly used at the altar in St. James's Chapel, London. They were bought by Bishop Trieste, soon after the death of Charles the First, when many other articles of his furniture were disposed of. They are now used in common at the altar, the tallest measures between five and six feet, the lowest between four and five; on them are embossed a crown with the letters C. R.

If you think these trifles worthy a place in your Work, you may make what use you please of them.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

J. BULLMAN.



SHEFFIELD PLACE, SUSSEX.

SHEFFIELD PLACE was formerly the Mansion of the Lords Delawar, and is now the property of J. Holroyd, Esq. who has, with great taste and at a very considerable expence, fitted it up in its present Gothic stile, and is making great improvements on the surrounding grounds, which are by nature extremely beautiful. This elegant seat stands in the parish of Fletching, about twelve miles north of Lewes.

The View here presented was drawn Anno 1777.

The

*The SIEGE of KARLAVEROK in SCOTLAND,**continued from Page 174.*

* **K**ARLAVEROK castleus estoit
 Si fort ke siege ne doutoit
 Ainz ke li Rois iluec venist
 Car rendre ne le convenist
 James mes k'il fust a son droit
 Garniz quant besoigns en vendroit
 De gens de engins et de vitaille
 Com uns † escus estoit de taile
 Car ne ot ke trois costez entour
 Et en chescune angle une tour
 Mes ke le une estoit jumee
 Tant haute tant longue & tant lee
 Ke pardesouz estoit la porte
 A pont tounis bien faite et forte
 Et autres defenses assés
 Le aussi bons murs et bons fossez
 Tre tous pleins de sawe rez a rez
 Et croi ke james ne verrez
 Chastel plus bel de lui seoir
 Car al vules puet on veoir
 Devers le west la mere d'Irelande
 Et vers le north la bele lande
 De un bras de mere environnee

KARLAVEROK was a castle so strong that it did not fear a siege, therefore on the King's arrival it refused to surrender; it being always against sudden occasions well furnished with foldiers, engines and provision. Its figure was like that of a shield, for it had only three sides, with a tower on each angle, one of them a jumelled or double one, so high, so long, and so spacious, that under it was the gate with a turning or draw-bridge well made and strong, with a sufficiency of other defences. There were also good walls and ditches filled to the brim with water.

And it is my opinion no one will see a castle more beautifully situated, for at one view one might behold towards the west the Irish land, towards the north a beautiful country encompassed by an arm of the sea, so that no creature born could approach it on

* Mr. Pennant, who visited this Castle, and has given an elegant view of it in his tour in Scotland, 1772, speaking of this poem, says, "The poet then describes this Castle and its situation with great exactness, and gives it the very same form and site it has at present, so that I cannot help thinking that it was never so entirely destroyed, but that some of the old towers still remain."

The Castle-yard is triangular: one side which seems to have been the residence of the family, is very elegantly built; has three stories with very handsome window cases: on the pediment of the lower are the coats of arms, over the second the legendary tales; over the third I think Ovidian fables, all neatly cut in stone, the opposite side is plain. In front is a handsome door case, leading to the Great Hall, which is ninety-one feet by twenty-five. The whole internal length of that side a hundred and twenty-three.

† Shields were most of them at that time triangular, as may be seen by ancient tombs.

Si k'il ne eit creature nee
 Ki de deus par puiſt aprifmer
 Sans foi mettre en peril de mer

Devers le fu legier neſt pas
 De bois de more et de trenchies
 Si com la mere les a cerclies
 Ou ſoult la riviere encontrer
 Et par ce convint l'oſt entrer
 Vers le eſt ou pendant eſt li mons

Et iluec a li Rois ſomons
 Ses batailles arrenghier
 En trois com devoit herbergier

Lors ſe arrenghierent baneour
 Si veeſt ou meint * poigneour
 Iluec ſon cheval eſprouver

Et pueſt ou iluec trouver
 Troi mil homes de armee gent
 Si viſt ou le or et le argent
 Et te tous riches coulours
 Les plus nobles et les meillours
 Ires tout le val enluminer

Parcoi bien croi ke a deviner
 Cil du chaſtell peuffant donques
 N'en tel peril ne furent onques
 Dont il lour peuft ſouvenir
 Kant enſi nous virent venir

Etant com fumes rengie
 Mareſchal orent herbergie
 E tout par tout places liurees
 Lors veſt ou maiſons ouvrees
 Sans charpentiers et ſans maſons
 De mult de diverſes facons

two ſides, without putting himſelf in
 danger of the ſea.

Nor was it an eaſy matter towards
 the ſouth, it being as by the ſea on
 the other ſide, there encircled by
 woods, bogs, and trenches; where-
 fore the army was obliged to attack it
 on the eaſt, where there was a mount.

There the King commanded his
 troops to arrange themſelves in three
 bodies, as they were to be encamped.

Then did the banners arrange them-
 ſelves, when one might obſerve many
 an Eſquire trying of his horſe.

There might one find three thou-
 ſand brave ſoldiers, and ſee gold and
 ſilver, with the moſt noble and beſt of
 all the rich colours, illuminate the
 valley.

From whence the gariſon of the
 caſtle on ſeeing us arrive, might, as I
 conceive, judge they were in greater
 danger than they could ever before
 remember.

And the mareſhal having diſtributed
 us as we were drawn up, and appointed
 them the ground, then might be ſeen
 houſes of many different faſhions made
 neither by carpenters nor maſons

* Poigneour. Pugnator. Combattant. Alſo Eſquire.

De toile blanche et toile teinte
La et tendue corde meinte
Meinte poiffon en terre fichie

But of white and died cloth. There
was stretched many a cord, and many
a pin driven into the earth.

Meint grant arbre a terre trenchie
Por faire loges et fuellies
Herbes et flours es bois cueillies
Dont furent joinchies dedenz
E lors descendirent nos genz

Many a great tree cut down to make
huts, and leaves, herbs and flowers
gathered in the woods, which were
strewed within on the floors. Then
our folks dismounted.

A ki tantost si bien avint
Ke la navie a terre vint
O les engins et la vitaille
E ja començoit la pietaile
Au devant du chastel aler
Si veist ou entre eux voles
Pierres fagettes et quarreaus
Mes tant chier changent lour * meraus
Cil dedenz a ceux dehors.
Ke en petite heure plusoures corps
Jot et blefciez et narirez
E ne fai quanz a mort livrez

At this conjuncture it happened for-
tunately, that the navy arrived with
the engines and provision, and the
infantry already began to move for-
ward against the castle, then between
them might be seen to fly stones, ar-
rows, and ‡ quarrels, but so dearly
did those within exchange their tokens
with those without, that in one small
hour there were many persons wound-
ed and maimed, and I know not how
many slain outright.

Kant les gens de armes percurent
Ke li † sergeant tels maus recurent
Ki comencie orent le assaut
Meint en i court meint en i faut
E meint si haste si de aler
Ke a nul i n'en daigne parler

When the men at arms saw the
losses their infantry had sustained who
had began the assault, many ran, and
many a one leaped to arms, many of
them in such haste that they did not
deign to speak to any one.

* Mereaus. Counters used in play

† Sergeant, is old French for a foot soldier.

‡ Quarreaus. Darts shot from cross bows, headed with solid square pyramids of iron."

Lors i peust on revoir
 Aussi espés pierres chaoir
 Com si on deust poudrer
 E chapeaus et heaumes offronder
 Escus et targes depescier
 Car de tuer et de bleſcer
 Eſtoit li ju dont cil juoient
 Ki a grand cris ſe entre huoient
 Quant mal veoient avenir

La vi je tout premier venir
 Le bon Bertram de Montbouchier *
 De goules furent trois pichier
 En ſon eſcu d'argent luifant
 En le ourle noire li beſant

Gerard de Goundronvile † o li
 Bacheler legier et joli
 Le eſcu ot vair ne plus ne meins
 Ciſt ne orent pas oiſeus meins
 Car meinte pierre amont offrirent

E meinte peſant coup ſouffrirent
 Bretouns eſtoit li premerains
 E li ſeconds fu Loherains
 Dont nuls ne troeue lautre lent
 Ains donnent baudour e talent
 E autres de ſe i acuellier

Then might one ſee ſtones full as
 thick as if they meant to beat hats and
 helms to powder with their ſlings, and
 break ſhields and targets in pieces,
 for to kill and wound ſeemed the game
 at which they were playing. Great
 ſhouts aroſe among them when any
 deadly miſchief happened.

There firſt of all I ſaw come the
 good Bertram de Montbouchier, on
 whoſe ſhining ſilver ſhield were three
 pitchers gules, with beſants in a black
 ourle.

And that active and handſome
 batchelor Gerard de Gondronvile, who
 bore a ſhield neither more nor leſs than
 vary. He was not idle, for many a
 ſtone he ſent to the mount, and bore
 many a heavy blow.

The van was compoſed of Bretouns,
 and the ſecond body were of Lorain,
 nor did they find each other tardy,
 each mutually giving opportunity for
 the others to rally or attack.

* Batram de Montbouchier. Arg. 3 fuſilles in ſeſſe gules, on a border ſable ten beſants.

† Gerard de Gondercombe, varrey, arg. at 22.

Lors vint le chastel assailler
Le fils Mermenduc a baniere
O une grant route e plenièr
De bons * bachelers esleus

Then come to assail the castle Fitz-
Mermenduc, with a banner and a great
and full troop of good and chosen
bachelors.

† Robert de Wileby veus
I fu en or de Inde frette

Also Robert de Wileby, bearing or
a fret azure.

‡ Robert de Hamfart tout appreste
I vi venir ô bele gent
Rouge o trois estoiles de argent
Tenant lescu par les en armes

I saw that handsome gentleman Ro-
bert de Hamfart, well appointed, bear-
ing on his shield gules charged with
three silver stars.

Henri de Graham unes armes
Avoit vermeilles come saunc
O une fautour et au chef blanc
Ou et trois vermeilles cokilles

Henry de Graham had the field of
his arms as red as blood, with a white
saltier and chief, on which were three
red escallop shells.

Thomas de Richemont ki killes
Feasoit de lances de rechief
O deus jumeaus de or et au chief
Avoit vermeilles armeures
Cest ne vont com gens meures
Ne com gens de sen alumees
Mes com arses et enfumees
De orguel et de melencolie
Car droit ont lour voie acuellie
Juk a la rive du fosse

Thomas de Richemont, who brought
up again a body of lances, bore two
jumelles and a chief of gold in a ver-
million field. These did not act like
persons of mature reason, or illumina-
ted by their senses, but like men fired
by pride and clouded with melancholy,
for they made their way right forwards
to the very brink of the ditch.

* Batcheler, a title inferior to a Banneret, but superior to an Esquire. A young gentleman aspiring to Knighthood, and the privilege of bearing a banner in the field. A Batcheler had twice as much pay as an Esquire. Vide Cotgrave.

† Robert de Wileby, or Wyllyby, or, fretted of eight pieces, az.

‡ Robert de Hanfard, gules, 3 moletts argent.

Et cel de Richemont passe
 A maintenant juques au pont
 Le entre demande ou li respont
 De grosses pieres et * cornues
 Willeby en ses avenues
 Ot un pierre en mi le pis
 Dont bien devroit porter le pis
 Son escu si le daignoit faire

Richmont's troop passed quite to the bridge and demanded entry, they were answered with great stones and battle axes. Willeby in his advances received a stone in the middle of his stomach, which the middle of his shield ought to have received, had he deigned to cover himself therewith.

Le Filz Mermenduc tel affaire
 Tant entrepriist a endurer
 Com li autre i porent durer
 Car il estuit com une estache
 Mes sa baniere ot meinte tache
 E meint pertuis mal a recoustre

Fitz Mermenduc had undertaken to suffer such evils, as long as any one could endure them, for he raged like one mad; but his banner received many a stain and many a rent not easily mended.

Hamfart tant noblement se e monstri
 Que de son escu mult souvent
 Voit on voler le taint au vent
 Car il et cil de Richemont
 Ruent lour pieres contrement
 Com si ce fust es enviales
 E cil dedans a deffiales
 Lur enchargent testes et cous
 Del encombrance de grans oups

Hamfart carried himself so nobly, that from his shield many fragments might be seen to fly; for he, and those of Richemont's party, rushed forwards against their vollies of stones with great confidence and emulation, whilst those within vied with each other in charging their heads and necks with the encumbrance of weighty blows.

Cil de Graham ne fu pas quites
 Car ne vaudra deus homes quites
 Quanques entiere enportera
 Del escu kant sen partira

Those led by Graham did not escape free, for there were not two men who returned unhurt, or brought back their shields entire.

* Baston cornu, a battle ax of ancient fashion. Cotgrave;

TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

IN the year 1460, on the 14th of December, in the first year of the reign of Edward IV. the citizens of Rochester obtained a charter, which empowered them instead of a Bailiff to have a Mayor, to be chosen on the Monday after the succeeding Michaelmas-day for ever. William Myngham being the “ fyrst Mayer as for the cety” (so it standeth in the city Record) gave an entertainment to his fellow citizens. As every article necessary for our subsistence and luxury is at this time so extravagant, I doubt not but a transcript from the Records, of the expences he was at upon the occasion, will be acceptable to your readers; so proceed to give them you as they stand upon that ancient Book.

Fyrst he payde on the same nyte thatt he was sworon, & toke hys charge; for the sowper thatt was made for all the borgyse of the cety; thatt ys to saye, for brede xiid; for 2 nekys of moton, for 2 soholllderys and for 2 bryft of moton xiiid; for 3 capanys xvid; for 3 dabys, vid; for 4 conyys xd; for 6 peyyr of pejoyns viiid; for 6 pastyys of guysye xiid; for 16 galonys of bere and ale iis; for a pottell and a quarte of red wyne ixid; also Y payde for Harry Maryotty’s labor, for he was coke, iid.—Sundry other payments as they stand upon the Records.———Also he payd on y^e 17 day of Nowembyr for the dyner thatt he had on the seconde corte day yn hys yere; for brede viiid; for II galonys of bere and ale xvid; for befe and porke for to sethe and for to rost ixid; for won gose and for 2 pyggs xviiid; for 7 costards xd;—also he payde on the 26 day of Apryll for the dyner thatt was had at the festsithonys daye: for brede viiid; a leg and loyne of wele and for 2 rybbys of befe xivd; for a cowpyll of chekenys & for a capon xiiid; for 3 costardys & for spyfery ixid. On y^e 23 day of Octobyr, for a pottell of rede wyne thatt he sente on to my lord of Rowcheester yn to the palyse vid.—for a pottell of raynysh wyne thatt was sente on to the hondyr schrewe

schrewe of Kente, thatt he maye be frendely on to the selyng of the enden-
 rorys for the borgegys of the parlemente vd.—he payde on to the clerke of
 the markett for bycawse that he schwide be frendly on to the towne, and
 thatt he myte hawe of hym swnd hondyrstandyng of hys hofyse by hys cokys
 & for knowlech of hys weytys and mesurys iiii. iiiid.—he payde on to my
 lord of Warwyke whatt tyme thatt he wente on to Sandewech for to take
 hys charge of y^e wardeyne schyppe of 5 portys, 2 galonys of rede wyne iis.
 —also he payde on the 8 day of Apryll for a galon of rede wyne on to my
 lord ABERGAVAYNE & my lord of COBHAM when yey satt here for hoysfithers
 xiiid.—for my expensys and my manys yn and owte to London & agene to
 axe ownseyle agenyfte the schrewe of Kentt, for lewe of the fraye thatt was
 yn Strode for the restyng of JOHN SEHETARDE yn owr frawnchysle xxiid—
 he payde on saynte Lawrans hewen yn Awgust for the dyner thatt we had,
 for brede and ale and bere viiid; for halve a boschell of hoysfithers iid. for
 a fyde of saltte fysch iiiiid. for 4 passys of helys viiiid. for 4 costards vid.
 for bettyr and for heggs iiiiid. for perys, and for appleys and nottys iid. for
 a pottell of rede wyne, for by cowse of JOHN AROWE and hodyr learynd
 men thatt were there att thatt dyner vid.—payde on to MARGERY ROWLANDE
 for the heyre of all the yere for the mase thatt he had of her iis.—he payde
 to JOHN RYPONDEN of the heyllde hall yn London, for his labore to make
 us a boke owte of frensch yn to latyne, and owte of laryn yn to hyngglysch
 for the yn query of all manner of thynggys thatt longere on to the justyse
 of peise, for to yn query upon vis. viiid.—for 3 caponys the whych was
 yewe on to THOMAS AMORE, for a presente thatt he fewwllde be owyr frende
 yn getyng of owyr frawnchysle xviid.—payde on the 23d of No-
 wembyr, the tyme thatt Y went on to London for the frawnchysle,
 for a dyner thatt was made in brede strete, att the whych dyner
 THOMAS AMORE and SWERANDEN of the chawnsery, and all owyr
 mene where; there was take at thatt dyner a wyse amonge them all of the
 Swpplycatonve thatt was made on to the Kyng for the frawnchysle, whe-
 thyr they were fewerly made, or nott; and for to carre theym whe e thatt
 any fawte was, where Y payde at thatt tyme for theyre dyner iiii. xid.—
 To SWERANDEN for the makyng of a copy of owyr frawnchysle, to put up
 on to the Kynggys hyneffe iiii. iiiid.

T H E

ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

MANNORBEER-CASTLE, *PEMBROKESHIRE.*

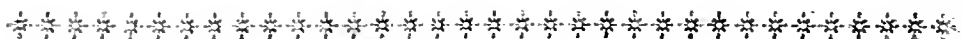
THIS Castle was built, as is supposed, about the time of William Rufus, and continued in the crown from the time of King Henry the First to the reign of King James the First, when that King granted it to the family of the Bowens of Trelogne, which grant was afterwards confirmed by King Charles the First. From the Bowens it came by marriage to the family of Philips of Piston Castle, and Anno 1740 was the property of Sir Erasmus Philips, Baronet.

It is by Giraldus Cambrensis styled, "the Mansion of Pyrrhus," he says it was in his time adorned with stately towers and bulwarks; having on the west side a spacious haven, and under the walls, to the north and north-west, an excellent fish-pond, remarkable as well for its neatness as the depth of its water.

Leland, in his Itinerary, describes this Castle, and its situation, in the following words: "A little beyond this, and more than half way betwixt

"Penbroke and Tinbigh, appereth the Castel of Mainorpirrhe, a mile on the

"right hande. It stondith as it were, betwixt to pointing hilletes, be-
 "twene the which the Severn Se gulſh in almoſt the length of a quarter
 "of a mile."



The Deſcription of ENGLAND, continued from Page 201.

D U R H A M.

DURHAM is agreeably ſituated, ſtanding on an elevated rock, like a kind of peninſula, ſurrounded by the river Veerre on all ſides, ſerving as a ditch, and rendering it a very ſtrong place.

I paſſed it in entering, and mounted up ſeveral twiſting ſtreets till I came to a market-place, where there is a large covered hall, with a conduit, delivering a great deal of water, which ſeemed wonderful to me, upon ſo ſmall a rock. Near this fountain begins the great ſtreet leading to the caſtle, the moſt elevated part of the town, and on that account makes a great appearance, as well as from two ranges of lodgings pierced with many windows, but principally from its vicinity to the episcopal church, one of the largeſt in the kingdom, ornamented with two high towers on its portal; and a larger over the center of the choir, inſomuch that the palace, which I take to be the habitation of the Biſhop, and this great church, give a handſome appearance to the town when viewed from afar off, ſituated as it is on ſuch an eminence. Here are ſome large meadows, through which runs the river Veere. I deſcended to paſs over a large ſtone bridge, where is a ſuburb inhabited by many workmen employed in the woollen manu- factory, and in making cloth. I came afterwards to Feril, Actiſ, Darlington on the river Niſen, and the river Tees, which muſt be paſſed in a ferry-boat. From thence to Smiton, Alverton, Sorſk on the river, Lernbi, a flat country without hills, to Elmond, the high road lies by way of Darlington to Toklife, but I left it on the left to go by Chip and York.

When the King of England is mentioned, Scotland and Ireland are alſo underſtood, for Scotland and England make but as it were one kingdom, being in one iſland called Great-Britain; wherefore as you will ſee the titles
 of

of the King of England are, “ Carolus II. Dei Gratia Magnæ Britannæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ, Rex.” “ Charles the Second, by the Grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland.” It was Henry the Fifth that caused the title of King of France to be added to that of England, on account of his having gained a part, which the English long occupied, and of which they left marks, such as the Bastile and Notre-Dame at Paris, the Castle of Vincennes, &c. and from which they were driven on the day we stile the reduction of the English. Just as Sicily is the greatest island in the Mediterranean sea, so England is the greatest in the ocean, as also the most fertile, although not in silk, wine, sugar, and corn, as in Sicily, but in mines of lead, tin, sea-coal, land, and cattle, whose wool is extremely fine, and of as much consequence as the silk of Sicily. We have before said, that formerly this kingdom was divided into seven, these were Northumberland, Mercia, Aftangles, Kent, Essex, Suffex, and West Sex, with the principality of Wales, which are now subdivided into fifty-two counties or shires, as they are called, bearing almost all of them the names of their capital towns: they are, Berkshire, Surry, Bedfordshire, Bukinhamshire, Cambrighshire, Cheshire, Cornwall, Comberland, Darbyshire, Devonshire, Dorcetshire, Durham, Essex, Gloucestershire, Hamshire, Hartfordshire, Herefordshire, Huntingtongshire, Kent, Lancashire, Lecestershire, L’Incolnshire, Middlesex, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, Northumberland, Norfolk, Oxfordshire, Rutland, Shropshire, Somersetsshire, Staffordshire, Suffolk, Suffex, Warwickshire, Westmorland, Wiltshire, Worcestershire, Yorkshire. Those which follow are of the principality of Wales, namely, Anglesey, Breknokshire, Cardiganhire, Carmarthenhire, Merionethshire, Pembrokshire, Radnorshire; this is the division of the kingdom of England. We have already made that of Scotland, and of the kingdom of Ireland, which is an island separated from Great-Britain by an arm of the sea, in some places fifty miles wide, and in others only half as much: it is often very rough and dangerous to pass, but also full of fish: in it are the isles of Man and Anglesey. I only mention this *en passant*, to return to our journey, which I left at Yorck.

Y O R C K.

Yorck, after London, is the largest town of all England, situated in a county the most fertile of any in the kingdom, on the banks of the river Youre, which divides it into two unequal parts, in the middle of a large
open

open country, where the air is so pure and wholesome, that many Kings have chosen it for their residence. It bears the title of a dukedom, of which the King's brother is Lord, and often comes here to divert himself. His palace is behind the great Church of St. Peter; his garden is the finest thing I saw there; but this metropolitan and archiepiscopal Church requires a whole day to consider it in all its parts; it is newly built entirely of large hewn stone, and is in length two hundred and twelve paces, consequently more than forty paces longer than the Church of Notre Dame at Paris, and forty-three in breadth: two high towers rise over its portal, and a third and larger over the middle of the Church. I was shewn the treasure in the Sacristy, where were great vases of gold, holy chalices, books enriched with precious stones, great basons, beautiful ornaments for the altar, the whole of great value. Near it they gave me to drink water from St. Peter's well, which is said to have great virtue for those who have faith: they then led us behind the choir to shew us the tombs of the Dukes and Archbishops of York, and from thence we ascended the great tower by as many steps as there are days in the year.

It was from this height that I considered at my leisure the plan of this great town, where I remarked that all its streets are broad and straight, as in a newly erected town, and that it might be a strong place, being nowhere commanded except from its castle, which stands at one of the ends of the town, elevated on a small eminence, and enclosed with thick walls and broad ditches, filled by the waters of a little rivulet which runs through them, that renders the access by so much the more difficult, as it overflows and renders marshy a large tract of land leading to it. This castle, although it is very strong, has only a sort of large donjon or keep, furnished on the top with a good number of cannon: besides this there are some small lodgings for the officers of the garrison. Having considered all these things, from that high tower I descended, and at the foot of these stairs in the church, I was made to remark a tall marble column, which represented the measure, I no longer remember of what, and at the face of the lobby or division, between the body of the choir, figures of the height of a man of all the Kings of England. I saw near that place on the pavement a little spot which is always moist, owing to a person having been there slain; and farther on a table of black marble, as a sort of tribunal of justice. They shewed me a tomb within the thickness of the walls, of a holy personage who

who thought himself unworthy to be buried in the church. The history is pleasant to hear: but what I thought most curious, is, that in the nave of that great church there are small circles engraved on its pavement, marking each pace in the length of that nave, which twelve times repeated, make exactly an English mile. They shewed us twelve little holes against the great door with a little peg, which serves to mark the miles to any one chusing to measure them, changing every time this peg into a fresh hole, in order not to misreckon. One must not miss to see the Chapel, which appears without the Church, built in the form of the Pantheon at Rome, so large that it seems something wonderful how the vault can sustain itself without pillars, seeming as it were suspended in the air.

Although the town of York is very large, it is not the less handsome; its houses are well built, its streets are wide and well formed, and all filled with rich dealers, on account of the convenience of the river, the tide rising so as to bring large barks into the middle of the town, along a great quay which borders the river, where there is a stone bridge of a moderate length covered with some houses and tradesmens shops; over this you pass to go into the lesser part of the town, called Milkguet, which is in the valley near a hill; there in a great street near the quay is a handsome area with a fountain; also the great palace of the Dukes of Buckingham. Leaving the town on this side, there is a pleasant walk on the bank of the river, where at the distance of a mile in the village of Bickartorf, is a fine palace of the Archbishops of York, built in the modern taste. But without straying from the town we went to see the royal palace, which is of a great extent; several Kings have here held their courts: it stands in the suburb on the bank of the river near an ancient abbey, whose church and ruins of the convent appeared to me magnificent. Speaking of the King's palace brings to my mind a pleasant story told me in England: The King being pursued by his enemies in a wood, during the civil wars, where he was abandoned by his suite, quitted his horse, and dexterously mounted an oak without being perceived by his pursuers, who not suspecting this, in vain sought him a long time: from hence he returned to his army, to the great astonishment of those who had left him, as it were, in the hands of his enemies. Of the fifty-two counties of which England consists, York is the largest, and Rutland the smallest; its capital town is Oakham. Its castle is remarkable for a hall hung round with horseshoes, concerning which they tell a long story; as

also about a hole near the great bridge of Boroubrigge in the town of Rippon, through which women are made to pass, in order to know whether they have been faithful to their husbands. In the neighbourhood of this town appear several high mountains, these divide the Eastern from the Western parts of England, from them flow almost all the branches of the rivers that compose the great river Humber, one of the three principal of the kingdom of England, whose mouth is very broad and deep, since that through it the largest vessels pass to go up with the tide into all those rivers which empty themselves into it, and to the towns which they wash, as that of York. The battle fought near the town of Lancaster was extremely remarkable and bloody, for it is said that there died three Kings, a Prince, twelve Dukes, many Earls, and an infinite number of the nobility of the house of the Dukes of Bourbon and Valois.

I left York to go to Lincoln, and at first passed through a fine open country by Sands. In the environs of York there are large meadows where they feed very fine horses, which we call Guildains. From thence I reached Aistrit, Noidofil, and Menfarf; here a little river is to be passed in a ferry boat, and after having followed it a short time, I arrived at Oyssen, where is a strong castle, and Honden, where so great a number of crows was assembled, that they darkened the air like a thick cloud. There is no place in Europe where there are so many as in England. From hence following one of the two greatest branches of the river Humber to Scetlen and Eidnes: here one must ferry over in a boat to the other side where lies Oitgif. Here the river is above three hundred paces broad, the tide rising more than four fathom, so that I saw here several large ships. It is true that the sea is not far distant. Here is the strong town of Hull, which defends the entry of those rivers into the Humber. Shortly after I passed the second large arm of the river, called Trent; but first I passed on my way through the villages of Atleimfit; here is a high road raised all along the side of the river, which would otherwise overflow all the country, it being low land. Came to Gafs, near which one must pass this river Trent in a ferry boat; it is one of the principal branches of the river Humber. On the opposite side is a little village, and some inns before; ascending to Boten is Scrosby, and a little after Scontroup, where a warren full of rabbits reaches to Kentern. At Spidl is a castle, and a plain quite to Lincoln.

LINCOLN.

L I N C O L N.

Lincoln is one of the most famous towns in England, although not one of the largest. It is situated on the declivity of a hill, by the side of a small river, which runs through its suburbs; this causes it at a distance to appear like a theatre, rendering it naturally strong: here there is added a strong castle, near which I entered, flanked by several towers, and having thick walls defended by a broad ditch, which serves also for the town, where on the same side are strong ramparts and large bastions, the town there appearing the most liable to an attack. On my entering I came into a great street, which conducted me to the area before the cathedral church: in the middle of this space is a fountain. The face of this cathedral is ornamented with several small pyramids, interlaced with columns, and several figures well-wrought; here rise two towers, and in the middle of the church another much larger. It seems as if the nave was built at two different times, it being extraordinarily long, and there being two figures of the cross which make two parts of the nave: one of these separates the choir, which is of a length proportionable to that of the nave, inasmuch, that this church is one of the largest and most finished in Europe. It is built of fine large stones, like marble, of a blackish colour. Its organs, and the tombs of some great lords in a chapel behind the choir, are worth remarking; they were placed there when Lincoln was in its splendour: for it is proverbially said, that Lincoln has been the most famous town in the kingdom, that London is at present, and that York will be so hereafter.

Behind this great church is the palace of the Bishop, situated in the high town, and separated from the lower town by an old wall and gate, which encloses it. Here are several rich merchants, for Lincoln has always been a trading town, by means of the canal which joins the river of Whitham to that of the Trent, one of the largest branches of the Humber, whereon the largest vessels may come with the tide, from whence the barks bring their lading to Lincoln by the canal, which enters that town with the river of Whitham. I do not say that they do not use this conveniency at present: it is, however, but seldom, and with little success. From the lower town there is a long suburb through which this river passes, dividing itself into several branches. Here are some manufacturers who make cloth and other woollen goods, the river assisting them in this manufactory. Hence I ascended

ascended into an open country, covered with good pasture, and flocks of sheep and oxen, which reached to *Estepford* on a river, and Forkengham; the country is without mountains. Came to Maken and Borne, on a river, and Abster, and over a bridge, near some meadows to Dipin. Near a river hereabouts are seen several villages, which shew the goodness and the fertility of the country. Near here I passed over a river in a ferry-boat, and from thence proceeded to Atten, leaving Peterborough on the left hand. Its great castle and handsome church are seen, as also some lakes in the neighbourhood of that town, going to Stilten. Here is a toll-house for merchandise, several great roads meeting here. The way to Tucle is through woods to Hontington.

H O N T I N G T O N.

Hontington is in the center of a beautiful and most fertile country, situated on the bank of a great river, which makes very large meadows and fine pasturage near its course. This town is the capital of a county, which is the most remarkable circumstance attending it. It has a large street, and in the middle a market-place; the houses are well-built according to the English taste. This river is to be passed over a great bridge, and the meadows on a long causeway, which terminate at Compcheester. Here many fine woollen shifts are made. Here is a river; and farther on Feristad, and arable lands to Cambridge.

C A M B R I D G E.

Cambridge, after Oxford, is the most famous university of England, also one of the greatest towns and the most peopled with rich merchants; although its situation does not seem the most advantageous on account of the many rivers and great marshes in the neighbourhood, which make it resemble one of the towns in the Low Countries, but on the other hand it is the most agreeable and convenient, as one may, by this means, brings from afar off such things as are wanted. But above all, what I think the most remarkable, is its colleges; for there are no fortifications, nor is it enclosed by walls: one sees only on that side through which I arrived a castle somewhat elevated, having in the center a large dungeon commanding over all its environs. This quarter is properly a suburb, distinguished from the town by the river Cam, over which is a great bridge, where the two great streets meet which cross the whole town. They reckon here twelve colleges, among which are
four

four worth going to see; these, for the most part, are in one of those fine streets on the right hand of the bridge foot. That of the Trinity is the finest; there is a great court, and in the midst thereof an admirable fountain, also its garden and a fine library. That of St. John has two fine courts, both enclosed by large and well-constructed buildings.

I was introduced to the Principal of this college, who had resided a long time in Italy, and spoke Italian well: he would not quit me till I had seen every thing worth notice in the town, and all the colleges: during five days whilst I remained at Cambridge, he conducted me over all that college, and made me observe curiously the library and the garden, which extends along the bank of the great canal of the river, where there is a long walk of several rows of trees. That of King's college, and that of the university, called Clerhal, whose church is remarkable, and the handsomest in the town: Its outside is ornamented with many little signatures, and with pyramids, which make it appear as if crowned with flowers. All the windows seem to be of chrystal of all colours, representing the history of the Old Testament, and under them are in bas relief, the blasons of the greatest lords of the country, which serve round about that fine church like tapisfry. Its lobby, or interval, between the nave and choir, is in the fashion of a lattice, covered with leaf-work, accompanied by all sorts of fruit and birds, represented according to nature, and so well, that the Principal who had, as well as I, made the voyage of Italy, obliged me to acknowledge that nothing more beautiful, or of better workmanship, was to be seen there. The whole of divine service is sang there every day to musick. I think I there counted more than fifty musicians, as many clerks, and the like number of ministers; we ascended to the top of the church, which has a platform surrounded with ballustrades, with four small turrets at the four corners, which gives more grace to this great edifice. The fourth college to see is Christ's, situated almost at one end of the town. Its fountain is tolerable. What is the most wonderful to see in Cambridge is the many fountains, though the town is situated on a low spot, and that there are so many shops and so many rich shop-keepers, that the scholars are scarcely perceived in the town, although they are in great numbers. Besides the two great churches there is the large market-place where a market is held several days in the week: it has a fountain in the middle, and round about it some good houses.

houses, in one of which was my inn, where I treated that head of the college with some good French wine.

There are many pleasant walks in the environs of Cambridge, to which one may go on the river, the barks from the sea coming up to the great quay in center of the town. I departed, after having satisfied my curiosity, and thanked that head of a college and some professors, who had accompanied me.

Leaving the town we come to Barer, the road quite to Batsem is very agreeable. I passed a river a little farther on, and came to a ditch which interrupted my way: it was above three miles long, and as broad and deep as the ditch of a town: I suppose it was made during the wars, to defend the passage against the enemies. The soil is good, and proper for husbandry. Newmarket, Kinford, Burye, on a river. Here are several workmen who make pins: the English pins are esteemed for their polish and fineness. I afterwards came into a desert country, with some little wood, to go to Spamboul, a covered and agreeable country, where the road is bordered by alleys of trees like a walk; passing by Oulpis, saw there many fruit-trees. Stomarket, where I lodged, a young man, a friend to the people of the house, entertaining me with several pleasant discourses, asked me whence I came, and of what country I was, he well knowing, by my manner of speaking English, that I was a stranger, and by my clothes, that I was a Frenchman, and telling me he was astonished at my travelling the country alone.

After this discourse he went out and gave notice to several burgers of the town, that I was at such an inn, and that it would not be improper to know on what design I came to England, by a way not usually frequented by passengers. In short, a little after I had supped, he brought up into my chamber the parson of the parish and his curate, who gave me to understand they would be glad to speak to me, and to learn some news from me: after which the minister spoke to me in Latin, declaring that he came on the part of the townsmen to know who I was, and what business brought me among them. Whereupon I informed him that I came to England to see the Court, and London, so much in reputation at Paris, and that from thence I had been to see Oxford and Cambridge, those two famous universities of England, from whence I was on my way to return by the Harwich Packet-boat, by which I should pass over into Holland. Having contented them by this answer, they told me they were jealous of the French in England ever since the suspicion of their having set the city of London on fire, whereby it had been

been lately almost destroyed. It was, however, necessary to drink two or three pots of beer during our parley: for no kind of business is transacted in England, without the intervention of pots of beer. This being finished, the minister gave me all the absolution I could desire, and early in the morning I set off for Olmefo, which is not far off; from thence I passed through woods to Nidem, Claine, and Ipswiche.

I P S W I C H E.

Ipswiche, though not enclosed by walls, is nevertheless a good town, and very mercantile, on account of the convenience of the river which passes it, the tide rising above six feet, and bringing up large loaded barks to its great quay, where is an area in which are the Town Hall, the Exchange, and Custom-House: the best streets meet here, in one of which is a fine fountain, and many shops of rich merchants. Every tide a boat goes down the river to Harwich, situated at its mouth.

H A R W I C H.

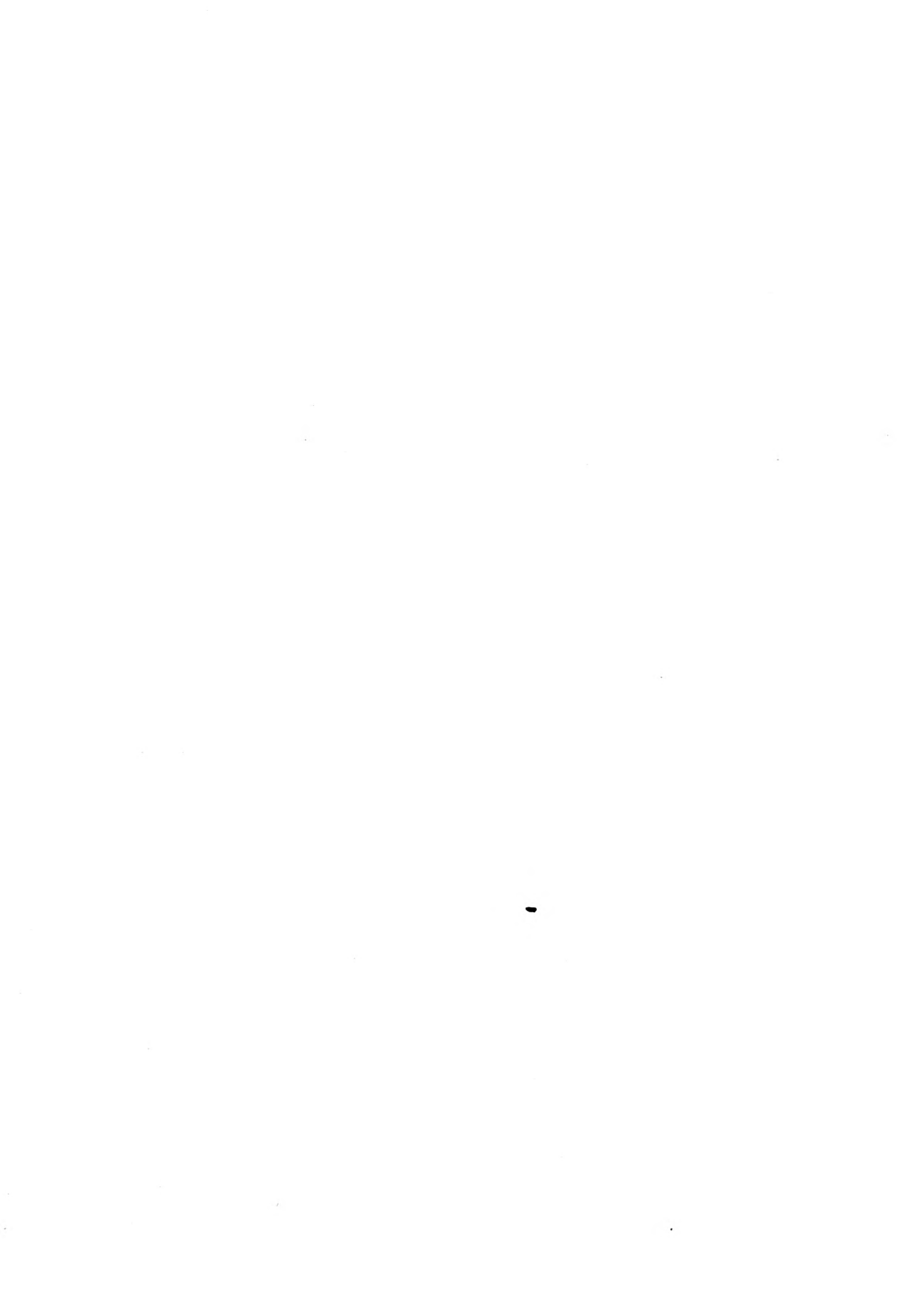
Harwich is a small town, fortified with ramparts and earthen bastions, situated at the mouths of the rivers Orwell and Stoure, which form here a fine port and harbour: on which account in bad weather, foreign vessels come hither to seek shelter till it is over: it is the common port for the packet-boat from England to Holland, that is to say, where the post and messengers embark, who pass from England to go to Holland and all parts of Germany. This packet-boat goes over once a week, and was sailed before my arrival; wherefore, whilst I waited its return, I walked not only over the whole town, but visited also all its environs, which are perhaps the most agreeable of any in all England. On the other side of the mouth of these rivers, appears an earthen fort, where was a garrison and plenty of warlike munitions to defend it against the Dutch, who during these last wars besieged it for a considerable time without success, it being a place of importance, and the key of this part of the kingdom.

Wherefore the better to preserve it, the town of Harwich has also been fortified, from which, if attacked, it may be succoured. I passed some time in seeing the workmen in the dock-yard fitting out a ship. One day I went out on a fishing party with some fishermen, when we took a boat-load of fish. I think there were above thirty cod, as many rayes, and an almost
infinite

infinite number of flounders and fine soles, and other fishes, whose names I did not know. I never enjoyed greater pleasure than in catching them, principally when I had taken a cod or large raye, with the hook, as long as ones hand, resembling a small anchor, which I drew up with force, as if loaded with some sea-monster.

Coaches set out every day from London for Harwich, and from Harwich for London, the distance being fifty miles. The packet-boat for Holland commonly sails every Monday from Harwich, if the weather is not so stormy as to render the passage dangerous. A French vessel came into this port to wait for a favourable wind. It was loaded with fifty large masts, and other timber, for ship-building: it came from the town of Gottenbourg in Sweden, and was returning to Rochelle. I went on board it, and walked all over it to see what it carried. The clerk told me that there were three vessels who set out in company from Rochelle for Dantzick to fetch wood of this kind, but that on the environs of the coast of Norway such a dreadful storm had arisen, that they were separated, and that one of them was stranded on the coast, where it was beaten in pieces, without losing any of its men, they having several times discharged all their artillery, thereby asking assistance of those ports to which they could not attain. The vessel filled so much with water, that on the arrival of some barks they abandoned it to save their lives; their design of going to Dantzick being thus frustrated, they were reduced to go only to Gottenbourg, from whence they then came. This history was interrupted as soon as I saw the packet-boat arrive from Holland, and the next morning I bid adieu to England, embarking for Holland, although the wind was not over favourable, as we remained two nights and a day severely buffeted about by a furious tempest, which made us stand in for the coast of France, from whence we bore up to the Brill, forty leagues from Harwich, in a regular line, although in our course we made it double that distance.

It is to be noticed that English money will not pass current in Holland, unless to great loss in the exchange. Likewise, that before embarking, a bargain should be made with the master of the vessel; the common price is only an English crown, which is about a crown and ten sols of France: but these seamen are so dishonest, that if you have not made an agreement before departure, they will make you pay five or six; but for this price they are only to give you your passage, I mean without furnishing you any provisions, or even a mattrafs to sleep on for the night. One may remedy this deficiency
by





by purchasing some provisions before departure; there need not be any great matter, and when on board, one may agree with them for the loan of something to rest on for that night. I warn the traveller of this, because there happens daily disturbances on those subjects, which even sometimes arise to blows, which may be avoided when informed of the manner of acting. Moreover, it would be right to stipulate the kind of money in which they are to be paid, and would not be amiss to shew them what you propose giving for your passage to the Brill.

[To be continued.]



A FIGURE in TROMPINGTON CHURCH.

THIS figure, which is engraved on a brass plate of uncommon thickness, lies on an Altar Tomb in the North Chantry of the Parish Church of Trompington near Cambridge: both tradition and the armorial bearings with which it is decorated, point it out for one of the ancient Lords of that village, who, as was usual, bore for his surname that of his seigneurie, or place of habitation.

The Trompingtons, or Trumpetons, as it was sometimes spelt, were an ancient family, having possessions in Cambridgeshire and Essex. Sir Giles de Trompington is recorded among the Knights of Cambridgeshire in the camp of Henry the Third.

In the thirteenth of Edward the First, Robert de Trompington held the manor of Trompington in Essex, a manor within that of great Tay, consisting of half a carrucate of land, worth sixty shillings per annum, by the service of finding one sack of canvas fastened with a thong, a broche or jug to carry drink, and also a man and horse to be maintained forty days at his expence, and to serve in the King's wars in Wales whenever they should happen. The first of this reign, the manor of Trompington in Cambridgeshire, according to Blomfield, belonged to Simon de Coiley, and Sir Roger de Trompington, Knight, held only a water-mill and lands at forty shillings per annum. Sir Giles de Trompington, Knight, was with Edward the First in his wars in Scotland. A Sir Giles de Trompington is returned as one of the lords of the manor of Trompington, in the record called *nomina villar*, made 9 Edward II.

In the reign of Edward III. Sir Hugh de Trompington was one of the partizans of Mortimer Earl of March, and was, as Leland has it in his *Collectanea*, slain and brained with a mace at the castle of Nottingham.

Sir Roger de Trompington, Knight, engaged to serve under Henry the Fifth in his wars in the dutchy of Guienne in France, with three men at arms and nine archers, by indenture dated 29th April, in the third year of that reign. A Monsieur de Trompington is mentioned in an ancient MS of the names of the Knights present at the siege of Roan, under that King.

Walter de Trompington was Sheriff of the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon the 27th of Henry VI. and is said to have resided at Trompington in Cambridgeshire.

Henry de Trompington, called the Loverd, or Lord, with his son Walter, and grandson John, are mentioned in Blomfield's *Collectanea Cantabrigiensiæ*. The above Sir Walter, with his wife Anne, was buried in the priory church of Babewall, near St. Edmond's-bury.

Which of this ancient family is here represented is uncertain, though the circumstance of the attitude, *i. e.* being cross-legged, makes it probable that it was not put down later than the year 1312, for the following reasons :

Although the figures represented on tombs with their legs crossed, are commonly stiled Knights Templers, there are divers circumstances which intituled other persons to be so represented. The first, having served personally, though for hire, in the Holy Land. Secondly, having made a vow to go thither, though prevented by sickness or death. Thirdly, the having contributed to the fitting out soldiers or vessels for that service. Fourthly, having been born with the army in Palestine. And lastly, by having been a considerable benefactor to the order of Knights Templers, persons were rendered partakers of the merits and honours of that fraternity, and buried with their distinctions, an idea which has been more recently adopted abroad by many great personages, who have been interred in the habits of capuchins. Indeed, the admission of laymen to the fraternity of a religious order, was no uncommon circumstance in former days.

So long as this order remained in estimation, it is probable that persons availed themselves of that privileged distinction ; but as at its dissolution the Knights were accused of divers enormous crimes, it is not likely any one would chuse to claim brotherhood with them, or hand themselves or friends to posterity as members of a society held in detestation all over Europe ; so that cross-legged figures, or monuments, may pretty safely be estimated as prior to the year 1312, when that dissolution took place, or at most they cannot exceed it by above sixty or seventy years, as persons of sufficient age to be benefactors before that event, would not, according to the common age of man, outlive them more than that term.

Communicated by the Reverend Mr. Tyson.

The

The SIEGE of KARLAVEROK in SCOTLAND,
continued from Page 210.

O S vous la noïse comencier
 Ouoec eus scest entre lancia
 Des gens le Roi une grant massie
 Dont si je touz les noms nomasse
 Et recontaïsse les bons fais
 Trop men seroit pesans li fais
 Tant furent et tant bien se ferent

NOW began the tumult to rage, for
 with them were intermingled a
 great body of the King's troops, whose
 names if I should attempt to repeat,
 and recount their brave actions, the
 labour would be too heavy, so many
 were there, and so gallantly did they
 behave.

E pon porquent pas ne souffrent
 Sanz la maisnie au filz le Roy
 Ki mult i vint de noble aroy
 Car meinte targe freschement
 Peinte et garnie richement
 Meinte heaume et meinte chapeau
 burni
 Meinte riche * gamboïson guarni
 De soie et cadas et coton
 En lour venue veïst on
 De diverses tailles et forges

Nor would this suffice without those
 of the household of the King's son,
 who came there in noble array, for
 many a targent newly painted and
 richly adorned, many a helmet and
 many a burnished hat, many a gam-
 boïson garnished with silk †, towe,
 and cotton, were there to be seen of
 divers forms and fashions.

Iluoques vi je Rauf de Gorges
 Chevalier nouvel adoube
 De pieres a terre tumber

There saw I Ralph de Gorges, a
 new dubbed Knight, more than once
 beaten down to the earth with stones,

* Gamboïson, a long vestment worn by horsemen, reaching to the thighs, and quilted on both sides, worn under the coat of mail.

† Cadas, or Cadarce, the towe, or coarsest part of the stuffs used with the cotton for stuffing.

Et de foule plus de une fois
 Car tant estoit de grant buffoiz
 Kel ne sen deignoit de partir
 Tout son harnois et son atire
 Avoit mascle de or et de asur

for he was of so great a spirit as not
 easily to desist; all his harness and
 attire was masked with gold and
 azure.

Ceus ki estoient sur le mur
 Robert de Tony moult grivoit
 Car en sa compagnie avoit
 Le bon Richard de la Rokele
 Ki ceus dedans si enparkele
 Ke mult souvent les fait retraire
 Cil ot son escu fait portraire
 Mascle de goules et de ermine

Those on the wall were much distressed by Robert de Tony, for he had in his company the good Richard de la Rokele, who so well plied those within as frequently to oblige them to retreat. He had caused on his shield to be portrayed masks of gules and ermine.

Adam de la Fforde au mur mine
 En tel manere com il puter
 Car aussi dru com pluie pluet
 Volent ses pieres ens et hors
 Dont mult fu de foules li ors
 De trois lyonceaux couronnes
 Kil et rampans en inde nez

Adam de la Fford mined the walls as well as he was able, for the stones flew in and out as thick as drops of rain, by which many were thrown to the ground. He bore on three lions rampant crowned, in an azure field.

Le bon Baron de Wignetone
 Merveillis est ke tout ne estone
 Li fais de coups ke il i recoit
 Car ja ce ke venus i soit
 Sanz Seigneur hors de retenance
 Ja plus nen a la contenance
 Esbahie ne espoentee
 Cil portoit bordure endentee
 O trois estoiles de or ensable

The good Baron of Wignetone performed astonishing wonders. Such were the blows he received, and the actions he performed, for without excepting any Lord present, none shewed a more resolute or unembarrassed countenance. He bore within a bordure indented, three golden stars on a sable field.

Meinte

Meinte pesant pierre et quassable
Cil de Kirkelbride i porta
Mes les escu blanc devant bonta
O la crois verde engrielle

Many a heavy and bruising stone
bore him of Kirkelbride, who covered
himself with a white shield, having a
green cross engrailed.

Se ke mult fu bien assallie
De lui la porte du chastel
Car onques feures de martel
Si sur son fer en martela
Com il et li s'en firent la

The gate of the castle was stoutly
assailed by him, for no smith ever
beat more furiously on his anvil than
did there he and his.

Non porquant tant i ont este
De grosses pierres tempesté
E de * quarreaus e de sagettes
Ke de blessures et plaquettes
Sont si las et si amorti
Ke a mult grant peine en sont parti

Not but during their assault there
were showered upon them flights of
quarrels and arrows, which so wounded
and hurt them, that it was with diffi-
culty they were able to retire.

Mes ainz kil s'en fussent partiz
Cil de Cliffort com avertiz
E com cil ki ne a au pourpos
Ke cil dedenz aient repos
Já sa baniere envoie
Et tant com bien le a convoie

But no sooner were they departed,
than Clifford, as if advised thereof,
and resolving that those within should
have no rest, sent his banner well ac-
companied.

De Badelesmere Bartholmeus
Johan de Cromwelle au miens
Que puet i a mise se entente
Car nuls de cens ne fait atente

By Bartholomew Bartholomeus,
John de Cromwell who well perform-
ed his attack, for none of them at-
tempted to stoop to pick up stones

* Quarrels. Square-headed darts shot from cross bows.

De abeffier et pierres cuellier
 Et de ruer et de affaillier
 Tant com durer lour puet aleine

and to throw them, and to stand to
 the assault as long as their breath
 lasted.

Mes les genz a la chesteleine
 Ne lour laissent avoir soujour
 Badelsmere ki tout le jour
 Iluec se contint bien et bel
 Portost en blanc au bleu label
 Ffesse rouge entre deus jumeaus

But the people of the castle would
 not permit them to remain there long.
 Badlesmere, who all that day com-
 ported himself well and gallantly, bore
 in a white shield with a blue label a
 red fess between two jumelles.

Cromewelle li preus li beaus
 Ke entre le pieres va tripant
 En inde et blanc lyon rampant
 Couronné de or ou double coue
 Mes ne croi pas ke il la rescoue
 Ke iluec ne li soit recoupez
 Tant fut de pieres estampee
 E broie ainz kil fen a la

The brave and handsome Cromwell,
 who goes tripping among the stones,
 had azure a white lion rampant double
 tailed and crowned with gold, but I
 believe he did not bring it away, so
 much was his shield broken and de-
 faced by stones before he retreated.

Après ces deus revindrent la
 La Warde et Johans de Gray
 Ki de nouvel ont envay
 Ceus de dedenz ki bien attendent
 Et arcs et arbalestes tendent
 Et traient de lour* espringant
 E bien se tiennent paringant
 Et au jecter et au lancier.

After these two came there La
 Warde and Johans de Gray, freshly
 dispatched. Those within who were
 expecting them bent their bows and
 cross bows, and shot from their es-
 springalls, and kept themselves well
 prepared to throw a lance.

* Espringant. A machine for throwing darts or large stones, the artillery of those times.

THE PALACE AT ENFIELD.

THIS old brick structure, situate on the south-side of the town of Enfield, and opposite to the church and market-place, was a royal retreat, originally built, according to Mr. Camden, "by Sir Thomas Lovell, Knight of the Garter, and Privy Counsellor to Henry VII. as one may gather from the arms." It is true, none of these arms are now extant here; but Camden lived too near the time for us to question his authority. Sir Thomas died at Enfield, May 25, 1524. Henry VIII. probably purchased this house, as he did one at Hunston, for a nursery or retreat for his children. Here Edward VI. received the news of his father's death, and went from hence next day to the Tower. Queen Elizabeth was here in 1568 and 1569, and in the latter of these visits amused herself with shooting at bucks in the park, and at the same time received here in a most gracious manner, her kinsman, Robert Cary, appointing him Warden of the East March, with a handsome salary.

Vallance, in his tale of Two Swannes, mentions

"Enfield house, that longs unto our Queene;" and Weever ranks it among the "princely houses inheritable to the crown of England."

In the Bodleian Library (Arch. D. 115. 8vo.) is a translation by the Princess Elizabeth of an Italian sermon of Occhine's, written on vellum with uncommon elegance in her own hand, and dedicated to her brother Edward, to whom she sends it as a new year's gift. The dedication is dated *Enfield*, Dec. 30.

Norden says "Enfielde house Queene Elizabeth's builded by an Earle of Worcester." This must have been *John Tiptoft*, beheaded by Edward IV. the only *Earl of Worcester* who had any possessions here. From him the Manor of Worcester here takes its name, having descended to him from his father Sir John Tiptoft, who died in the reign of Henry VI. It is enjoyed at present by Eliab Breton, Esq. of Fourtree-hall in this parish, in right of his wife, coheirefs of William Wolstenholme, Esq. whose mother was the representative of the Raynton's, and great grand-daughter of Sir Nicholas Raynton, Knt. Lord-Mayor of London, 1640, to whose memory, and that of his Lady, is erected a splendid monument at the upper end of the north aisle of Enfield church, now the vestry.

The palace is at present the property of Mr. Breton, and leased out to several tenants. The middle part, which serves as a lodging-house, has a lofty square parlour, wainscotted with oak, of curious pannelling in relief. The chimney-piece is decorated with three compartments of the same work, supported by four pillars. In the middlemost are the arms of England in a garter, supported by a lion and griffin. Motto, *Dieu & mon droit*, and under it,

*Sola salus servire Deo
Sunt cetera fraudes.*

At the sides the rose and portcullis crowned, and under them E. R. for *Elizabetha Regina*. The mantle-piece is stone, charged with foliage and birds, and supported by two similar pillars. Above are four or five good rooms with ceilings stuccoed like the parlour: over the chimney of one are the arms of England, unsupported.

On the outside of the front are, in stucco, the same arms, supporters and initials as already described. The coins of this house appear white like stone, but are only plaister.

Behind the house are remains of offices and stables.

In the gardens, which are let out to a gardener, with a principal part of the house, are a fine cedar, and several curious trees planted by Mr. Uvedale, who kept a very flourishing school in this palace fifty years ago.

The following fabulous or legendary Account of Ireland is contained in the Speculum Regale, a Book supposed to have been written about the Middle of the Twelfth Century, by a Minister to one of the early Kings of Norway, for the Use of his Son. It contained originally four Parts, or Rules for the Conduct of Merchants, Courtiers, Clergy, and Husbandmen; but of these only the two former remain. It is written in the Islandish Language, and published by the College of Copenhagen, Anno, 1768, with both a Danish and Latin Translation. Many of the Stories here related are to be seen in Giraldus Cambrensis Description of Ireland.

IRELAND is situated in that part of the globe, where heat and cold are so mutually tempered, that it is neither too hot nor too cold: so that the produce of those lands, are neither damaged by an excess of heat in the summer, nor cold in winter; and the domestic flocks of sheep and oxen are continually

continually fed out of doors, not but the inhabitants are clothed as well in summer as winter.

This land excels all others so much in holiness, that venomous animals, such as serpents and toads, cannot exist therein; and although brought from other regions, so soon as they touch any of this earth, or its stones, they instantly expire; and if any of the wood, dust, or sand of this country, is transported to places where any venomous animal is to be found, and such dust or earth is sprinkled round about them, those animals will never be able to cross the enclosure, but will die within that circle. So also if wood cut from this holy region is cleft on any spot where there are venomous animals, they also being enclosed within a circle of the chips, will die therein.

Of Ireland, it is moreover said, that scarce any land considering its size, has so many saints; and, although the inhabitants are deemed fierce, cruel, and idle, yet how cruel soever they may have been, they have not slain any of the many saints with which that island abounds, they having all fallen by a natural fate, and finished their lives by a bloodless death; for though the inhabitants have been barbarous to each other, they have maintained a friendship with all the saints and holy men.

There is a remarkable lake in this country called in the Irish tongue *Logechag*, of whose properties wonders are related; for it is the nature of this water, that the wood called in Latin *Acrifolium*, and by others, *Birvidi*, or *Hulfur*, being so dipped in it, that part may penetrate to the bottom, part be encompassed by the water, and lastly, a part remain above, then that part which reached the bottom will be transmuted into iron, that in contact with the water, to stone; and lastly, that part not wetted, will remain unaltered.

There are also two fountains of a miraculous nature situated in the mountain *Blandina*, which is almost a desert. One of these fountains has this property, that a sheep, an ox, a horse, or man, whose wool, hide or hair is white, being washed in its waters, it will immediately become black. The quality of the other fountain is, that if any one having flaxen, red, or black hair, shall wash the same in that fountain, such hair will be whitened like the hair of a decrepit old man.

There is, moreover, in that kingdom, a lake called *Loghicha*, in which a small island seems, as it were, to swim backwards and forwards to the different shores, (this happens chiefly on a Sunday) so that men may go upon it. This island has such virtue, that a person labouring under any disease what-

soever, who shall eat any of the herbs growing on it, will be entirely cured; and as only one person at a time can be on it, although many attempt it as soon as one has got on it, it leaves the bank; there is also another property of this island, that for seven successive years it swims about the lake, but these being accomplished, it moves to some shore, and there unites with the main land. During this time, great roaring of thunder is heard, and soon after a new island appears, in figure, size, and nature, resembling the former, and this has happened for a series of time, so that when one island has united itself to the continent, it is succeeded by another: but from whence the new one comes, is unknown.

There is besides another small island, called in the Irish tongue, *Hifglum*, well inhabited, in which is a temple; the number of inhabitants seem to answer to that allotted to a parish; although persons die there, they are not buried; but set up round about the temple, or against the fence of the church-yard, where their bodies being dried, do not lose their hair or nails; and those bodies which are not destroyed by the fowls of the air, being exempted from putrefaction, remain like living men, so that a descendent may there see, and consider his ancestors.

There is moreover a large lake called *Logbre*, and in it an island, where are persons called Canons and Hermits, who have made a vow of chastity; of these there are a great number in the island, which nevertheless neither encreases nor diminishes. It is said of this island, that it is so healthy, that its inhabitants live to a greater age than those of the continent, and that as often as any one is by old age or disease about to die, he has a presage that his last day is fixed by God, and leaves the isle to seek some place on the continent where he may die, no one dying in the island, although they there contracted their disorders.

There is another great lake called by the inhabitants *Logberne*, in which there are such quantities of the fish called *Laxes*, that they afford sufficient food for the whole island.

There are many islands in this lake, one of the most notable is called by the Irish *Kiartenag*, which considering its size, might be well inhabited, did not fear forbid. For of it, it is reported, that devils and evil genii have an equal power over half this island, so that as often as some daring men have ventured to remain in it, they are said to have been subject to so many calamities, that they would rather have been in hell; in the other half of the island, is a
temple

temple and church-yard ; both parts, however, of the island are uninhabited, although it is related that the demons have no power in that part wherein the temple stands.

In that kingdom, likewise, a wonderful thing happened : a certain wild animal was taken in a wood, concerning which no one could decide whether it was a human creature or a brute ; for it could not pronounce any words, it being doubtful whether it understood the human speech, and yet its make accurately resembled the human form : his hands, feet, and face were human, the rest of his body like that of any other beast, having a perfect mane on his back ; he went with his face downwards, grovelling on the earth.

There are many things worthy of admiration, which may be derived not from the nature of the place, but from the miracles of the holy men, which we know for certain truths ; there are others, in the mean time, whose truths are not equally established, although in the mouths of all the inhabitants. From the following, however, we cannot withhold our belief.

In the lake called *Logherne*, which we have already mentioned, there is an isle, called *Misdredan*, wherein was the temple and habitation of one of the saints, named *Diermicus* : Into this temple, or the adjoining church-yard, it was not lawful for any female creature to enter, and this prohibition extended to birds, and all other kinds of animals with a sort of human reason, no female of any of these creatures being able (even though they attempted it) to enter this temple or church-yard.

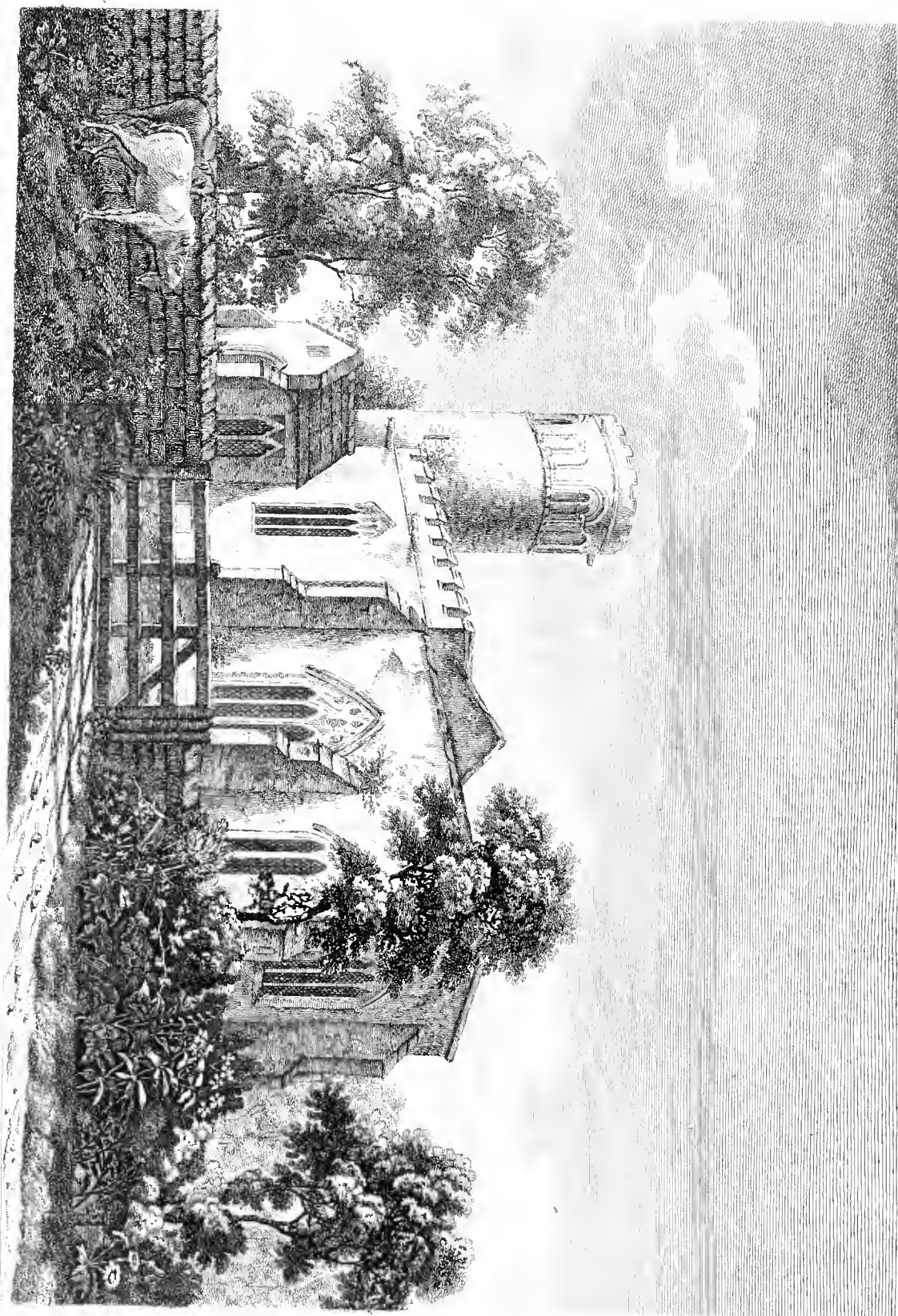
There was in that kingdom one among the body of saints named *Kævinus*, a kind of hermit, inhabiting the town of Glumelhagam, who when that happened which we are about to relate, had in his house a young man his relation, greatly beloved by him : this young man being attacked by a disease which seemed mortal, at that time of the year when diseases are the most dangerous, namely in the month of March ; and taking it into his head that an apple would prove a remedy for his disorder, earnestly besought his relation *Kævinus* to give him one ; at that time no apples were easily to be had, the trees having just then began to put forth their leaves ; but *Kævinus* grieving much at his relation's sickness, and particularly at not being able to procure him the remedy required, he at length prostrated himself in prayer, and besought the Lord to grant him some relief for his kinsman. After his prayer he went out of the house, and looking about him saw a large tree called a *Salix* or Willow, whose branches he examined

as if for the expected Remedy, when he observed the tree to be full of a kind of apples just ripe, three of these he gathered and carried to the young man: when the youth had eaten part of these apples he felt his disorder gradually abate, and was at length restored to his former health. The tree seemed to rejoice in this gift of God, and bears every year a fruit like an apple, which from that time have been called *St. Kevin's apples*, and are carried over all Ireland, that those labouring under any disease may eat them; and it is notorious from various relations, that they are the most wholesome medicine against all disorders to which mankind are liable; and it must be observed, that it is not so much for the sweetness of their savor as their efficacy in medicine, for which they are esteemed, and, as at first, for which they are sought.

There are many things which were suddenly effected by the virtue of this holy man; we shall only cite those that have reached the present times, in the same state as that in which they were first fashioned; others likewise true and commonly known we could also relate.

In that kingdom there is also a place called *Themas*, once a principal city, the seat of royalty, now deserted through the fears of men, and not inhabited on account of the following occasion. All the inhabitants of that place, although not endowed with the christian faith, had such confidence in their King, that they firmly believed he would not by any motive be induced to give an unjust judgment; and that all suits and disputes were determined by him with the strictest impartiality and justice. This King had in the highest part of the city a splendid and almost Dædalion castle, and within its walls a palace of the most superb and beautiful construction, where he used to sit and determine the suits of his subjects. Once when certain suits were brought before him for determination, the parties on one side being his friends, whom he wished to favour, and those on the other side his enemies, to whom he bore an ill-will. The King following his propensity, gave an unjust sentence. The people of *Themas*, contrary to expectation, seeing such injustice occupy that sacred edifice, suddenly, on account of the religious faith of the people, the tribunal, palace, castle, with its foundations, and the ground whereon it stood, were overwhelmed and demolished, the traces of which are still to be seen. Terrified by such a prodigy, neither the subsequent Kings nor inhabitants have ventured to fix themselves there, although it is a most delightful situation. It is said, that if any one should presume to inhabit it new prodigies would daily happen.

[To be continued.]



LITTLE SAXHAM CHURCH.

Designed by Mr. P. N. P. and built by Mr. J. N. P.

Engraved by J. N. P.

T H E

ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

To the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

I HAVE sent you a Drawing of Little Saxham Church, in my neighbourhood, taken last autumn by the happy pencil of my friend Mr. Tyson; and have added a short account of it. If you think them worth making use of in your Repertory, they are at your service.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

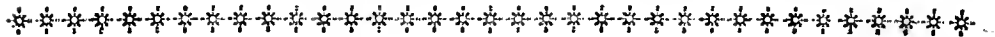
Hardwick House,
April 18, 1778.

JOHN CULLUM.

THE parochial Church of Little Saxham stands about four miles N W of Bury St. Edmunds; it has been much noticed for its circular tower, which was supposed by the late Sir James Burrough (*in Brit. nov. et antiq. Suff.*) to be a Danish building; however that be, its whole appearance speaks a very considerable antiquity. There are two or three more of these towers in the neighbourhood, but much inferior in beauty to this. It is

built of flint, and appears to have been plastered without, as it still is within. Its height is 55 feet; its circumference 59; its inside diameter at bottom 11; so that its walls there are about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick; the upper parts are less substantial. Its door-way within, fronting the middle aisle of the church is $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with a circular arch, and is $4\frac{1}{2}$ wide. There is another door-way near it, with a similar arch, 6 feet by 4, in the S W corner of the church; this is walled up with stone; nor does it appear to have opened into the tower: I know not what the use of this was; it might lead to a souterrain. The S door of the church is circular, with an ornamental moulding; the N one is pointed. The S one might belong to the original building, and being found entire might be wrought up in the present one. This I have sometimes thought might be the reason of our often finding what is called a Saxon door-way in a church not above two or three centuries old.

In a chapel on the N side of the church is a handsome monument for William lord Crofts, and the Lady Elizabeth his wife, with their figures, large as life, in marble, well executed by Story, an artist omitted, I believe, by Mr. Walpole. Lord Crofts was a great favourite of Charles the Second, who created him a Baron in 1658, and paid him a visit at his seat here after the restoration: he died in 1677. The patronage of this church is in Richard Crofts, Esq; one of the members of parliament for the University of Cambridge, who is going to embellish the E window of the chancel with the arms of Edward IV. Hen: VII. Jasper Tudor, Duke of Bedford, and several other escutcheons, which were in a bow window in the venerable mansion in this parish, which was one of the oldest brick buildings in the kingdom, and taken down in 1772.



The fabulous or legendary Account of IRELAND, continued from Page 236.

THERE remains still something that seems stupendous, and which depends on the faith of the inhabitants, and is ascribed to the anger of a certain saint.

When

When St. Patrick first began to propagate the Christian religion in this kingdom, here were some of the more obstinate infidels who resolved publicly to insult both God and St. Patrick, and for that purpose agreed, when he attempted to preach the Christian doctrine to them, and the other inhabitants, they would receive him with howlings like those of wild beasts. The saint seeing how little he was like to prevail, was greatly incensed thereat, and besought God that he would afflict them with a punishment that might for ever bring their contumely in their minds. On this they were wonderfully and deservedly punished; and it is generally said, that for a certain space of time they, and after them, their posterity, put on the nature of beasts, wandering about the woods, and living like them, and that they are even more pernicious than wild beasts, as being indued with human intellects, they are the more cunning and deceitful, attacking with equal ferocity both man and other animals. It is likewise related, that every seven years some of them undergo this metamorphosis, being restored to their humanity during the intervening years; others labour for seven whole years under this disorder, but these are never more afflicted with it during their lives. There is a wonderful story told of those liable thus to exchange their human for the brutal nature, which is, that when two armies, ranged in order of battle, begin the charge, and the clamour rages with the greatest fury, young and effeminate persons, never before present at an engagement, struck with a panic, lose their senses, and shunning the company of men, fly to the woods, where they adopt the manner of living of the wild beasts; and, as some reports, if they continue in this way for twenty years, feathers like those of birds grow on their bodies, not of the greater sort, sufficient to enable them to fly, but of such as serve for a covering to guard them against the inclemency of the weather. Their swiftness is such, that hunting dogs, much less men, cannot equal them, and they wander over high places with a celerity equal to that of monkeys and squirrels.

To these may be added, a wonder recorded to have happened at Kloeon, a city of Ireland, in which city is a church dedicated to Saint Kiranus. It happened on a certain Sunday, when the parishioners were assembled to celebrate mass and the offices, an anchor fixed to a cable was seen gradually descending from the heavens, as if thrown from a ship, one of its crooked hooks hitching to the threshold. Some men coming out of the church saw

not

not without great astonishment, pointed out by the rope, a ship manned with sailors and held by an anchor, and one of the sailors, who having left the ship, seemed by the motions of his hands and feet to be diving down to the anchor, fixed to the threshold of the church; when he had arrived at it, and was essaying to raise it, the parishioners ran out, seized their new visitor, the episcopal seat being situated near the church, the chief priest was present, who commanded the man to be released, the rather, as if retained, he seemed in danger of immediate death, as if suffocated with water. On being set at liberty he hastened upwards towards the ship, where being received by his companions, they immediately cut the cable, and proceeding on their voyage, vanished out of sight. In testimony of this wonderful event, the anchor is still preserved in the church.

Having thus mentioned most things deserving notice in this kingdom, one however remains, that for mirth's sake must not be omitted. There dwelt in this island a comic actor, or minstrel, by name Clepsanus, and faith a Christian. It is said of this man, that whilst living, he, by his comic interludes, could make all persons laugh, even though labouring under the greatest grief. Being seized by some disorder, he died, and was buried in the church-yard, and remained so long in his grave that his flesh and most of his bones were rotted. It happened afterwards, that the body of a certain man being buried in the same part of the church-yard, the skull of Clepsanus being dugged up, was, by some one, placed on a large stone standing there, which to this day may be seen. Whosoever came to this skull, and looked at that part where the tongue and face once grew, suddenly burst into a fit of laughter, although before he had seen the head he was as it were depressed by care. By this means his skeleton excited as much laughter as he had done whilst living.

To

TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

THE Wardrobe account of the year 1483, which contains the appointments for the coronation of King Richard the Third and his Queen, having engaged the particular attention of the learned and ingenious author of the Historic Doubts on the Life and Reign of King Richard the Third, and of the learned President of the Society of Antiquaries †, who very justly observes, that this record is not without its curiosity and usefulness, I think a transcript of it, so far as the same relates to the delivery of robes, &c. previous to the coronation, will be acceptable to many of your readers.

I am yours, &c.

T. A S T L E.

Particule computi Petri Courteys custodis magne garderobe Dni nri Regis nunc Dni Ricdi Regis Anglie tercii, tam de omnibus et singulis denar. summis per ipsum receptis et habitis, ac de omnibus et singulis emptionibus et provisionibus stuffur. quam de omnibus et omnimodis solutionibus, expensis et liberationibus stuffurarum, ac denariorum summis, per ipsum similiter factis et habitis in officio predicto; videlicet, a nono die Aprilis, Ann. Dni 1483 usq; festum purificationis beate Marie virginis proxime sequent; scil, per 298 dies, facientes 3 quarter, et 25 dies.

Appoyntement for the Coronacōn of Kyng Ric^d the iii^{de} and Quene Anne his Wyff.

This Indenture made the twenty-eighth day of Juyn, in the first yere of the reigne of oure soveraigne Lorde Kyng Rychard the Thirde, Witnessthat that Piers Courteys the Kyngs warderob, hathe taken upon hym to purvey by the thirde day of Juyll next comyng, the parcells ensuyng, against the Coronacōn of our sayd Soveraigne Lorde.

† Archæologia, vol. 1. p. 361.

*The Deliverce of Stuff deliverd to for and ayenst the grete Solempnitee of the
might noble Coronations as wel of oure Souverayne Lorde Kyng Richard the
Thyrde as of oure Souverayne Lady the Quene as hereafter severally is noted and
specifed in two divers Places.*

To oure saide Souverayn Lorde the Kyng for his apparail the vigile afore the day of his moost noble coronation for to ryde in from his Toure of London unto his Palays of Westmynster--A dou- blet maade of ij yerds a quarter di' of blue clothe of gold wrought with netts and pyne appels with a stomacher of the same lynyed with oon elle of Holand clothe and oon elle of busk instede of grene cloth of gold and a longe gowne for to ryde in made of viij yerds of pur- pull velvet furrid with viij tymbr di' xlii bakks of ermyns and iiij tymbres xvij woombes of ermyns & powdered with iij MMM. CCC. powderyngs made of bogy shanks and a payre of short spurres gilt.	viij yerds ij yerds 1 q' di' blue wrought with netts and pyne appels Oon elle Oon elle viij tymbr di' xij bakks iij tymbr xvij woombes iij MMM. CCC. made of bogy shanks Oon pair short	Velvet purpull Cloth of gold Holland cloth Buske Ermins Powderyngs Spurres all gilt
--	--	---

As yit for the Kyngs Coronation.

Delivered for to make of iij canopies that is to wit oon made of iij pec' of im- perial Bokeram and garnyssht with iij lb vii unces di' frence of Venys gold after xvi unces to every lb and with ij lb xj unces di' frence of silk and iij other ca- nopies maade of vii double peces of bal- dekyn rede and grene with luks gold lyned with ij peces of longe bokeram and garnyssht with vij lb frence of Venys gold after xvj unces to the lb and vj lb of frence of silk and for to make of iij hattes of altate iij yerds of crymysyn cloth of gold made with rounde rolles behynd and sharp becks before and fur-	iiij yerds iiij peces vij double peces rede and grene iiij peces x lb vij unces di' of gold after xvi unces to the lb vij lb xj unces di' of silk Oon unce 1 lb xi unce	{ Crymysyn cloth of gold Imperial Baldekyn with luks gold Bokeram longe Frence of gold and tylk Sowing silk Of threde
---	---	--

rid with iij tymbr bakks ermyne and iij tymbr of ermyne wombes and iij mantels of estate furred with xxij tymbr di' xli	xxvj tymbr di' xij bakks	} Ermyns
bakks of ermyns and xxv tymbr of ermyne wombz the foresaide canopies sowed with oon unce of filk and lyced with 1 lb xj unces of grene threde and the furr of the said hattes and mantels of estate powdered with M.DC. powderings made of bogy shanks.	xxviij tymbr of wombes M.DC. made of bogy shanks	
		} Powderings

As yit for the Kyngs Coronation.

Delyvered unto Thomas Tyroll occupying the office of maister of the Kyngs Hors for to cover with a sadell and a harneys for the Kyngs own person, a sadelle and a harneys for his swordberer and a hakeney sadelle a harneys thereto, all iij sadels and harneys covered in xiiij yards of crymysyn cloth of gold wrought with netts and roofes agentt the tyme that they shuld take possession of his courts at Westminster. The saide sadels and harneys purfild with xvj tymbr of Letens powdered with viij M. powderings made of bogy shanks and garnysht with 1 lb xj unces 1 qrt frenge of Venys gold and for to cover with a sadel, and a faddel of estate all covered in iij yerds and iij quarters of rede cloth of gold wrought with netts agentt the coronation and garnysht with v unces di' frenge of Venys gold and for to cover with vij courser faddelles xv yerds a quart di' of crymysyn velvet garnysht with a lb iij unces di' frenge of gold of Venys and with ij lb iij unces iij quarterons frenge of filk and for to make of a trappur xvi yerds of crymysyn velvet boureded with viii yerds of white cloth of gold lyned with a pece and half a yerde of longe boke-	liij yerds di' xxxviij yerds & iij quarters of divers works and divers forts iij lb v unces 1 qr. frenge of Venys gold ij lb i unce iij qrs frenge of filk M. xvi tymbr xi.M.VI.C. XLV. of bogy shanks ij peces and a yerd liij tymbres and i wombes	Velvet crymsyn Cloth of gold Fringe of Venys gold and filk. Letens Powderings Bokeram longe Ermyns
---	--	--

ram and garnysht with garters, and for to make of oon other trappour xvj yerds velvet white and grene bordoured with viij yerds of crymysyn cloth of gold garnysht with ostriche feders made of vi yerds of crymysyn cloth of gold and lyned with a pece and half a yerde of long bokeram; and for to furre with the greete bordour and purfile of a trappour of purpul cloth of golde receyved of the Kings highnesse and good grace xliiij tymbr liij tymbr and wombes of ermynt powdered with ij M. C. C. x lb powdering made of boggy shanks, and for to make of ij foteclotthes of velvet oon blue and oon other grene v yerds ij qrs of velvet.

Yit for the Kyngs Coronation.

<p>To oure said Souverayn Lorde the Kyng for to have unto and for his moost honourable use the day of takyng of possession of his courtes at Westm. ryding from his paloyes of Westm. unto his cytee of London the saide sadels and harneys for his own person and the said sadels and harneys for his swordeberer and the said hakeney sadell and harness all covered in crymysyn clothe of gold wrought with netts and rooses and furred with Letene. And the forsaide sadell for his own person and the sadell of astate boothe covered in rede cloth of gold wrought with netts and garnysht with frence of Venys gold for the vigile afore the day of his mooste noble coronation ryding from his Toure of London unto his paloyes of Westm. boothe the said sadell for his own person and the said sadell of astate trapped in riche trappours that oon in a trappoure of purpul cloth of gold with a grete bordure and purfyle</p>	<p>Oon covered in cloth of gold wrought with netts and rooses for the Kyngs own person Oon cover'd in cloth of gold wrought with netts & rooses for the swordberer Oon cover'd in cloth of gold wrought with netts & rooses for a hakeney Oon for the Kings own person covered in cloth of gold wrought with netts Oon of astate covered in cloth of gold wrought with netts</p>
---	--

Sadellies

of ermyn wombz powdered with powderings made of boggy shanks and that other with oon other trappoure of the Kyngs floore.

Oon for the Kings
own person covered
in cloth of gold
wrought with netts
and rooses
Oon for the sword-
berer covered in
the same cloth of
gold
And oon for a
hake cover'd in the
same
Oon made of pur-
pull cloth of gold
with a grette bor-
dure and purfile of
ermyne wombes
powdered with
powderings made
of boggy shanks

Harneys.

Trappours.

Yit for the Kyngs Coronation.

To oure sayd Souverayn Lord the Kyng for to the same vigile afore the day of his mooste noble coronation for his vij henxemen the sayd vij fadelles covered with crymysyn velvet and garnysht with frence of gold of Venys and frence of sylk trapped in trappours of divers making, that is to say, Oon made of crymysyn velvet bordured with white cloth of gold and lyned with bokeram, one other trappour made of velvet white and grene and bordured with crymysyn clothe of gold garnysht with ostriche feders made crymysyn cloth of gold and and other v. trappours of divers sorts divers making of the Kings store.

And to the Maister and to eache of the same henxemen a paire of blac spurres and for ledyng rayns xxij yerds of broode riban silk.

xxij yerds broode
riban of silk
Oon maade of
crymysyn velvet
bordured with
whyte cloth of
gold
Oon maade of vel-
vet white & grene
bordured with cry-
mysyn cloth of
gold and garnysht
with ostriche feders
maade of red cloth
of gold & other v.
trappours of divers
sorts of the Kings
store

Trappours.

vij covered in cry- mysyn velvet and garnyssht with frenge of gold of venys and frenge of silk	} Sadells trap- ped with the said trappours.
vij pair	
vij pair blac	Boots. Spurres.

Yit for the Kyngs Coronation.

To the sayde vij henxemen of our faide Souverayn Lorde the Kyng for to have for thaire apparell the said vigile afore the day of the Kyngs mooste no- ble coronation, vij doublets maade of xv yerds and iij quarters of crymysyn satyn lyned with viij elles of Holand cloth, and enterlyned with vj elles of canvas, and vij gownes, made of vij half gownes of white clothe of gold, and of vij yerds and a quarter of newe white cloth of gold, lyned with x yerds of longe bokeram, and to their maister and to eiche of theyme ij pair of shoon	vij half gownes of white cloth of gold vij yerds j quarter white cloth of golde xv yerds and iij quarters x yerds viij elles vj elles xvj pair	} Cloth of gold.
		Satyn.
		Bokeram long.
		Holand cleoth.
		Canvas.
		Shoon.
To oure said Souverayne Lord the Kynge for to have borne over his bare heade, from his toure of London unto his paloyes of Westminster, the vigile be- fore the day of his mooste noble coro- nation, a canapie of baldekyn with luks gold borne with iiij banerstaves, and with iiij belles of silver and gilt.	Oon of baldekyn with luks gold iiij iiij of silver and gilt	} Canapie. Banarstaves. Belles.

Yit for the Kyngs Coronation.

To oure faide Souverayn Lord the Kynge, for to have unto his moost ho- nourable use the vigile afore the day of his moost noble coronation, two of the forfaide mantels of astate furrid with er- mysyn, worn afore his Highnesse bawde-	ix yerds and di' ij furrid with ermysyn ij made of crymy- syn cloth of gold and furrid with er- mysyn	} Velvet crymysyn Mantels of astate. Hatts of astate

ryke-

ryke-wife. The same even afore the day of his mooste noble coronation, and also the said two hatts of astate furred with ermyns with rounde rolles behynde and sharp becks before, both mantels of astate and hatts of astate worn and borne by John Sapcote and William Catesby, Squires, for the body of our sayde Souveraine Lorde the King before his Highnesse, and for the apparail of the said John Sapcote and William Catesby the same day and tyme, ix yerds di' of crymysyn velvett.

Yit for the Kyngs Coronation.

To oure faide Souveraine Lorde the Kyng, for to have borne afore his Hyghnesse the even afore the day of his mooste noble coronation, from his tour of London, unto his palays at Westminster, a swerde covered in j quarter of a yerde of crymysyn cloth of gold, garnysht with a yerde of corse, with gold for the tiffue of the same swerde.	A quarter of a yerde	Crymysyn cloth of gold.
	A yerde for the tiffue of the sayde swerde	Corse with gold
	Oon	Swerde.

To oure sayde Souveraine Lorde the Kyng, for to cover with stappes, stayres and the stage, otherwise called the pulpit in Westminster, chyrche postes, pillours, rayles and the barr there, and to ly under the fete of oure faide Souveraine Lord the Kyng, and oure faide Souverayne Ladye the Quene the day of their mooste noble coronation, xvij peces of rede worsted of the myddell assize, the said stappes, stayres, stageposts, pillours, rayles and barres, garnysht with xiiij M gilt naelles, xxiiij M of latishnails, xv unces di' ryban of filk, and ix lb. v unces ryban and lyoure of threde, and for to cover with his bayne, xxij ells	xxij elles di'	} Champaigne clothe.
	xviiij peces of the myddell assize	
	xv unces di'	} Ryban of filk.
	ix lb. v unces of threde	
	xiiij M	} Gilt nailles.
	xxiiij M	
	iiij lb. xi unces di' of divers colours	} Threde.

di' of champaigne cloth, and for to cover
with the said flappes, stayres, stage pil-
lours, postes, rayles and barres, iij lb. xi
unces di' of threde of divers colours.

Yit for the Kyngs Coronation.

Delivered for to make of and to co- ver withe xxxv quysshons covered in divers wise, that is to say, ij long quys- shons, and iij shorte quysshons, covered in viij yerdes of crymysyn velvet, a longe cuysshon covered in ij yerdes di' quar- ter of crymysyn cloth of gold uppon fatyn ground, v short cuysshons covered in vij yerds of crymysyn cloth of gold emayled, ij long quysshons and iij shorte quysshons covered in x yerds j quarter of crymysyn damask, ij longe quysshons and ij shorte quysshons covered in vij yerds j quarter of crymysyn tisshue clothe of gold, ij longe quysshons and vj shorte quysshons covered in xiiij yerds of whyte damask with floures of gold, ij longe quysshons and ij shorte quysshons covered in viij yerds of white cloth of gold, and a shorte quysshon covered in baldekyn with luk gold, of the remanent of the making of a canapie, and to sowe with the same quysshons viij unces of filk, and to make of the said xxxv quys- shons v tykk and iij quarters of a tykke, and for the fylling of the same xxxv quysshons C di' xxvij lb. a quarteron of lyving feders.	viij yerds ij yerds di' quarter uppon fatyn ground vij yerds of crymy- syn emayled vij yerds j quarter of crymysyn tis- shue viij yerds of whyte xiiij yerds x yerds j quarter And a quysshon covered in balde- kyn with luk gold viij unces v and iij quarters of a tik C di' xxvj	} Velvet crymy- syn. Cloth of gold of divers works and divers ma- king. White damask with floures of gold. Damask cry- mysyn. Sowing filk. Tikk. Lyving feders.
---	---	--

Yit for the Kyngs Coronation.

To oure saide Souverain Lorde the Kynge for to have unto his mooste ho- nourable use for to make of divers foote- shets, xxvij elles of champaigne clothe, and for to make of divers sherts and shetes xxxiiij elles of Holand clothe.	xxxiiij elles xxvij elles	} Holand cloth. Champaigne clothe.
---	------------------------------	--

Yit

Yit for the Kyngs Coronation.

To oure said Souverain Lord the Kyng for to have for his mooste honourable use xxj quysshons of divers sortes, that is to say, a longe quysshon covered in crymysyn tisshue cloth of gold for the anoynting of oure said Souverain Lorde the Kyng and xx other quysshons occupied as wel in the chirche of Westmynster in divers places, as in Westminsterhall and in the office of the wardrobe of his roobes within his said mooste honourable householde, that is to witt, a shorte quysshon covered in crymysyn tisshue clothe of gold, a longe quysshon covered in crymysyn cloth of gold upon satyn grounde, iij short quysshons covered in crymysyn cloth of gold emayled, a long quysshon and ij shorte quysshons covered in crymysyn damask, a long quysshon and iij shorte quysshons covered in white damask with floures of gold, iij long quysshons and iij shorte quysshons covered in velvet of divers colours, and a short quysshon covered in grene velvett clothe of gold, ayenst the faide mooste noble coronation of oure said Souverayne Lord the Kyng.

Oon longe covered in crymysyn tisshue cloth of gold
Oon shorte covered in crymysyn tisshue cloth of gold
Oon long covered in crymysyn cloth of gold uppon satyn grounde
iij shorte covered in crymysyn clothe of gold emayled
Oon short covered in crymysyn damask
Oon longe and iij short covered in white damask with floures of gold
iij longe and iij shorte covered in velvet of divers colours and oon shorte covered in grene velvet cloth of gold

Quysshons longe & shorte covered in divers wise.

To oure said Souverain Lorde the Kyng for to have for his offeryng at his faide mooste noble coronation, a double pece of baldekyn with luks gold, and to be holden over his hede the tyme of his inunction a double pece of baldekyn with luks golde, and for to cover with Saynt Edwards chayere standing uppon the pulpit in Westmynster chirche, and other divers chayers and seetes as well in Westminster chirche as in Westminsterhall, vj double peces of baldekyn with luks golde, and a pece of imperiall; and for to garnyss with the Kyngs gloves xij tufts of silk and venys gold.

vij double peces with luks gold
Oon pece
xij of fylk and venys gold

Baldekyn.
Imperial.
Tufts.

Yit for the Kings Coronation.

To oure said Souverain Lorde the Kyng for to have unto his mooste honourable use the day of his mooste noble coronation, agent the grete solempnitee thereof maade and doon the vi day of Juyll, the yere of our Lord God MCCCClxxxiiij two sherts, oon made of ij els di' of reyns, and the other large made of ij yerds di' of farsynet crymysyn, boothe open afore and behinde, under the breste deppest bitwene the shulders, and in the shulders and bitwene the binding of the armes for his inunction a large breche myd thigh depe, losen afore and behinde, maade of half a yard of farsynette bounde with a breche belt, made of a yerd di' of crymysyn velvet; a paire of hosen maade of a yerde and a quarter of crymysyn fatyn, lyned with a quarter of a yerde of white farsynett, a payre of sabatons covered in a quarter of a yerde of crymysyn tisshue cloth of gold, lyned with a quarter of a yerde of crymysyn fatyn, garnysst with oon unce of ryban of gold, a roobe of crymysyn fatyn to be anoynted in, conteigning a coote, a furcoote cloos, a long mantel and a hooode, all iiij garments maade of xxxviij yerdes of rede fatyn, the saide coote lyned with ij elles di' of Holand clothe, and open afore and behynd under the breste, deppest bitwene the shulders, and in the shulders and bitwene the bynding of the armes. The openyng of this coote fastened togider with lxxij amulets of sylver and gylte, and laced with ij laces of ryban and laces of sylk, and with iiij agelets of sylver; and above that coote a taberde lyke unto a dalmatyke, maade of iiij yerdes di' of white farsynett, put upon the saide coote of crymyton fatyn, and the said mantel furied with lx tymbr	v M. cccclxxxviij staves xxxiiij tymbr viij bakks xxxi tymbr di' xv wombes Cxlj tymbr di' wombes x M. DCCC and oon made of bogy flanks L yerdes iij quarters of divers colours A yerd iij quarters of divers colours Oon maade of baldekyn with luks gold garnysst with frenge of venys golde and of sylk xxxiiij yerdes di' viij yerdes iij quarters ij beten with images of the Trinitee ij beten with images of Oure Lady Oon beten with Saynt Georges Armes ij beten with Saynt Edwards Armes ij beten with the Kyngs Armes ij beten with white Lyons	Raycloth. Ermyns. Menever pure. Powderings. Velvet. Cloth of gold. Canapie. Satyn of filk. Sarllynett. Baners maade of farsynett and frenge of filk. Standards of farsynet frenge of sylk.
--	---	--

wombes

wombes of menyvere pure, and garnysht with oon unce of ryban of gold of venys by the coler, and laced afore the breste with a longe lace of rede fylk, with knopp and tassells of rede fylk and gold. The said furcote cloose garnysht with oon unce of ryband of gold of venys, & furred with xxxi timbres wombes of menyver pure, the color and sleeves purfled with ij ermyn bakks; the saide hooide furred with ij timbr of ermyn bakks, and ij timbr di' and viij ermyn wombes, and a coyfe made of a plyte of lawne to be put on the Kyngs heede after his inunction, and soo to be kept on by viij dayes after the Kyngs coronation. A roobe of purpul velvet, conteignyng vj garnets, that is to wit, a kyrtel maade of vj yerds di' of purpul velvet, furred with xx tymbr di' of wombes of menyver pure. A taberd maade of ij yerds di' of purpul velvet, furred with xxij tymber wombes of menyver pure, and the labels of the same taber purfyled with xvij new ermyn bakks. A furcote overt maade of vj yerds di' of purpull velvete, furred with xx tymbre di' oon of ermyne wombes. A mantle with a traague, maade of xv yerds of purpul velvett, furred with xxvj tymbr xvij nette ermyne bakks, and powdered with vj M viij C di' of powderings maade of bogy shanks; a hooide maade of ij yerds of purpull velvet furred with ij tymbr and xij ermyn bakks, and a cappe of astate maade of half a yerde of purpull velvet and furred by the roll thereof with xvj of newe ermyne bakks, and powdered with C di' of powderings maade of bogy shanks, and the sleeves of the saide furcote overt furred with ij tymbr di' of wombes of menyver pure, and powdered with M M M. D C C C. and oon powderings maade of bogy shanks and the said roobe of purpull	xiiij beten with the kings armes viij beten with the kings armes and lyned xvij beten with the kings armes fengle A pece liij yerds di' ij ells di' Lawne ij ells di' j unce di' ij unces xxvij yerds weighing by unces ij of ryban of fylk ij of fylk and venys gold with borders and tassels Oon grete weying ij unces Oon grete liij yerds di' quarters of silk & gold ix lb ij unces of divers colors ij wherof oon with a flat poynte called curtana lxxij of silver & gilt ij of silver & gilt xliij of silver & gilt liij of silver & gilt Oon of silver & gilt ij paires all gilt Oon of pythhes of rysshes liij	Trumpet banners made of farfynett and frenged with fringe of silk. Coots of armes and coots made of farfynett. Bokeram long. Rayns. Iplyte. Holand cloth. Sowing fylk. j Ryban of venys gold. Ryban of damask gold. Double lace. Mantel lace. Tassell of venys gold. j Beton of plate of gold. Corse. Threde. Swerds. Annulets. Agelets. Bolyons. Chapes. j Garnysshing of a twerde. Spurres longe. Rolle. Banerflaves.
--	---	---

velvet

velvet enlarged and purfeurmed with ij yerds and iij quarters of velvet purpul, and the furre of the faide roobe purfeurmed with a tymbre of ermyn bakks, and ij tymbr of ermyn wombes, with a mantel lace with knoppes and tassels for the same roobe. A bonnet made of ij quarters of a yerde of purpull velvet, and delivered for the said grete solempnitee of both the Kings and also the Quenes mooste noble coronation. 1 standarde maade of farsynette beten with whyte lyons and frenged with frence of sylk. xv banners of farsynet beten in divers wise, that is to witt, ij beten upon farsinet with ymages of the Trinitee. iij beten with ymages of oure Lady, oon beten with Saynt Georges armes. iiij beten uppon farsynet with the Kings armes and iij of farsynet beten with Saint Edwards armes, all frenged with frence of silke. 1 standarde beten with whyte lyons uppon farsinet and frenged with frence of silke. xiiij trumpet baners beten upon farsinet with the kinges armes. viij coots of farsinett beten with the kinges armes and lyned, xvij coots fengle of farsinet and beten with the kinges armes, and for the garnyssing of the said roobe of purpull velvet xxvij yerds of ryban of damask golde, weying vij unces, and a grete boton of plate of gold, and a greete tassel of venys gold, weying iij unces; and for to make with the said roobes oon unce di' of silke and ix lb and ij unces threde of divers colours: and for the cappe of said roobe a roll of pythhes of risshes and iiij banerstaves for the faide canapie of baldekyn with luks gold. and for to cover with the payment where the Kyng and the Quene shuld goo uppon at theire mooste noble coronations, from the greete Hall of Westminster unto the Monasterie Chirche of Westminster unto the pulpite or stage there,

vM.cccclxxxvij staves of raye clothe,
 iij swerdes, whereof con with a flat
 poynte called curtana, and ij other
 fwords, all iij swords covered in a yerde
 di' of crymysyn tisshue cloth of gold,
 and for the tisshues and gyrdles of the
 same iij swerds, ij yerds of corse wrought
 with gold, ij paire of longe spurs all
 gilt, and for the tisshues of the same a
 yerde and iij quarters of blue corse with
 gold, and iij quarters di' of a yerde of
 crymysyn corse with gold, and a cana-
 pie maade of baldekyne with luks gold
 garnyssht with frence of venys gold and
 frence of sylke, and for the covering
 and bynding of a sworde in the handell
 a quarter of a yerde of velvet, for the
 bordure of a trappour viij yerds di' of
 purpul velvet for the lynyng of the same
 trappoure, iij yerds of bokeram for the
 lynyng of a trappour of purpul velvet
 cloth of gold and other divers trap-
 pours a pece, a yerde di' of longe bo-
 keram. The grete bordure and purfile
 of the same trappoure enlarged and per-
 fourmed with vj tymbr. vj of ermyne
 womes and counterlyned with iij elles
 of canvas; and the furr of the same
 trappour perfourmed with xxij ermyne
 bakks, and for the garnysshing of iij
 swerdes iij chappes of sylver and gilt,
 and xliij bolyons of silver and gilt
 weying and the garnysshing
 of a swerde of silver and gilt weying ij
 unces di' a peny weight.

To oure said Souverain Lorde the viij yerds 1 quar-
 Kynge for to have unto his moost ho- ter of crymysyn
 nourable use the morne after his mooste wrought with
 noble coronation, a longe gowne made droopes
 of viij yerds and a quarter of crymysyn vj yerds di'
 cloth of gold wrought with droopes
 lyned with vj yerds di' of grene da-
 mask.

Cloth of gold.

Damask.

To oure said Souverain Lorde the Kyng for to have unto his mooste honourable use, a long gowne made of viij yerds iij quarters di' of crymysyn cloth of gold chekked, lyned with viij yerds iij quarters and iij nailles of grene satyn, and a longe gowne made of viij yerds di' di' quarter of purpul satyn lyned with viij yerds di' of white cloth of gold.

viij yerds iij quarters di' of crymysyn chekked, viij yerds di' white
xviij yerds di' and a naill } Cloth of gold of divers making.
} Satyn.

To oure said Souverain Lord the Kyng for to have unto his mooste honourable use, a shorte gown made of iij yerds and a quarter of purpul velvet lyned with iij yerds iij quarters of plunket clothe of gold; a plakert maade of half a yerd and half a quarter of black velvet lyned with half a yerd half quarter of white damask, a doublet made of iij yerds and di' quarter of grene satyn enterlyned with iij quarters of oon ell and iij nailles of busk, and lyned with oon ell of Holand clothe, a longe gowne maade of viij yerds di' of purpul velvet lyned with viij yerds di' purpul satyn, and for to lyne with a longe gowne of purpul cloth of gold wroght with garters and rooses of the gift of oure Souverain Lady the Quene viij yerds of white damask.

xij yerds j quarter di' } Velvet of divers colours.
iij yerds iij quarter plunket } Cloth of gold.
viij yerds di' di' quarter } Damask of silk.
x yerds di' di' quarter } Satyn of silk.
j elle } Holand cloth.
iij quarters and iij nailles } Busk.

To vij of our sayde Souverain Lorde the Kyngs henxemen, that is to wit, The Lorde Morley, Thomas Dane, John Beaumont, John Barkeley, Edward Welles, Thomas Paton, and John Croft, for theire apparail agent the day of the grete solemnpnitee of the noble coronation of oure said Souverain Lord the King, viij doubletts made of xv yerds iij quarters of greene satyn lyned with viij elles and iij quarters of Holand clothe, and enterlyned with vj elles of

xij yerds di' } Velv. crymysyn
xviij yerds j quarter } Satyn of silk.
xxvj yerds j quarter } Sarfniet.
vij D di' of ryban } Poynts weying
or venys silk } iij unces.
xvj of ryban of } Laces.
venys silk }
xiiij yerds of venys } Ryban.
silk }
viij elles iij quarters } Holand cloth.
vj elles } Canvas.
viij pair } Holen.

canvas,

canvas, and vij long gownes maade of	vij	Bonnetts blac.
xlj yerds and di' of crymysyn velvet	vij D di'	Leder poynts.
lyned with xxvj yerds and a quarter of	xvj pair	Shoon.
white farniet, vij blac bonnets, vij	xvj pair	Sloppe.
pair of hosen, vij D di' poynts of ryban	vij pair of Spay-	Botews.
of silk of venys weying iij unces, xvj	nysh leder	
laces of ryban of silk of venys, and xiiij		
yerds of ryban of venys silk, weying in		
all vj unces, and vij D di' points of		
leder, and for stomacke a yerde and iij		
quarters of grene fatyn, and iij quarters		
of a yerde of crymysyn fatyn; and to		
eaiche of theyme, and also theire master,		
ij pair of shoon, ij pair of slops, and vij		
paire of botews of Spaynysh leder a-		
mong theyme.		
To my Lady Lovell, my Lady Fitz-	xviij yerds	Scarlett.
hugh the elder, and my Lady Fitzhugh		
the younger, to everiche of them vj yerds		
of scarlet, to be had of the especial gift		
of oure faide Souverain Lorde the Kyng.		

Stuff delivered to, for, and agens the grete Solempnitee of the mooste noble Coronation of our Souverayne Lady the Quene, the Vigile afore the same Coronation and after.

To oure fayde Souverain Lady the	xxxix yerds and a	} Rede clothe.
Quene, for to have unto her moost ho-	quarter	
nourable use agens the grete solempni-	lvij yerds j quarter	} Velvet.
tee of her moost noble coronation, a	Oon made of cry-	
kyrtle of white clothe of gold, and a	mysyn velvet for	} Upper cover-
mantell with a trayne of the same white	the second chare	
cloth of gold, boothe kyrtel and man-	Clvij yerds di'	} Clothe of gold.
tell made of xxvij yerdes a quarter di'	quarters of divers	
of white cloth of gold; the fayde man-	colours	} Damask.
tel with the trayne furred with xxx timbr	C yerds and iij	
of ermyyn wombes and purfled with	quarters of divers	} Upper cover-
xxxvij of ermyyn bakks. The fayde	colours	
furre and purfile powdered with C pow-	Oon maade for	} Upper cover-
derings made of boggy shanks, and the	the third chare of	
faid kyrtell furred with xxvj timbr di'	damask	
of wombes of menyver pure. The faid		

mantel

mantel of white cloth of gold garnysht with a mantel lace of whyte silk and venys gold, with botons and tassels unto the same, and the roobe was garnysht with ij unces of ryban of gold of venys, and the said kyrrel was garnyshte with lxx anulets of silver and gilt, for the vigile afore the daye of her mooste noble coronation, for to ryde in within her lyter from the Toure of London unto the Palays of Westminster, covered in xvj yerds and iij quarters of white cloth of gold, and lyned within with iij yerds of white damask of sylk garnysht with ij unces di' of ryban of gold of venys, and ix unces of ryban of silk, and ij lb. xij unces of frence of white silk, and the sadels of the same liter covered in the same white cloth of gold, and a matras put in the bothom in the same liter covered in ij yerds di' and quarter of white damask and a cered cloth; two trappours for two coursours conveying the said liter, made of xxxiiij yerds iij quarters of white damask of silk lyned with xxxij ells of Holand clothe. The chiefe chare of oure said Souverain Lady the Quene, covered aforehand with cloth of gold crymylyn of the Kyngs own store, with v pare of draughts newe covered in xxx yerds of crymylyn cloth of gold, iij sadels for the same cheif chare covered in vij yerds of crymylyn cloth of gold, vij sadels for Ladyes covered in xx yerdes of the same crymylyn cloth of gold; v other womens sadels covered in xij yerds of the same crymylyn cloth of gold for the hennemen of oure said Souverain Lady the Quene, for to cover with the colers and styryp leders, ij yerds di' of crymylyn cloth of gold, vij harneys for Ladyes, and a harneyse for a spere sadelle, and v harneys for the said	xxxviij bakks	}	Ermyns.
	xxx tymbr di'		
	lij wombes tymbr	}	Letens.
	xxvj tymbr wombes		Menyver pure.
	xxvj M cccccxxiiij	}	Powderings.
	xxxij elles		Holand cloth.
	xiiij unces di'	}	Ryban of venys gold.
	ij lb. xj unces		
	i quarter	}	Ryban of silk.
	Silk and venys		
	gold with botons	}	Mantel lace.
	and tassels unto		
	the same	}	Frence of silk.
	ix lb. ij unces		
	ij furred with	}	Mantels of
	ermyns		astate.
	ij maade of cry-	}	Hatts of astate.
	mysyn clothe of		
	gold and furred	}	
	with ermyns		
	a pece long	}	Bokeram.
	vj peces short		
	iiij	}	Materas.
	iiij		Cered clothes.
	lxx of silver and gilt	}	Anulets.
	xliij M small		
	xxiiij grete	}	Gilt nailles.
	White clothe of		
	gold and garnysht	}	Lytters.
	with ryban of ve-		
	nys gold and silk	}	
	and frence of silk		
	ij covered in white	}	Sadels.
	cloth of gold and		
	garnysht in lyke-	}	
	wife		
	ij for coursours	}	Trappours.
	maade of white		
	damask and lyned	}	
	with Holand cloth		

v womens

small gilt nailles, and xc grete gilt nailles: and the forsaide viij sadelles for Ladyes covered in crymysyn cloth of gold, and the saide v other womens sadells in lykewise covered; and the said xiij harneys of the same suite in lykewise covered. To the furring of every harneys and purfiling of every sadell iij tymbr letens cont' lij tymbr of letens, and powdered with xxvj M cccclxxx powderings made of boggy shanks, and ij of the sayd mantels of astate furrid with ermynes, and ij of the said hatts of astate with rounde rolles behinde and sharp beks before, covered in crymysyn cloth of gold and furrid with ermyns, and delivered and to William Joseph and John Vavafer, gentilmens usshers of oure saide Souverain Lady the Quene's Chamber, ryding afore her the even afore the day of her mooste noble coronation, from the Toure of London unto the paloyes of Westminster, bering and wering the said ij mantels of astate covered in crymysyn cloth of gold with round rolles behind and sharp beks before furrid with ermyns, for to have for theirre apparail ij yerds of crymysyn damask, agenst the said greete solempnitee of the said moost noble coronation, and for the panes of iij mantels of her roobes vj yerds of fustian.

To v henxemen of our saide Souverain Lady the Quene, ryding in the saide v womens sadelles covered in crymysyn cloth of gold and garnysst with frenge of venys golde, and in v of the said harneys furrid and purfild with letens, also covered and garnysst in lykewise, after the Quene ryding in her litter the vigile afore the day of her moost noble coronation, from the Toure of London unto the Paloyes of Westminster,

v payre for the
same third chare
covered in crymy-
syn damask

Draughts.

A yerd
xviij yerds and iij
quarters
viij yerds 1 quarter
viij yerds 1 quarter
v Elles
iij Elles
v pair
x pair

Cloth blac.

Velvet blue.

Satyn of silke.

Bokeram longe.

Holand clothe.

Canvas.

Spurres blac.

Shoon.

for

for their apparail and ariay v doublets
maade of viij yerds j quarter of crymysyn
fatyn, and lyned with v elles of Holand
clothe and enterlyned with iij elles of
canvas, and v shoite gownes maade of
xviij yerds and iij quarters of blue vel-
vet lyned with viij yerds j quarter of
longe bokeram, and a yerde of blac
clothe, and to everiche of theyme a pair
of blac spurres and ij pair of shoon.

v covered in cry-
mysyn cloth of
gold garnysst
with frence and
riban of gold of
venys
v covered in di'
cloth of gold gar-
nysst with frence
of venys gold and
furrid and purfiled
with letens

Sadels.

To vij Ladyes for their ryding, and
a spare hors, viij of the faide sadels cov-
ered in crymysyn cloth of gold and
garnysst with ryban of venys gold and
frence of venys gold, and the said viij
harneys unto them also covered in cry-
mysyn cloth of gold and garnysst with
frence of venys gold and furrid with le-
tens, and to perfourme the lyning of the
said iij chares harneys xxxj yerds and a
quarter of rede clothe.

xxxj yerds j quar-
ter
viij covered in cry-
mysyn cloth of
gold and garnysst
with ryban of ve-
nys gold & frence
of venys gold
viij covered in cry-
mysyn cloth of
gold & garnysst
with frence of
venys gold and
furrid with letens

Woollen cloth
rede.

Sadels.

Hors harneys.

To oure said Souverain Lady the
Quene, for to have for the garnysshing
of her faide lyter and chares the parcels
of stuff here in the inner margyne noted
and specified.

iiij covered in
white damask lyn-
ed in linnen cloth,
ij of rede leder
v covered in cloth
of gold
ix covered in velvet
x chaaft and gilt
vij of cooper & gilt

Belles of leder.

Broode rayns.

Brydel rayns.

Bafyns.

Pomels.

	vj with bytts bof- fed with broode rayns and chayns. The fame bridels covered in cloth of gold and gar- nyssht with crowns and flour de lys, chaaft and gilt, and with faux- rayns; and vj o- ther brydels gar- nyssht in lykewise and covered in velvet	} Brydels.
	Oon covered in cloth of gold	} Lymour
	Oon covered in crymysyn velvet	} crowps.
	Oon covered in cloth of gold	} Lymour coles.
	Oon covered in velvet crymysyn	}
	Oon covered in cloth of gold	} Dofers.
	Oon covered in velvet crymysyn	}
	iiij of leder	} Lymour pilows
	xviij fadom	} Guydinglyne.
	xxxvj of laten with latchetts & bokels	} Guyding rings.
	Oon covered in velvet	} Rayne.
	Oon covered in velvet	} Leding rayne.
	v covered in cloth of gold	} Colers.
And for to have for the Quenes chares and her lyter xij D di' poynts of ryban of filk weying viij unces di'.	xij D di' maade of ryban of fylk weying viij unces di'	} Poynts.

To our faide Souvrain Lady the Quene, for to have unto her mooste honourable use the day of her mooste noble coronation, so solempnized the vij day of Juyll the yere of our Lord God MCCCCLXXXIII; a roobe of purpull velvet cont' a kyrtel, a furcote overt and a mantel with a trayne, all iij garments maade of lvj yerds of purpul velvet, the sayde furcote overt furred with iij tymbr di' and v ermyn bakks and viij ermyn wombes, the said furre powdered with ccccxv powderings maade of boggy shanks, and the sayde furre lyneth perfourmed with xxxij tymbr of wombes of menyver pure. And the faide mantel furred with xxj tymbr di' of ermyn bakks, and powdered with viij M C powderings maade of boggy shanks; and the faide kyrtel lyned with iij elles of Holand cloth and garnissht with lxxv anulets of silver and gilt. The faide mantel garnissht with a mantel lace of silk and gold, with botons and tassels unto the same, and the same roobe garnysht with oon unce of ryban of gold.

To our faide Souvrain Lady the Quene, for to have unto her mooste honourable use agenst the same her mooste noble coronation, a roobe of crymysyn velvett, conteyning mantel with a trayne, a furcote, and a kyrtell, maade of xlvij yerds of crymysyn velvet. The faide mantel with a trayne, furcote & kyrtel, furred with cxxj tymbr of wombz of menyver pure. And the furcote garnysht with oon unce j quarter ryban of gold of venys: and the faide mantell garnissht with a mantel lace of silk and gold, with botons and tassels of silk and gold. And for to make of iij panes for iij roobes vj yerds of white fustian; and for the kyrtill of the said roobe lxx anulets of silver and

lvj yerds	}	Velvet purpul.
xxv tymbr, v bakks, viij wombs		Ermyns.
Oon of silk and gold with botons and tassels unto the same	}	Menyver pure.
Oon unce		Ryban of gold of venys.
viij M ccccxv made of boggy shanks	}	Powderings.
iiij elles		Holand cloth.
lxxv of silver and gilt	}	Anulets.

xlviij yerds	}	Velv. crymysyn
cxxj tymbr wombes		Rajen pure.
Oon of silk and gold with botons and tassels of silk and gold unto the same	}	Mantel lace.
j unce di'		Sylk.
j unce j quarter	}	Riban of gold of venys.
vj yerds		Fustian.
lxx of silver & gilt	}	Anulets.
iiij of silver & gilt		Agelets.

gilt; and for to lace with the kyrtels of her roobes iiij ageletts of silver and gilt, and for to make with the same roobe oon unce di' of filk.

To oure saide Souvrain Lady the Quene, for to have unto her mooste honourable use agentt her mooste noble coronation, a paire of sabatons covered in a quarter of a yerd of crymysyn cloth of gold, lyned with a quarter of a yerde of crymysyn satyn, and garnysht with oon unce j quarter of ryban of gold of venys and two penyweights.

To oure saide Souvrain Lady the Quene, for to have unto her mooste honourable use at her mooste noble coronation, a pece of baldekyn with luks of gold for to offer at the high masse: and for to have the vigile and day of her mooste noble coronation ij canopies, oon maade of imperial and the other of baldekyn, with luks gold garnysht with frence of venys gold and frence of filk: and for to have divers quysshons for the saide mooste noble coronation; that is to wit, a long quysshon covered in crymysyn tisshue clothe of gold; a shorte quysshon covered in tisshue clothe of gold, two shorte quysshons covered in crymysyn clothe of gold emayled, a longe quysshon and ij shorte quysshons covered in white damask, along quysshon and ij shorte quysshons covered in white damask, with floures of gold, and viij spereshafes with their chapitrells.

To oure saide Souvrain Lady the Quene, for to have of the especial gift of oure saide Souverain Lorde the Kynge, iiij yerds di' of purpull cloth of gold.

To oure saide Souverain Lady the Quene, for to have of the especial gift of our said Souverayne Lorde the Kynge at his mooste noble coronation, xx yerds

A quarter of a yerde

A quarter of a yerde

Oon unce and a quarter and ij peny weights

Oon pece with luks gold

Oon longe and a shorte covered in tisshue clothe of gold, ij shorte covered in crymysyn cloth of gold emayled, a longe and ij shorte covered in crymysyn damask, a long and ij shorte covered in white damask, with floures of gold

Oon of imperial, oon of baldekyn, with luks gold

viij with their chapitrells

viij for oon of the said canopies

iiij yerds di'

xx yerds wrought with gartiers

Cloth of gold.

Satyn.

Ryban of gold venys.

Baldekyn.

Quysshons covered in divers wyse.

Spereshafes.

Belles of silver and gilt.

Purpul cloth of gold.

Cloth of gold.

of purpull cloth of gold wrought with gartiers and vij yerds of purpull velvet.

To oure said Souverain Ladye the Quene, for to have unto her mooste honourable use xvj horshouses, maade of xxxvj yerds di' of rede clothe engreyled with vj yerds of white woollen clothe, and lyned with xxv ells of canvas, and for to sowe with the same horshouses v lb of threde, and for to cary in to York divers horshneys vij elles canvas.

vij yerds	}	Velvet purpull.
xxxvj yerds di'	}	Wollen clothe rede.
vj yerds	}	Wollen cloth white.
xxxij elles	}	Canvas.
v lb	}	Threde.
xvj maade of rede	}	Horshouses
wollen cloth engreyled with white	}	within writen.
wollen clothe and lyned with canvas	}	

To v henxemen of oure sayde Souverayn Lady the Quene, for to have for their apparail and array agentst the day of her mooste noble coronation, v doublets maade of x yerds iij quarters of grene satyn, lyned with v elles of Holland clothe, and enterlyned with iij ells of canvas; and v long gownes maade of xxvij yerds j quarter di' of crymysyn velvet, lyned with xxvij yerds of white farfyn, and to everiche of theym a pair of hosen, v D di' poynts of riban of venys filk weying ij unces iij quarters; x laces of riban of venys filk, and x yerds of riban of venys filk, all weying iij unces and iij quarters v D di' of leder poynts, v bonnetts blac; and to them all v among them for stomachers a yerd and a quarter of grene satyn, and half a yerd di' quarter of crymysyn satyn, and to everiche ij pair of shoon, a pair of slopps, and a paire of botowes of Spagnyssh leder.

xxvij yerds j quarter di'	}	Velvet crymysyn.
xij yerds di' di' quarter	}	Satyn.
xxij yerds	}	Sarfynet white.
x of ryban of venys filk	}	Laces.
x yerds of venys filk	}	Ryban.
v D di' of venys filk, weying ij unces iij quarters	}	Poynts.
v els	}	Holland cloth.
ij els	}	Canvas.
v pair	}	Hosen.
v	}	Bonnetts.
v D di'	}	Leder points.
x pair	}	Shoon.
v pair	}	Slopps.
v pair of Spagnyssh leder	}	Botows.

To oure saide Souverayn Lady the Quene, for to have unto her mooste honourable use agentst her saide mooste noble coronation, for trussing and carriage of divers of her roobes at the same her mooste noble coronation, vij pair of

vij pair everiche of	}	Shets.
ij breds of Brusel cloth	}	

shets of ij breds of Brusel clothe whiche	ij	Folding chaires
rain never ayen ; ij foldyng chayers.		
To the Lady Brygitt, one of the	ij long of fustian	} Pilows.
daughters of Kyng Edward the iiijthe,	stuffed with down	
beyng seek in the faide wardrobe, for	ij long of Holand	} Pylowe Beres.
to have for here use at that tyme, ij long	clothe	
pilowes of fustian stuffed with downe,		
and ij pilowberes of Holand clothe unto		
theyme.		

The Liverces of Clothyng, and the Lynings delyvered agenst the said mooste noble Coronation of our sayde Souveraine Lord the Kyng, as well unto the Lordes Spirituall and Temporall, as to other divers Persones hereafter named and specified.

To the mooste Reverend Fader in	xviij yerds	Scarlet.
God, Lorde Thomas, Archiebysshop of	xviij yerds	Damask grene.
Canterbury and Cardynall of England,		
for to have for his liverree of clothyng		
agenst the faide moost noble coronation		
of our sayde Souveraine Lord the Kyng,		
xviij yerds of scarlet and xviij yerds of		
grene damask.		
To the Right Reverend Fader in God,	xvj yerds	Scarlet.
Lorde William Bysshop of Durem, for	ij peces	Tartaryn.
his liverree of clothing agenst the faide		
mooste noble coronation of our faide		
Souveraine Lord the Kyng, xvj yerds of		
scarlet, and for the lynying two peces of		
tartaryn.		
To the Right Reverend Fader in God,	xvj yerds	Scarlet.
Lorde Robert Bysshop of Bathe, for his	A pece	Tartaryn.
liverree of clothing against the sayde		
moost noble coronation of oure said		
Souveraine Lord the Kyng, xvj yerds		
scarlet, and for lynying a pece of tarta-		
ryn.		
To the Right Reverend Faders in God,	xlviij yerds	Scarlet.
Lordes Thomas, Bysshop of London ;		
Piers, Bisshop of Excestre ;—Bysshop of		
Saint Asse, and to my Lorde Privee Seal,		

to everiche of them, for theyre lyveree
of clothing agenst the faide mooste noble
coronation of oure said Souverain Lorde
the Kyng, xij yerds of scarlet.

Lordes Temporal, Juges, and other Persons.

To my Lorde Tresorer of England, and to Piers Courteys the Kyngs ward- rober; to eyther of theme for their lyveree of clothing agenst the faide mooste noble coronation of oure sayde Souveraine Lorde the Kyng, x yerds of scarlet.	x yerds	Scarlet.
--	---------	----------

To Sir William Husy, Chief Justice and Juge of the Kyngs Benche; to Guy Fairefaux and William Genny, Juges of the same Benche; to Sir Thomas Bryan, Chief Justice and Juge of the Comon Place, and to Chokk, Rich- ard Nele, and Catesby, Juges of the same Benche, for the lyverees of clothing agenst the faide moost noble coronation of oure faide Souveraine Lorde the Kyng, to everiche of theyme vij yerds of scarlet.	xlix yerds xlvij yerds	Scarlet.
--	---------------------------	----------

To Humfrey Starky, Chief Baron of oure sayd Souveraine Lorde the Kings Exchequier, and to Brian Roucliff, Ed- ward Goldesburngh, and Rauff Wol- lesley, Barons of the same Exchequier, for their lyveree of clothinge agenst the faide mooste noble coronation of oure faide Souverain Lorde the Kyng, to everiche of theym vij yerds of scarlet.	xxvij yerds	Scarlet.
---	-------------	----------

To John Vavafer, Towneseende, John Tremayle, Sergeaunts of the Lawe, for their lyverees of clothing agenst the said mooste noble coronation of oure faide Souverain Lorde the Kyng, to everiche of theym vij yerds of scarlet.	xxj yerds	Scarlet.
---	-----------	----------

To Morgan Kydwelly, the Kyngs Attourney, for his lyveree of clothing agenst the faide mooste noble coronation	v yerds	Scarlet.
---	---------	----------

of oure faide Souveraine Lorde the Kyng.

To Tresorer of Houthold, and to John Kendal, Secreterie unto oure faide Souverain Lorde the Kyng, for their liveries of clothing agens the sayde mooste noble coronation of oure faide Souveraine Lorde the Kyng, to either of them vij yerds of scarlet.

vij yerds

Scarlet.

To Counterollor of the Kings Hous, for his liverye of clothing agens the said mooste noble coronation of oure said Souveraine Lorde the Kyng, iiij yerds di' of scarlet.

iiij yerds di'

Scarlet.

To Robert Scrope, Kerver unto our Souverain Lady the Quene, for his liverye of clothing agens oure faide Souveraine Lorde the Kyngs mooste noble coronation, vij yerds of scarlet.

vij yerds

Scarlet.

To William Lacy, Clerc of the Kyngs Counsaill, John Belle, Coferer of the Kyngs Hous, Robert Nicholl, Avener of the Kings Hous, William Herbert, Squire, John Frisley, Clerc of the Kings Stable, Nicholas Rygby, Yoman of the Kings Hors, William Danyell, Yoman of the Quenes Horse, John of the Ewary, and Thomas Kopton, Gentleman of the Quenes Chare, for their liverye of clothing agens the faide mooste noble coronation of oure sayde Souverain Lorde the Kyng, to everiche of theym iiij yerds of scarlet.

xxvij yerds

Scarlet.

To William Page, William Miferton, Richard Huntynon, Thomas Dancaster, Laurence Gower, Robert Boylet, John Caster, John Kendall, Bengemyn Sydall, Philipp Sherley, and John Wiltowe, to everiche of them iiij yerdes of rede clothe.

xxxiiij yerds

Rede clothe.

To William Herte the younger, and Edmond Trompat, Mynstrals; John Hert, William Hert the elder, William

xxiiij yerds

Rede clothe.

Mayhne,

Mayhne, James Hylle, Thomas Fre-
man, William Wright, Edward Scar-
let, Robert Trumpett, William Scar-
let, John Bullon, John Browne, John
Marshall, John Talbot, Henry Swan,
Watkyn Palvyn, William Davy, Wil-
liam Scarlet the younger, Rauf Hubert,
William Wortley, Richard Dalamare,
Henry Gyles, and Jany n Taberetts and
Trumpetts, for their liverees of cloth-
ing agens the saide most noble corona-
tion, to everiche of theyme ij yerdes of
rede clothe. To John Crowland, Mar-
shall of the Mynstrels, for his liveree of
clothing agens the saide mooste noble
coronation ij yerdes of rede clothe. Rich-
ard Hylles, John Pryoure, John Pay-
nett, Thomas Paynter, John Hache,
William Clyfton, Nicholas Dennis, Pe-
tri de Casa Nova, Saunder Marshall,
Robert Grene, Thomas Mayhne, Wil-
liam Barley Johannes, William Myn-
stral, Lyefart Wyllerkyn, Walter Myn-
stral, and Sylkyn Cowp, to everiche of
theyme for their liverees of clothing
agens the sayde mooste noble corona-
tion of oure saide Souveraine Lorde the
Kyng, ij yerds of rede clothe.

To Henry Taberette, Thomas Craw-
thorne, John Hawkyngs, William Grene,
and William Botiller, to everiche of
them ij yerds of rede clothe togider, and
half a yerde over amongs them.

To William Creswell and vij other
persons of the office of the stable, for
their lyverees of clothing agens the
sayde mooste noble coronation of our
saide Souverayn Lord the Kyng, to
everiche of theyme ij yerds of rede
clothe.

x yerds di'

Rede clothe.

xxiiij

xxvij yerds

Rede clothe.

The Deliverie of Scarlet delivered unto divers Aflates of Ladyes, and unto divers Gentikwomen, at the mooste noble Coronation of oure said Souverain Lady the Quene.

To the Duchefs of Suffolk for her liveree of clothing agentst the faid mooste noble coronation of oure fayde Souverayne Lady the Quene.	xiiij yerds	Scarlet.
To the Duchesse of Norfolk, the elder wydowe, for her liveree of clothing agentst the faide mooste noble coronation of oure said Souveraine Lady the Quene.	xiiij yerds	Scarlet.
To the Duchesse of Norfolk, the younger wydowe, for her liveree of clothing agentst the faid mooste noble coronation of oure faide Souveraine Lady the Quene.	xiiij yerds	Scarlet.
To the Duchesse of Norfolk, wyfe unto the Duke of Norfolk that now is, for her liveree of clothing agentst the faid mooste noble coronation of our said Souveraine Lady the Quene.	xiiij yerds	Scarlet.
To the Countesse of Rychemonde for her liveree of clothing agentst the same mooste noble coronation of oure fayde Souveraine Lady the Quene.	x yerds	Scarlet.
To the Countesse of Surrey, for her liveree of clothing agentst the same moost noble coronation of our fayde Souverayne Lady the Quene.	x yerds	Scarlet.
To the Countesse of Notynggham, for her liveree of clothing agentst the same moost noble coronation of oure said Souveraine Lady the Quene.	x yerds	Scarlet.
To my Lady Lovelle, for her liveree of clothing agentst the same mooste noble coronation of oure said Souveraine Lady the Quene.	vij yerds	Scarlet.
To my Lady Fitzhugh the elder, for her liveree of clothing agentst the same moost noble coronation of oure faide Souverayne Lady the Quene.	x yerds	Scarlet.

To

To the Lady Fytzhugh the yonger, for her lyverey of clothing ayenst the same mooste noble coronation of oure said Souverayne Lady the Quene.	vij yerds	Scarlet.
To my Lady Scroope of Mashminst. for her lyverey of clothing ayenst the same mooste noble coronation of oure said Souverayne Lady the Quene.	xij yerds j quarter	Scarlet.
To my Lady Mountjoy, for her lyverey of clothing ayenst the said mooste noble coronation of oure faide Souverain Lady the Quene.	vij yerds	Scarlet.
To Dame Elizabethe Paree, Dame Margarete Hudleston, Dame Anne Tempest, Dame Elizabeth Malyverey, and Dame Joyes Percy, for their lyveree of clothing ayenst the same mooste noble coronation of oure faide Souveraine Lady the Quene, to every of them vij yerds scarlet.	xxxv yerds	Scarlet.
To Kateryne Scroope, Elizabeth Babbethorp, Alice Skelton, and Grace Poleyn, Gentilwomen, for their lyverees of clothing ayenst the faide mooste noble coronation of oure faide Souveraine Lady the Quene, to everiche of theym vij yerdes of scarlet.	xxvij yerds	Scarlet.
To Sir John Wod, Knyght, Tresorer of England, and to Piers Courteys, Keper of the Kings grete wardrobe, for their liveree of clothing for the moost noble coronation of oure said Souveraine Lady the Quene, to either of theym x yerds of scarlet.	xx yerds	Scarlet.

The Deliverie of divers Clothes of Gold and divers Sylks delivered unto divers Astates of Ladies, and also unto divers Degrees, of the Kyngs especial Gift by his high Comandement, by the Advys of the Lordes of his moost honorable Counsaills, agenst the saide moost noble Coronation of oure saide Souverayne Lady the Quene.

To the Duchesse of Suffolk, a longe gowne maade of vj yerds of blue velvet and purfilled with vj yerds of crymysyn cloth of gold; and a longe gowne made of vj yerds of crymysyn velvet and purfilled with vj yerds of whyte cloth of gold.	xij yerds of divers colours xij yerds of divers colours	} Velvet. Clothe of gold.
To the Duchesse of Norfolk, the elder wydow, a long gowne maade of vj yerds of blue velvet and purfilled with vj yerds of white cloth of gold, and a long gowne maade of vj yerds j quarter purpul velvet and purfilled with vj yerds of crymysyn cloth of gold.	xij yerds j quarter of divers colours xij yerds of divers colours	} Velvet. Clothe of gold.
To the Duchesse of Norfolk, the younger wydowe, a long gowne maade of vj yerds and a quarter of blue velvet and purfilled with vj yerds and a quarter of crymysyn cloth of gold; and a longe gowne made of vj yerds of crymysyn velvet and purfilled with vj yerds of white clothe of gold.	xij yerds j quarter of divers colours xij yerds j quarter of divers colours	} Velvet. Cloth of gold.
To the Duchesse of Norfolk, wyfe unto the Duke of Norfolk, nowe lyving, a longe gowne maade of vj yerds and a quarter of blue velvet and purfilled with vj yerds of crymysyn clothe of gold; and a longe gowne maade of vj yerds of crymysyn velvet and purfilled with vj yerds of whyte clothe of gold.	xij yerds j quarter of divers colours xij yerds of divers colours	} Velvet. Cloth of gold.
To the Countesse of Richemonde, a longe gowne maade of vj yerds of crymysyn velvet and purfilled with vj yerds of white cloth of gold; and a longe gowne made of vj yerds di' of blue velvett and purfilled with vj yerds di' of crymysyn cloth of gold.	xij yerds di' of divers colours xij yerds di' of divers colours	} Velvet. Clothe of gold.

To the Countesse of Surrey, a longe gowne maade of vj yerds di' of blue velvet and purfiled with v yerds and iij quartets of crymylyn fatyn; and a long gowne maade of vj yerds di' of crymylyn velvet and purfiled with vj yerds and iij quarters of white damask.

xiiij yerds of divers colours	}	Velvet.
v yerds iij quarters		Damask whyte.
v yerds iij quarters		Satyn crymylyn

To the Countesse of Notynggham, a longe gowne maade of vj yerds di' of blue velvet and purfiled with vj yerds and iij quarters of crymylyn fatyn; and a long gowne made of vj yerds di' of crymylyn velvet and purfiled with v yerds and iij quarters of whyte damask.

xiiij yerds of divers colours	}	Velvet.
v yerds iij quarters		Damask white.
v yerds iij quarters		Satyn.

To my Lady Lovell, a longe gowne maade of vij yerds of blue velvet and purfiled with v yerds and a quarter of crymylyn fatyn; and a longe gowne maade of vij yerds of crymylyn velvet and purfiled with v yerds and j quarter of white damask.

xiiij yerds of divers colours	}	Velvet.
v yerds j quarter		Damask white.
v yerds j quarter		Satyn crymylyn

To my Lady Fitzhugh the elder, a longe gowne maade of vij yerds of blue velvet and purfiled with v yerds and a quarter of crymylyn fatyn; and a longe gowne maade of vij yerds of crymylyn velvet and purfiled with v yerds and a quarter of white damask.

xiiij yerds of di- vers colours	}	Velvet.
v yerds j quarter		Damask white.
v yerds j quarter		Satyn crymylyn

To my Lady Fitzhugh the yonger, a longe gowne maade of vij yerds of blue velvet and purfiled with v yerds and a quarter of crymylyn fatyn; and a longe gowne maade of vij yerds of crymylyn fatyn and purfyled with v yerds and a quarter of white damask.

xiiij yerds of di- vers colours	}	Velvet.
v yerds j quarter		Damask whyte.
v yerds j quarter		Satyn crymylyn

To my Lady Scroope of Upsale, a longe gowne maade of vij yerds of blue velvet and purfiled with v yerds di' of crymylyn fatyn; and a longe gowne made of vij yerdes of crymylyn velvet and purfiled with v yerds and di' of white damask; a tymbr di' of ermyyn bakks, a tymbr di' of ermyyn wombes, and xxxiiij tymbr di' wombes of menyver pure.

xiiij yerds of di- vers colours	}	Velvet.
v yerds di'		Damask white.
v yerds j quarter		Satyn
a tymbr di' of bakks		Ermyns.
a tymbr di' wombes xxxiiij tymbr di' wombes		Menyver pure.

To my Lady Mountjoy, a long gowne made of vij yerds of blue velvet and purfyled with v yerds and a quarter of crymylyn fatyn; and a longe gowne made of vij yerds of crymylyn velvete and purfyled with v yerds and a quarter of white damask.	xiiij yerds of di- vers colours v yerds } quarter v yerds } quarter	} Velvet. Damask white. Satyn.
To Dame Elizabeth Parre, a longe gowne maade of vij yerds di' of blue velvet and purfyled with iiij yerds di' of crymylyn fatyn; and a longe gowne made of vij yerds di' of crymylyn velvet and purfyled with iiij yerds di' of white damask.	xv yerds of divers colours iiij yerds di' iiij yerds di'	} Velvet. Damask white. Satyn crymylyn
To Dame Margarete Hudleston, a long gown maade of vij yerds di' of blue velvet and purfyled with iiij yerds di' of crymylyn fatyn; and a longe gowne made of vij yerds di' of crymylyn velvet and purfyled with iiij yerds di' of whyte damask.	xv yerds of divers colours iiij yerds di' iiij yerds di'	} Velvet. Damask white. Satyn crymylyn
To Dame Anne Tempest, a long gowne made of vij yerds di' of blue velvet and purfyled with iiij yerds di' of crymylyn fatyn; and a longe gowne maade of vij yerds di' of crymylyn velvet and purfyled with iiij yerds di' of white damask.	xv yerds of divers colours iiij yerds di' iiij yerds di'	} Velvet. Damask white. Satyn crymylyn
To Dame Elizabeth Malyverey, a longe gowne made of vij yerds di' of blue velvet and purfyled with iiij yerds di' of crymylyn fatyn; and a long gowne maade of vij yerds di' of crymylyn velvet and purfyled with iiij yerds di' of white damask.	xv yerds of divers colours iiij yerds di' iiij yerds di'	} Velvet. Damask whyte. Satyn crymylyn
To Dame Joyes Percy, a long gowne maade of vij yerds di' of blue velvet and purfyled with iiij yerds di' of crymylyn fatyn; and a longe gowne made of vij yerds di' of crymylyn velvet and purfyled with iiij yerds di' of white damask.	xv yerds of divers colours iiij yerds di' iiij yerds di'	} Velvet. Damask whyte. Satyn crymylyn

To Kateryne Scroop, a longe gowne made of viij yerds of blue velvet and colours purfild with iiij yerds j quarter of crymylyn fatyn; and a longe gowne maade of viij yerds of crymylyn velvet and purfild with iiij yerds and a quarter of white damask. }
 xvj yerds of divers } Velvet.
 iiij yerds j quarter } Damask white.
 iiij yerds j quarter } Satyn crymylyn

To Elizabeth Babthorp, a longe gowne maade of vij yerds of blue velvet and colours and purfild with iiij yerds of crymylyn fatyn; and a longe gowne maade of viij yerds of crymylyn velvet purfild with iiij yerds of white damask. }
 xvj yerds of divers } Velvet.
 iiij yerds } Damask white.
 iiij yerds } Satyn crymylyn

To Alice Skelton, a longe gowne maade of viij yerds of blue velvet and colours purfild with iiij yerds of fatyn crymylyn; and a longe gowne maade of viij yerds of crymylyn velvet and purfild with iiij yerds of white damask. }
 xvj yerds of divers } Velvet.
 iiij yerds } Damask white.
 iiij yerds } Satyn crymylyn

To Grace Poleyn, a longe gowne maade of viij yerds of blue velvet and colours purfild with iiij yerds of crymylyn fatyn; and a longe gowne maade of viij yerds of crymylyn velvet and purfild with iiij yerds of white damask. }
 xvj yerds of divers } Velvet.
 iiij yerds } Damask white.
 iiij yerds } Satyn crymylyn

To two Chamberers of oure faide Souverayne Lady the Quene, ij longe gownes made of xv yerds of tawny damask and purfild with vij yerds of blue fatyn. }
 xv yerds } Damask tawny.
 xij yerds } Satyn.

To many divers persons, for to have in hafte by my Lorde of Bukkingham commaundement, whos names were not remembered delyvered in grete. }
 xxxiiij yerds di' } Cloth menyver.
 xxx yerds of divers } Velvet.
 xxx yerds of divers } Satyn.
 colours }

The Deliveree of divers stuff delivered for the Use of Lorde Edward, Son of late Kyng Edward the Fourthe, and of his Henncemen.

To Lorde Edward, son of late kyng Edward the fourthe, for his apparail and array; that is to say, a shorte gowne made of ij yerds and iiij quarters, }
 a yerde j quarter } Blac wollen cloth.
 xxiiij yerds di' of } Velvet.
 divers colours }

of crymylyn clothe of gold, lyned with	xij yerds j quarter	}	Cloth of gold.
ij yerds ij quarters of blac velvet; a	of divers colours		
longe gowne made of vj yerds di' of	vij yerds di'	}	Damask.
crymylyn cloth of gold, lyned with vj	xxx yerds j quarter		Satyn.
yerds of grene damaske; a shorte gowne	vj yerds long	}	Bokeram.
made of ij yerdes ij quartrs of purpull	xxvj yerds		Corse of silk
velvet, lyned with ij yerds di' grene	x unces of venys	}	and gold.
damask. A doublet and a stomacher	gold		Cast botons.
maade of ij yerds of blac fatyn: a ryding	x pair	}	Hofen.
gowne maade of ij yerds ij quarters of	vij pair of Spaig-		
blue velvet, lyned with ij yerds and ij	nysh leder double	}	Shoon.
quarters of blac fatyn: a longe gowne	ioled		
and a di' gowne maade of x yerds di' of	iiij pair	}	Slops.
blue velvet, lyned with x yerds di' of	ij pair of Spaig-		
blac fatyn: a doublet maade of a yerde	nysh leder	}	Slippers.
and ij quarters of grene fatyn: a longe	ij pair of blac le-		
gowne maade of vj yerds di' of purpull	der	}	
velvet, lyned with vj yerds di' of russet	Oon paire		Patyns.
fatyn: a longe gowne maade of vj yerds	Oon pair white	}	
di' of blue velvet, lyned with vj yerds	parcel gilt		Spurres.
di' of blac fatyn: ij foteclottes maade	Oon pair blac	}	
of v yerds and ij quarters of velvet,	parcel gilt		
lyned with vj yerds of bokeram: a bo-	xij	}	Bonetts.
net maade of ij quarters of a yerde of	v		Hatts.
purpull velvette: a doublet made of a	vj paire	}	Gloves.
yerde and ij quarters of blac fatyn: a	xij pair		Shets.
long quysshon maade of ij yerds di' of	x D di' of blue	}	Poynts weying
grene cloth of gold for to cover with a	ryban of silk		ij unces.
paire of sabatons: half a yerde of cry-	ij of velvet of blac	}	Fotecloth.
mylyn cloth of gold, and half a yerde	Oon of stele cover-		
of crymylyn fatyn for the lynyng of the	ed in blac velvet	}	
fame; ix hors harneys and ix sadell	ij for coursers co-		Sadels.
houfes, all made of xxxvj yerds of blue	vered in crymylyn	}	
velvet, the said hors harneys garnysst	velvet		
with frence of silk: a hors harneys call-	ix of blue velvet	}	Hors harneys.
ed a dymy feute maade of xxvj yerds of	garnysst		
corse of silk purpull and blue with gold,	ix of blue velvet	}	Sadel houfes.
garnysst with xvij cast botons of venys			
gold, weying x unces, and a pair of			
ftirop leders covered in ij quarters of a			
yerd of blac velvet, and ij pair of hofen			
made of a yerde and a quarter of broode			
meightlyn blac: xij bonetts; v hatts;			

a paire

a paire of white spurres parcel gilt, a pair of blac spurres parcel gilt; ix pair hosen, vj pair of gloves, vij pair of shoon of Spaignysh leder double soled, ij pair of slippers of blac leder, ij pair of slippers of Spaignysh leder, and a payre of patyns: and to trusse his plate, xij pair of shets and x D di' poynts of blue riban of silk weying ij unces; iij pair of slopps: and for to cover with a stele sadell ij yerds di' of blac velvet: and for to cover with ij course sadels v yerds of crymysyn velvett.

To the henxemen of the said Lord Edward for theire apparaill and array, vij gownes maade of x yerds and ij quarters of grene cloth of gold, and xj yerds di' of white cloth of gold lyned with vj yerds di' of bokeram; and vij doublets maade of xv yerds of blac damask; viij gownes and viij hoods of blac clothe; viij bonetts, viij hatts, xvj pair of hosen, xvj D di' poynts, xiiij pair of shoon, viij payre of slops, viij pair of boots, and viij payre of spurres.

xv yerds ij quar- ters	}	Blac wollen cloth.
xxij yerds j quarter of divers colours		Cloth of gold.
xv yerds	}	Damask blac.
vj yerds di'		Bokeram long.
xvj payre of divers colours	}	Hosen.
xiiij pair		Shoon.
viij pair	}	Slops.
viij pair		Boots.
viij pair	}	Spurres.
xvj D di'		Leder poynts.
viiij	}	Bonetts.
viij of woll		Hatts.

The Deliveree of divers Clothes of Gold and Sylks delivered by the Kings high Comaundment, of his especial Gift unto the Astates of Lordes and worshipful Knyghts, and other divers Persons agens the saide mooste noble Coronation of oure saide Souverayne Lady the Quene.

To the Duke of Bukks, by the Kings high comaundment, having chief rule and divising of the ordenance, for oure said Souveraine Lorde the Kyngs mooste noble coronation, for to have of his espyciall gift, viij yerds of blue cloth of gold wrought with droopes, and viij yerds of blac velvett and xj yerds velvett crymysyn.

viij yerds	}	Velvet blac.
viij yerds wrought with droopes		Cloth of gold.
xj yerds		Velv. crymysyn

To my Lorde Scroope of Bolton, for to have of the especiall gift of oure said Souvrain Lorde the Kyng, by his high comaundment, agenst the faide mooſte noble coronation of oure ſaide Souvrain Lady the Quene, viij yerds di' and di' a quarter blue velvet, and viij yerds di' and di' a quarter of crymyſyn velvett.	xvij yerds j quarter of divers colours	} Velvet.
To my Lorde of Audeley, for to have of the especiall gift of oure said Souverain Lorde the Kyng, by his high comaundment, ix yerds of crymyſyn velvet.	ix yerds j quarter	Velv. crymyſyn.
To Sir Thomas Saint Legier, for to have of the especiall gift of oure said Souvraine Lord the Kyng, by his hygh comaundment, x yerds iij quarters of tawny velvet.	x yerds iij quarters	Velvet tawny.
To Sir Thomas Montgomery, for to have of the especiall gift of oure ſayde Souverayne Lorde the Kyng, by his high comaundment, x yerds di' of velvet crymyſyn.	x yerds di'	Velv. crymyſyn.
To Sir Thomas Borough, for to have of the especiall gift of oure said Souverayne Lorde the King, by his high comaundement, iij ſhorte peces of blac chamelet, and iij yerds iij quarters of blac ſatyn.	iij ſhorte peces iij yerds iij quarters	Chamelet blac. Satyn blac.
To Sir Robert Dymmok, Knyght, the Kings champion, for to have of the especiall gift of oure ſaid Souverayne Lorde the King, agenst his mooſte noble coronation, vij yerds of crymyſyn damask, and a paire of ſpurres parcell gilt.	xij yerds a pair parcel gilt	Damask crym. Spurres.
To Sir Edmonde Haſtyngs, and to Sir John of Myddelton, Knyghts, for to have of the especiall gift of oure said Souvraine Lorde the Kyng, betwixt theyme x yerds and iij quarters of velvet grene.	x yerds iij quarters	Velvet grene.

To John Cheyne, and to for to have of the especial gift of oure saide Souvrain Lorde the King, xij yerds j quarter di' of clothe of silver.	xij yerds j quarter di'	Cloth of silver.
To William Catesby, for to have of the especial gift of oure saide Souvrain Lorde the Kyng, for a doublet to be maade of ij yerds di' of crymysyn fatyn.	ij yerds di'	Satyn crymysyn
To the Erle of Surry, for to have of the especial gift of oure saide Souvraine Lorde the King, a mantel lace of blue filk with botons unto the same for a mantel of blue velvett.	Oon of blue filk with botons unto the same	Mantel lace.

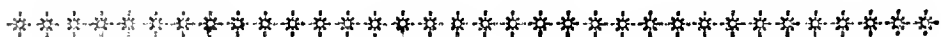
S T R E A T L A M C A S T L E,

IS situate in the western part of the county of Durham, within two mile,
of Barnard Castle; is a modern structure, built of excellent free stones,
and after an elegant plan.

Nothing but a veneration for the ancient seat of the family, could induce
the proprietor to erect such a mansion, in so ineligible a situation. It stands
in a deep vale, a small brook runs close to its front, high and irregular hills
arise on every side, in some parts covered with a forest of oaks; and the
whole aspect is solemn. The opposite grounds are occupied as a park for
deer, and afford a narrow prospect; there is something romantic in these
secluded scenes, which please the contemplative mind; but they are better
adapted to the vicinity of a cottage than a palace. The purling brook, the
broken cliff, from whose shaken sides old oaks impend, and cast a long
extended shadow over the narrow dell; the ivy-twisted elm, the mossy cove
and primrose bank, are pretty objects in pastoral life, but correspond not
with the gaiety of the great; such are the beauties of Streatlam.

Streatlam was part of the possessions of Bernard Baliol, grandfather of John,
King of Scotland; he was Baron of Bywell in Northumberland, and founder
of Barnard Castle. He gave this castle and lordship, with divers adjoining
lands, in dowry with his niece Agnes, who married Sir John Trayne. Sir
John's son, and immediate successor, having one child, Alice, his heiress;
he married Sir Adam Bowes, Knight, Justice in Oyer of the liberties of
Durham, and Steward of Richmondshire, about the year 1310, when Streat-
lam became the possession of the family of Bowes, who are owners of it at
this time. In what state the castle was at that period is not known. After
several regular descents, Streatlam became the possession of Sir William

Bowes, who received the order of knighthood at the battle of Vernoyle in France, in the year 1424. He was Chamberlain to John, Duke of Bedford, Regent in France, during the minority of King Henry VI. and was by him made Governor of the Castle of Gallyard in Normandy; he continuing in France about twenty years. During this time he sent over a model for rebuilding his castle of Streatlam, in which he afterwards lived to a great old age. The castle built after such model, remained to the beginning of this century, when the present structure was erected on the same ground. Some of the old steps in the ascent are yet remaining.



THE following illuminated Manuscript may be deemed curious, being wrote before the suppression of the Monasteries, and was discovered in the year 1776, by a Farmer's Servant in removing some straw at Burnham Abbey in the County of Bucks, a ruinous edifice, under one of the joists that support a floor; and by its position, together with a very curious lace with tags that surrounded the Manuscript, there remains no doubt but it has lain, without being disturbed, before the suppression till the above date. It has been much admired by many curious persons, as well as by the Society of Antiquaries, who once had a sight of it, and is now in the possession of Mr. Joseph Trone, of Maidenhead, who has had it ever since the discovery.

Beati qui non viderunt et
crediderunt Johis XX.

Figure of
Our SAVIOUR
Illuminated.

Hoc est corpus meum quod
pro vobis datur
qui manducat hunc
metemur.

Thirteeneth Vertues of the Masse.

First, Saynte Austen sayeth, that the Vertu of the Masse is more profytt to hym that heryth yt than yf he went all his lyffe dayes, and gaue all hys goodys in almes; also that day he seeth the blyssyd body of Cryst schall be gyuyn to hym necessary foode, and ydyll wordys & ydyll othes spoken or sworne ar forgyuyn; and that day he schall nott dy of no soden deth, for yf a man sodenly dy hitt schall stonde for hys housell.

Saynt Gregor sayth, the second Vertu ys that the fowles of them whom the herer of the Masse intendyth to pray for in tyme of the Masse by sauyd from payn.

Saynt

Saynt Bede sayth, the third Vertu is that whatſoeuer a man that day is more conuenient for hys nature after the heryng of the Maſſe than hyt is afore.

Saynt Criſoſtom ſayth, the fourth Vertu is that a man in heryng of Maſſe agyth nor febylyth nott, butt as Adam and Eve dyd before the eryng of the apull of the tre of lyffe noder agyd nor ſynnyd. Allſo the chylderyn of Yſrael agyd nott as longe as they etyn manna in deſert, nor that foode wente never to dygeſtion, and he ſhall nott be depriuoyd of hys foode.

Saynt Powle ſayth, that the fyfte Vertu is that more awaylyt the hedd or cheffe prayer than all oder prayers, y^t ys to ſay, the Maſſe is the prayer of Cryſt who is our hedd, and we be hys membyrs, therefore the Maſſe more than all prayers awaylyth.

Saynt Bernard ſayth, that the ſyxte Vertu is, that yf a woman be with chyld, and devoutly here the Maſſe, yf ſche trauyll that day ſhall have the leſſe dyſeaſe and payne in comparyſon.

Saynt Mathew ſayth, that the ſeuende Vertu is, that a man wyche is penitent of hys ſynnes and devoutly heryth the Maſſe, whatſoeuer he aſkyth ryghtfully hytt ſhall be grauntyd to hym.

Saynt Ancellme ſayth, the eyghte Vertu is, the pacys going or comyng for to here Maſſe haue nombryd of God and ſhall be rewarded.

Saynt Bede ſayth, the ixth Vertu is, that for every Maſſe devoutly harde, a ſynner is conuertyd and a ſowle deliuered owte of payne, and allſo a ryghtfull man nott ſybylyd of hys way of ryghtwyſenes.

Saynt Bede ſayth, the tendeth Vertu is, that a Maſſe awaylyth more in a manes lyffe than a thouſand after hys deth, and hytt awaylyd more for forgyffnes of ſynne than any other prayer.

Saynt Bede ſayth, the xith Vertu is, that whyle the Maſſe in ſaying the ſynnes of them that lyue and that ben ded.

Saynt Bede ſayth, that the xiith Vertu is, that the ſaying of a Maſſe is as moche in valor as the Then releaſyd deth of Cryſt on the croſſe, for as the deth of Cryſt hath redemyd us from owre ſynnes, ſo ſayeng of a Maſſe loſyth and deliueryd ſowles from theſe paynes therfore the Maſſe ſchulde be gladly ſayd and deuoutly harde by the wyche a man may be helthfully ſauyd, and the ſowles from ther paynes to be deliueryd.

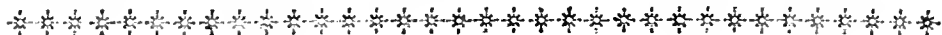
Saynt Bede ſayth, that a Preſt beyng out of dedly ſynne and in good porpes, yf he ſay nott hys Maſſe when he is dyſpoſed, he depriuoyth as moche as in hym the bleſſed Trinite from hys glory, the Angels of heven from their joy, and Man laboryng here in erth from the benefyttys and gyftys of grace, and the ſowles that bene depayrnt abydyng of ther paynes for yefenes. And therefore the worſchypful and reverent Preſtes whoſe order paſſyth all oder orders, remember thys aforeſayd to your laude and meryte.

A°. Di. A° 1 ccccc xxxij.

THE

THE HUNTING TOWER, OR STAND AT CHATSWORTH.

CHATSWORTH has often and deservedly employed the pens of several ingenious men, by whom it has been elaborately described, but the object now before us remains unnoticed, nor is any account of it to be found, more than tradition gives us. The Stand at Chatsworth is situated on a hill in the Park, commanding a very extensive view, and supposed to be built about five hundred years, for the convenience of the ladies seeing the stag hunting. This Drawing was made Anno 1773.



MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS BOWER.

BISHOP Kennett, in his Memoirs of the Cavendish family, has the following anecdote concerning this place :

“ It must not be forgotten, that this * Lady had the honour to be Keeper of Mary Queen of Scots, committed prisoner to George Earl of Shrewsbury, for seventeen years. Her chamber and rooms of state, with her arms and other ensigns, are still remaining at Harwich ; her bed was taken away for plunder in the civil wars. The new lodgings, that answer the old, are called the Queen of Scots Apartment, and an Island Plat on the top of a square tower built in a large pool, is called the Queen of Scots Garden.”

This Drawing was made Anno 1773.

Communicated by Major Hayman Rooke.

* Elizabeth, Widow of the late Sir William Cavendish, and then Wife of George Earl of Shrewsbury.



MANNORBEER CASTLE, PEMBROKESHIRE, Plate II.

THIS Plate exhibits the West aspect of the inside of Mannorbeer Castle, and impresses the mind with a striking idea of this once extensive and magnificent structure, which, notwithstanding the ravages of time, still appears a venerable object, and claims the attention of the Antiquary and Traveller. The preservation of this Drawing made by the hand of an Artist whose works do honour to this country, will, we hope, be a sufficient apology for the inserting a place so little fertile in historical events.

Drawn and communicated by Paul Sandby, Esq. R. A.

*The SIEGE of KARLAVEROK in SCOTLAND,
continued from Page 230.*

PUIS vont li assault recomencier
Les gens mon Seigneur de Bretagne
Com li lyons de la montaigne
Courageuses et empernans
Et font checun jour aspernans
Le fait de arms et le mestier

THEN began the followers of my
Lord of Bretagne to renew the
assault, fierce and daring as lions of
the mountains, and every day im-
proving in both the theory and prac-
tice of war.

Mult tost couvrent li portier
Du chastel lour acointement
Car autre plus felounement
Ains ne les orent assailli

The gate of the castle was soon co-
vered with their volleys, none having
assailed it more furiously.

Non porquent ne ont mie failli
Ki ke pres viegne ne ait part
De lour livree ainz quil s'en part
Tant ke plus ke assez li ensemble

Not that it was so far atchieved as
to leave nothing for their followers,
every one of whom might meet with a
very sufficient reception.

Apres ceus iluce se assemble
La gent mon Seigneur de Hastings
Ou je vi Johan de Cretinques
En peril de perdre un cheval
Keant sur li un vint contre val
Esperounant au Sagettez
Mes pas ne semble estre faintiz
Ke tant se haste au fait atteindre
En son blanc escu on fait atteindre
Un chevron rouge o trois molettes

After these the elegant Lord Haf-
tingnes was here assembled, where I
also saw Johan de Cretinques in danger
of losing a horse - - - - -
- - - - -
my steps seem to me not faint, when
thus hastened to the adventure, In
his white shield he had caused to be
stained a red chevron with three mo-
lettes.

Cil ki porte dance et bilettes
De or en asur al assaut court
Johans avoit a nom Daincourt
Ki mult bien i fist son devoir

He who bore dancette with billets
of or and azure, Johan Daincourt by
name, ran to the assault, and there
extremely well performed his duty.

Aussi li firent bien por voir
En recevant meinte colee
Li bon frere de Berkelee

Et li frere Bassët aussi
Dont li aïsnez portoit ensi
De ermine au chief royge endente
De trois molettes de or ente
Li autres de cokilles trois
Chemins trouveroient estrois
Se or feu alassent
Car tous jours com li un se lassent
Autre se revient fres & fort
Mes pourquanques au lour offrit
De tels assaus ne se rendirent
Cels de denz ainz se de fendirent
E se tindrent ki ke il annuit
Tout cel jour & toute la nuit

Et lendemain juques a terce
Mes durement ens et lour fierce
Entre les assaus esmaia
Frere Robert ki envoya
Meinte pierre par Robinet
Iuk au soir des le matin
Le jour devant cesse ne avoit
De lautre part encore i levoit
Trois autres enginz mult plus grans
Et il penibles et engrans
Ke le chastel du tout confonde
Tent and retent met pierre enfonde
Deschocke et quenques ataint fent
A ses coups rien ne se deffent
Bors de Bretsche ne gros fus
Non porquant nen firent refus

And his good brother of Berkeley
made a good appearance, receiving
many a blow.

And also his brother Bassët, of
whom the elder bore as follows: er-
mine a red chief indented, with three
golden molettes, the others three
cockle shells; and though the passages
were narrow, they found means to
pass them constantly, when one was
tired the other returned fresh and stout,
yet notwithstanding these assaults the
garrison would not surrender, but de-
fended themselves all that day and
night.

The assault was carried on by them
until the third hour on the morrow.
In these attacks brother Robert distin-
guished himself, throwing many a
stone from the * Robinet, even from
the evening to the morning without
ceasing; and besides he had raised
in another part three other en-
gines, much larger, more forcible and
destructive, against whose efforts the
castle could not withstand, every stroke
piercing, rending, and overturning
the walls; although the breach was
not large, yet the assault was not de-
ferred.

* Robinet, a machine of the smaller kind for throwing stones.

Ains tindrent tous ses envians
 Cil de dedens tant ke en mi ans
 En fus vus ferus a la mort
 Mes lors checuns de ens se remort
 De son orguel et se esbahi
 Car aussi li combles chay
 Par tout par ou la pierre entra
 Et quant aucun de eus encontra
 Ghepeaus de fer targe de fust
 Ne sauva ke blefciez ne fust

Equant virent ke plus durer
 Ne porent ne plus endurer
 Pas requisrent li compaignon
 Et bouterent hors un penon
 Mais celui ki hors le bouta
 Ne scai quels sergeans sageta
 Parmi le meiu iuk en la face
 Lors requis com plus ne li face
 Car le chastel ou Roy rendront
 Et en sa grace hors viendront

Et mareschaus e conestables
 Ke a des iluec furent estables
 A cel mor le assaut deffendirent
 Et cil le chastel lour rendirent

Lors sen effirent ce est la fomme
 Ke de uns ke de autres scissante home
 O grant merveille resguardes
 Mes tenu furent e guardes
 Tant ke li Roy en ordona
 Ke vie et membre lour donna

And the garrison prepared to defend
 it, when one of them was slain; then
 they began all to tremble and repent
 of their pride, for ruin marked the
 passage of the stones, and when they
 encountered any of the garrison, nei-
 ther an iron hat nor target could pro-
 tect him from a wound.

When they found it impracticable
 to hold out any longer, one of them
 as a signal for a parley thrust out a
 pennon, but he was shot with an arrow
 by some one of our footmen through
 the hand into the face, whereon quar-
 ter was demanded. The castle then
 yielded to the King, and was taken
 into his protection.

And the mareschals and constables
 who were there established at that
 word, forbad any farther assault, and
 thereupon the castle surrendered to
 them.

And this is the sum of those who
 come forth from it, of persons of dif-
 ferent sorts and ranks sixty men, who
 were beheld with wonder, but all kept
 under guard till the King pardoned
 them life and limb, and ordered to
 each

E a chascun robe nouvelle
 Lors fu joieuse la nouvelle
 A toute le ost du chastel pris
 Ki tant estoit de noble pris

each of them a new robe, then did the
 whole army rejoice at the news of the
 surrender of the castle, which was so
 noble a prize.

Puis fist le Roy portes a mont
 Sa baniere et la Saint Eymont
 La Saint George et la Saint Edwart
 Et o celes par droit erwart
 La Segrave et la Herefort
 Et cele au Seigneur de Clifford
 A ki li chasteaus fut donnes

Then the King caused to be carried
 to the mount his banner, that of St.
 Eymont, St. George, and St. Edward,
 and to these as by right, those of Se-
 grave and Hereford, and that of the
 Lord Clifford, to whom the castle was
 given.

E puis a li Roy ordenez
 Com cils ki de guerre est mult sages
 Tous ses chemins et ses passages
 Coment ira par mi gawee
 Ce le fort terre loee.

And moreover the King, who is
 well versed in war, ordained the ways
 and passages by which the whole army
 was to return.

Ici finist le Siege of Karlaverok. Here ends the Siege of Karlaverok.

THE Old Bell, called Great Tom of Westminster, that did hang in the Clock Tower, opposite Westminster-hall Gate, was bought for the use of St. Paul's, London, but being crackt, was new cast, with an addition of metal, Anno XII. Guli. III. weighing 4 ton 400lb. (8,400lb.) and in this form made by Philip Wightman, Dec. 15, 1708.—J. Talman, del.

The clapper was broke by announcing the death of the late Princess Dowager of Wales, Feb. 8, 1772, and a new one, weight 186 lb. placed in its stead, which was first used at her funeral.

For a more particular account of the Old Bell, see Vol. I. page 280.

The print was copied from a Drawing now in the possession of Dr. Ducarell, F. R. S. & A. S. and communicated by him.

I N D E X.

NO 6 CIVIL



I N D E X.

A		E	
ALNWICK Castle, View of -	109	in Greenhill Church-yard, Staf-	
Alphington Church, Devon-		fordshire ————	167
shire, Font, Print and Descrip-		Expences of the Entertainment in	
tion of ————	8	the Year 1460, of the Mayor of	
Antient French Poem, written in		Rochester ————	211
the Time of Edward III. —	27	F	
———— translated	128	Font, in Alphington Church, De-	
Antiquities Cornu-britannick, or		vonshire, Account and Print of	8
Observations on a M.S.S. written		Fragment of Antient French Poetry,	
in the Cornish Language ———	61	Translation of ————	128
Antiquities Cornu-ontanic, or the		G	
Causes of the Cornish Speech's		Gent. Usher of the Privy Chamber	
Decay ————	73	in the Time of Q. Elizabeth, his	
Anecdotes relating to Mary Queen		Oath ————	195
Queen of Scots, and Print of —	202	Gentleman Usher in the Time of	
B		Edward VI. Office of —	190
Bar Gate, Southampton, Account		H	
and View of ————	89	Hatton, Sir Christopher, Letter to	
Bell (Old) at St. Paul's, Print of	284	Sir Thomas Smith ————	48
Belvedere, in Kent, View of —	168	Hatfield, Thomas, Bishop of Dur-	
Bower of Mary Queen of Scots at		ham, his Life and Monument -	175
Chatworth, View of ————	280	Harrow en the Hill, View of -	54
Brown Sir Anthony, Monument in		Hunting Tower or Stand, at Chatf-	
Battle Church, Suffex, Print of,		worth, View of ————	280
and Account of his Family —	113	I	
Bute, Earl of, View of his Seat at		Jeddeworth Monastery, Account	
Mount Stuart, and Account of	118	and View of ————	54
C		Inscription on a Bench in the Road	
Cats, Anecdotes relating to them,		between Gosport and Fareham	167
from the Code of Welch Laws	119	Ireland, Legendary Account of	
Chairs (Ancient) Prints of —	163	—————	233, 238
Church, Little Saxham, View and		K	
Description of ————	237	Karlaverok, in Scotland, temp.	
Cowley, Abraham, Account and		K. Edward I. curious Poem on	
Head of ————	25	the Siege ————	107
Cornish Language, Observations on	61	———— continued	135, 153, 169,
D		—————	205, 227.
Dunbarton Castle, Scotland, Ac-		L	
count of Siege, and View of —	141	Letter from Sir John Lefsey to Sir	
Durham (Bishop of) his Palace at		Thomas Riddle, at the Siege of	
Bishop Auckland, Description and		Newcastle in 1640 ————	56
View of ————	45	———— from Robert Dudley to	
E		Archbishop Parker ————	166
Edinburgh, New Bridge at, Descrip-		———— Extract of, from Sir	
tion and View of ————	93	Francis Knollys to Secretary Cecil	
Elizabeth, Queen, humorous Let-		—————	168
ter from her to James Hay, Earl		Lord's Prayer in Cornish and Eng-	
of Carlisle ————	126	lish ————	88
Enfield, Palace at, View and Ac-		Little Saxham Church, Description	
count of ————	231	and View of ————	237
Epitaph on Evan Rice, Translation of	24	M	
———— on Mr. Levet's Huntsman		Malvern, Old Song in Praise of -	161

I N D E X.

M

Mannorbeer Castle, Pembrokehire, Description and Views of	213, 280
Monograms and Signatures of the Kings and Queens of England, Prints of	69
Monument of Anastasia Venetia, Lady Digby, Print of	195
M.SS. Illuminated, discovered at Burnham Abbey	278

N

Newingate, or St. George's, Can- terbury, Description and View of	29
--	----

O

Oath of the Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber in Time of Queen Elizabeth	195
Observations relative to a Coin of Robert Earl of Gloucester	177
Order of Council, describing Drefs of a Page in Queen Elizabeth's Reign	23
Office of Gentleman Usher in Time of Edward VI.	199
———— in Time of Queen Mary	193

P

Pembroke Castle, Wales, Descrip- tion and View of	189
Pendrell, Richard, Preserver of King Charles II. Account and Epitaph of	109
Percy Family, Antient History of	109
Pastoral Staffs, &c. Description and Print of	163
Palace at Enfield, View and Account	231

R

Rules observed by Antient Sculptors in the Monuments of Kings, Knights, Bishops, &c.	124
Rumsey Monastery, Account and View of	161

S

Shenfield Place, Suffex, Seat of J. Holroyd, Esq. View of	206
Shrewsbury, Welch Bridge at, De- scription and View of	7
Song (Old) sung at Wakes at Christmas in the North of England	134

S

Stanwick in Yorkshire, Seat of Earl Percy, View of	92
St. George's, or Newingate, Can- terbury, Account and View of	29
St. Donat's Castle, Glamorganshire, Description and View of	165
State of the Account of the Monies received and paid for the Repara- tion of the Cathedral of St. Paul's after the Fire to the year 1723	41
Sports (rude) in the Time of Ed- ward II.	57
Statutes of Eltham, in the Time of Henry VIII. for Government of Privy Chamber	178
Streatlam Castle, Description and View of	277

T

Tomb of Jenkyn Wyrall, in New- land Church, Gloucestershire, De- scription and Print of	40
Tortoise, Anecdote respecting its Longevity	167
Travels of Monsieur Jorevin de Rocheford, in England, in the Reign of Edward VI. and Queen Mary, Account of	9
———— continued	30, 49, 89,
————	97, 121, 198, 214
———— in Ireland	104, 123, 144
———— in Scotland	149, 184, 197
Trompington Church, Figure in, and Account of the Family of that Name	225

W

Welch Bridge, at Shrewsbury, De- scription and View of	7
White Knights, Seat of Sir H. En- glefield, Description and View of	1
Walsingham, Sir Francis, Account of his Age	54
Withred, King of Kent, his Charter to the Church of Liming, Kent	131
Woodstock Market-house, View of, and Account of the Town	127
Wardrobe Account of the Appoint- ments for the Coronation of King Richard III. and his Queen	241

University of California
SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY
405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1388
Return this material to the library
from which it was borrowed.

NON-RENEWABLE

FLY/UPB
SEP 14 1995

DUE 2 WKS FROM DATE RECEIVED

100-107

3 1158 00689 4181

D 000 001 561 0

University of
Southern
Library